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From the Salem Gazette.
MR. PICKERING'S LETTERS.
LETTER VIII.

To the People of the United States.
Traits of Policy
of the American Administration
relative to France and Great Britain:

The Mystery of Iniquity unveiled.

In my seventh letter, I gave some sketches of Mr. Jefferson's conduct relative to Great Britain: that he evaded (I felt myself justified in saying purposely avoided) negotiating a general treaty of amity and commerce with that country, at a time when the most advantageous one was manifestly attainable. I have also stated, that at a subsequent period he explicitly avowed, "That he did not desire any treaty with Great Britain," a treaty which would restore harmony and commercial intercourse between our two nations. This doubtless was the spirit of himself and his chief partisans, from the early period in the French revolution. In the session of Congress 1793-4, a Senator from Virginia and a Senator from Massachusetts said, "We want no treaty with Great Britain—Let us have war!" And the whole party were not less vehemently mortified, when President Washington put an end to their restrictive & war projects, for that time, by appointing Mr. Jay envoy extraordinary, to negotiate a treaty with Great Britain. This negotiation, conducted with candor and good faith, with a sincere desire to settle the pending disputes, was successful: differences were adjusted—our peace was reserved—commerce received immunity for losses, and increased and flourished beyond all former example; and with commerce, as the animating soul, agriculture and the mechanic arts, and every class of labor found ample and profitable employment. And, "but for the iniquity of one man," this universal prosperity would have continued to this day: that one man, who, on the page of history, will appear as such more "infamous" than he on whom, in his Notes on Virginia, in reference to the words just quoted, is fixed that stigma, as his opportunities and ability of doing evil to his country surpassed (and they infinitely surpassed) those of the other.

Mr. Jay's treaty rescued the nation from impending war. Mr. Jefferson's refusal to renew it, or to enter into another alike comprehensive, embracing all the relations of amity and commerce with Great Britain—which were of immensely greater importance to the U. States than the like relations with all the world beside—was the commencement of that train of disastrous measures, systematically pursued by himself and his successor, which have resulted in the present unjust and ruinous war. Why this was long threatened and at last precipitately declared, may be considered when its immediate precursors have been brought to view.

The people of the United States, suffering and impatient under the embargo, non-intercourse and non-impetration projects—projects, if not intended according to their support, weak and contemptible towards the belligerents; and if not intended, then deceitful and invidious; and in either case, more odious to the U. States than the edicts and decrees which they affected to counteract; those projects were successively abandoned; and our own laws, with Great Britain and France, as well as with the rest of the world. But it was not destined to be free: A new project was contrived, worthy of the peculiar and united ingenuity of the administration, combined with that of the philosopher of Monticello. This project was exhibited in the act of Congress of May 1, 1810, prohibiting the armed vessels of Great Britain and France to enter the har-

bours of the U. S.; but leaving them open to their merchant vessels, for the purpose of free commerce; liable however to be shut against one of the belligerents upon a contingency mentioned in the fourth section of that act. This provided for the revival of the material parts of the non-intercourse law, in the following words: "That in case either G. Britain or France shall, before the third day of March, 1811, so revoke or modify her edicts, as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the U. States, which fact the President of the U. States, shall declare by proclamation; and if the other nation shall not within three months thereafter so revoke or modify her edicts in like manner, then the third, fourth, (and many other) sections of the act entitled, An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the U. States and G. Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes, shall, from and after the expiration of three months from the date of the proclamation aforesaid, be revived and have full force and effect, so far as relates to the dominions, colonies and dependencies, and to the articles the growth, produce or manufactures, of the dominions, colonies and dependencies of the nation thus refusing or neglecting to revoke or modify her edicts in the manner aforesaid. And the restrictions imposed by this Act shall, from the date of such proclamation, cease and be discontinued in relation to the nation revoking or modifying her decrees in the manner aforesaid."

The third section of the non-intercourse law so to be provided, shut our harbours against the merchant as well as the armed vessels of France and Great Britain; and the fourth section prohibited the importation of any goods from their dominions or dependencies. Thus was laid the foundation of that system of juggling, by which our merchants were ensnared, the common sense of the people outraged, and the nation insulted. By the act of May 1, 1810, before the President could lawfully issue his first proclamation, the edicts or decrees of one of the belligerents were to be actually revoked. The minister of France, in Paris, the Duke de Cadore, on the 15th of August following, as promptly after notice of that act as if the plan had been preconcerted, wrote a letter to Gen. Armstrong, our minister there, declaring the Berlin and Milan decrees revoked, after the first of the ensuing November; but on certain conditions to be previously performed, to wit, one by Great-Britain, which, from its tenor, Mr. Madison was morally certain would not be performed; the other by the U. S.; but which the law required to be performed only subsequent to the actual non-contingent repeal of the French decrees. The Duke de Cadore's letter, then, furnished no lawful ground for the president's proclamation, that the French decrees were repealed. And the decree of the emperor, bearing date nearly six months afterwards (April 28, though not published till May, 1811) declaring the Berlin and Milan decrees to be then only definitively repealed—repealed, too, expressly on the ground of the act of Congress of March 2, 1811, passed on the basis of Mr. Madison's proclamation, that the French decrees had been revoked on the 1st of November preceding, gave the lie to the president's proclamation. If Mr. Madison was sensible of the monstrous insult he had not spirit enough to resent it.

Let us now view the effects of that unfounded proclamation. In three months afterwards, the third and fourth sections of the non-intercourse law would revive against Great Britain—prohibiting, on pain of forfeiture, any vessel sailing under the English flag, to enter the harbours of the U. States; and prohibiting the importation of any goods whatever from the British dominions, on the like penalty of forfeiture. The three months elapsed; and the British orders in council, as was foreseen, were not revoked. Congress was in session; and to render the president's proclamation thoroughly efficient, they passed a law calculated to incur to the treasury of the

U. S. a rich harvest in the spoils of the merchants, our fellow-citizens, who had their vessels and property in the British dominions, in the ordinary course of their lawful trade. Had the French decrees been actually repealed on November 1, 1810, as the president and his ministers asserted, the British orders in council would have been immediately revoked, but not being then revoked, and the president's proclamation becoming known, the vessels and property of our merchants remained in the British dominions, to keep them from falling a prey to our own government. In this forlorn situation, and when all the proceedings of Congress announced a speedy war against Great Britain, the merchants humbly and earnestly petitioned Congress to permit their vessels with their cargoes of British goods, their own property, to be brought home—to save themselves from ruin—to supply the country with merchandise, for the want of which it was suffering, and the empty treasury with some millions of dollars, for the duties on the vessels and property so to be bro't home. But Congress were inexorable; all relief was denied. This unaccountable & cruel conduct produced universal astonishment. Subsequent events explained the mystery, while it displayed the iniquity of this course of conduct. Congress were not then quite ripe for doubling the duties on the goods to be imported. At length they passed a law for that purpose; so that where otherwise it would not receive but five, the treasury might then fleece the merchants, and eventually the consumers, (the greatest of whom were in the northern and eastern states) of ten millions of dollars. But this was not all. War had been declared; and more money was wanted. The extra millions, of which the merchants and their customers were to be stripped by the double duties, did not satisfy the rapacity of our rulers! they grasped at more—I think at least at all the profits of the merchants on their stock so employed in trade with the British dominions! And for this purpose, the vast body of merchants, engaged in that commerce, were to be left at the mercy of the secretary of the treasury! And as by the letter of the law so cruelly and unjustly revived, an entire forfeiture of the property was incurred, it was expected that the merchants, left unprotected, would compound with the secretary of the treasury on such terms as he should prescribe—even to the loss of their fair profits; or, if he pleased, of a portion of their capital—half a loaf being better than no bread. But this monstrous stride of power and injustice shocked some men of better feelings, and by a small majority the scheme was defeated.

The whole mystery in the unwarrantable policy of the government is not yet developed. Congress adopting and enforcing the president's unfounded proclamation relative to the French decrees, and the three months subsequent to its publication having elapsed, whereby all merchandise, the products of the British dominions, thereafter imported, became liable to forfeiture, a provision was introduced into the act of the 2d of March, 1811, by which the merchants were deprived of the means of redress from the courts of law; and such was the direct object of the second section of that act. Without it, the courts might have admitted evidence to prove the actual revocation of the British orders in council; after which the importation of such merchandise would be lawful. To frustrate this mode of judiciary relief, that second section enacted that the president's proclamation, declaring the British orders in council were revoked, should be admitted as evidence—and that no other evidence should be admitted of that fact, in any suit or prosecution under the fourth section of the non-intercourse law before mentioned, prohibiting all importations from the British dominions. The ultimate design of this arbitrary provision has now become visible. The orders in council were revoked, as soon as the French emperor's act repealing his Berlin and Milan decrees was communicated by Mr. Madison's minister in London,

to the British government. But Mr. Madison has refused to proclaim the revocation; although the act of Congress required him to do it! And no other evidence of the revocation being allowed, the judges hands are tied; they can give no relief; and hence all goods and merchandize, the products of the British dominions, from whatever part of the world they may come to the United States, remain liable to forfeiture. TIMOTHY PICKERING: April 7, 1813.

LETTER IX.
Traits of Policy of the American Administration, relative to France and Great Britain; or, "The Mystery of Iniquity" unveiled.
Further to illustrate the title of this and my preceding letter, I shall mention but one more striking act of our government, the waging of an offensive war against Great Britain. Why this was long threatened & at last precipitately declared, I am now to enquire and state.
If the administration of Jefferson and Madison could have sufficiently indulged their enmity to Great Britain, and at the same time have contented the French Emperor by any measure short of formal war, the United States might have yet remained at peace. Jefferson and Madison might have been satisfied with the injuries they could inflict on Great Britain by unmaning a large portion of her navy—by the essential reduction of her commerce—and the annihilation of the navigation and active foreign commerce of the U. States sacrificed to the interests of France, and finally to render complete Buonaparte's continental system. Those gentlemen with their leading partisans, from 1793 down to the time of declaring war, appear to have entertained the fond but false conceit, that by withholding our demands for British manufactures and productions, we could reduce to idleness a very large portion of her people, and by stopping our supplies of provisions, especially of flour and grain, bring a famine on her dominions in Europe and the W. Indies—and by both kinds of distress excite discontents and popular commotions, which would compel the British government to yield to their demands, rights essential to the naval power and extensive commerce of Great Britain, and consequently to her safety and independence; and which therefore she would never yield but with her national existence.

The object of France was universal empire. Britain presented the chief obstacle, and for a while the only barrier, to her rapid strides, when in full march to the acquisition of that object. Britain therefore must be crippled, and like the continental states reduced to submission. Mr. Jefferson, six or seven years ago, predicted her downfall. She must, he said, sink under the enormous weight of her public debt, and the overwhelming power of France. His whole deportment and public acts justify the opinion, that his wishes were rather to his prediction.
The first instruction to Mr. Jefferson's favorite minister to Great Britain (Mr. Monroe) in 1804, embraced, as a primary object, the obtaining of a stipulation, which should render the American flag a sure protection to British seamen; and which there were at that time on board our merchant vessels a number sufficient to man five and twenty or thirty ships of the line; and with such a stipulation in their favour, by removing all fears of impressment, the number would soon have been doubled. And without this stipulation on the part of Great Britain, Mr. Monroe was told, "your negotiation will be at an end." Thus early was Mr. Jefferson determined to have no treaty with Great Britain, unless on terms which would put in jeopardy her safety and independence.

In 1806, negotiations with Great Britain were renewed by two ministers, Mr. Wm. Pinkney being joined with Mr. Monroe, accompanied with the first non-impetration law, as a rod held over the head of the British government, to coerce them into terms by their fears for the loss of our custom, as consumers of British manufactures, if

they did not yield. The string of apologies which Monroe and Pinkney were furnished with, for this ungracious act, demonstrate that Jefferson and Madison viewed it in its obvious, offensive aspect. Yet it was pretended not at all "to derogate from the amicable dispositions of the U. States towards Great Britain!"* The non-impetration act being suspended, the result of this negotiation was a treaty, satisfactory to those two ministers, but which, every body knows, Mr. Jefferson peremptorily rejected; because it did not contain an express, formal stipulation on the subject of impressments, that would protect British seamen on board American merchant vessels. So the partial non-impetration act went into operation.

But notwithstanding his unadvised rejection of this treaty, Mr. Jefferson was willing to receive all the advantages of its stipulations, "by a mutual understanding, founded on friendly and liberal discussions and explanations, that in practice each party will entirely conform to what may be thus informally settled."†—And why, then, not ratify the treaty in due form, seeing it contained such provisions as would usefully regulate the intercourse between the two nations? The French Emperor would have been offended, as were the Directorial Tyrants of France with the treaty concluded by Mr. Jay. Nothing short of hostilities between the U. States and Great Britain would eventually satisfy either. A formal ratified treaty, would have tied Mr. Jefferson's hands; for the people of the U. States are not yet so far advanced in corruption, as like the French government, to observe or violate treaties merely as their interest might dictate. But a very little shuffling would be requisite to get rid of an "understanding," which it would be easy not to understand.

Passing by the variety of succeeding measures, all calculated to increase and aggravate the differences between the U. States and Great Britain, and to prepare the people for the catastrophe, an open war—I have now to observe, that from the beginning of the session of Congress of 1810, 11, war projects were on foot. The clamour against Great Britain was kept up. The army was to be augmented to five and thirty thousand men; and Canada was to be invaded and taken. Still there was a reluctance in Congress to make the declaration of war. The public sentiment was manifestly in favor of peace. And no effectual preparations for war were made. Our seaports were to be better fortified—the army to be raised and disciplined—the empty treasury to be filled. Under these circumstances, few would believe that Congress seriously intended to declare war. In the view of most men, a declaration of war, in the actual condition of the country, could only be the offspring of madness and folly. Nevertheless, after being in session seven months, a majority in each house of Congress were screwed up to the war pitch; and the fatal declaration was made: Precipitately, I have said: for every measure taken without the preparations essential to a rational prospect of success, must be pronounced precipitate. Why then, without an army—without clothing, camp equipage, and other munitions of war—with an unprotected sea coast—with an empty treasury—without credit to borrow—without courage to lay taxes, and without confidence in the people to bear them—was war thus precipitately declared—I answer, from an apprehension that the ground without which a declaration was disapproved of, would be taken from under their feet. Let it be remembered, that the British orders in council—and not the affair of impressments—were the avowed main cause of the rigorous and total non-impetration act against Great Britain, as well as the immediate precursor and chief assumed cause for urging a declaration of war; and but for these orders, it

* Madison's letter of May 17, 1806, to Monroe and Pinkney.
† Letter of Feb. 3, 1807, from Madison to Monroe and Pinkney.

Richard Ridgely

As well known that the assent of Congress to a declaration of war could not have been obtained. But the speedy revocation of the orders in council was expected. The disturbances and riots among large bodies of British manufactures—the numerous petitions to parliament for the revocation of the orders—the vehement zeal of the opposition members of parliament in the same cause—with the doubts which seemed to be entertained by others of the utility of a longer continuance of the orders: These weighty considerations must have satisfied our administration that the orders in council would soon be revoked. But this idea does not rest on my conjecture only: Mr. Madison's agent in London, Mr. Russell (to whom, in eight days after the declaration of war, instructions were sent to propose an armistice, a suspension of war!) confirms its correctness, by the observations he made to the British minister, Lord Castlereagh. Mr. Russell's words are these: "As to the supposed ignorance in America of the revocation of the orders in council, at the time my instructions were dated, I observed, that if this ignorance did in fact exist, yet from certain expressions in these instructions, an expectation of such a measure seems to have been confidently entertained."

The motive for the precipitate declaration of war is now apparent.—The administration confidently expected a speedy revocation of the orders in council—which removing the main cause would prevent a war: therefore they rushed into it, unprovided with the essentials for commencing and prosecuting it with any rational prospect of success. Had they, like prudent and honest men, first made the necessary preparations, time would have been allowed for the arrival of the expected official act of the revocation of the orders in council—and then the project of war would have been defeated. But war being once declared, Mr. Madison was then prepared to say—"By that determination the relation between the two countries have been altogether changed, and it is only by a termination of the war or measures leading to it by consent of both governments, that its calamities can be closed or mitigated."—Which consent it was in Mr. Madison's power to withhold as long as he pleased. To make a show his willingness to give such consent was easy—while the terms or conditions of it either in form or substance would forbid consent on the part of Great Britain. Some alleged causes for continuing the war, but which would never have produced its declaration must be removed by improbable concessions on the part of Great Britain or its calamities cannot be closed. To Congress it exclusively belongs to make war: but the President alone can institute a negotiation for peace, and with the consent of the Senate conclude a treaty of peace. The staff is now in the President's hands, and if the means of carrying on the war should not be provided, he may avoid making peace; and thus accomplish substantially all the objects for which, by a train of unhallowed measures, the U. States have been conducted to their present calamitous situation.

Some gentlemen not choosing to utter a direct charge of treachery or corruption—and others over charitable—have apologized for the conduct of the administration, by ascribing its errors and misconduct to the seductive arts of the French government. I know not whether Mr. Madison will thank them for this excuse, at the expense of his understanding. But a man of his discernment, and who for more than thirty years had been familiarly acquainted with French diplomacy, with all its arts of intrigue and finesse, has not been their dupe at this time. A sentiment which I quote from high authority, may in the opinion of others as well as in my own, much more satisfactorily account for the conduct of the American administration: for the last twelve years. "Every man is tempted (seduced) when he is drawn away by his own lust, and enticed." I do not know a well informed citizen, not a partisan of the administration, who does not believe with me—That the original embargo, and other consequent measures destructive of our commerce and best interests, and finally the

Letter to Monroe purporting to have been written in London the 17th Sept. 1812, but handed by Russell himself to Monroe, at Washington, in November following.

Monroe's letter to Russell, dated Aug. 21, 1812.

war against Great Britain, have been taken and declared in concert with and in subservience to the French government.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.
April 15, 1815.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 6.

The "Severn Planter," No. 2, was received at too late a period to be inserted this week.

When Buonaparte had cleverly fixed himself on the throne of the Bourbons, and organized, in some degree, his government, the first object of his attention was then to make provision for every member of his own family, as well as a numerous host of favorites. Such appears to have been the system adopted by Mr. Madison—In many of his appointments merit has been entirely thrown aside, and, without any other recommendation than family connection, or a total want of every quality which entitle public characters to confidence, he has lavished his favours on them. Not so with the immortal Washington, the political Saviour of his country! for he neglected his own family lest he might be reproached with partiality, and sought talents, integrity and worth, to fill the various departments of the government. But as "all old things are done away, and all things become new," under the reign of Madison, what would have been censurable in another, is thought by many to be highly meritorious in him.

The New-England elections show the feelings of the people respecting the war. In Massachusetts Gov. Strong has a majority of nearly 14,000 votes; and such was the increased majority in Rhode-Island, that a very feeble opposition only was made by the democrats. They retired from the polls, as it is stated, in sullen silence, at the unparalleled success of Federalism.

The honourable John Cotton Smith, has been elected governor of Connecticut, by an increased majority. This is the only state that has not at one time or other been overrun by democratic principles, and notwithstanding the violent assaults that have been made upon her, she has preserved her politics untainted by French Jacobinism, which generally has been mingled in our political institutions.

It is highly probable that this will be made a defensive rather than offensive war, before it is brought to a close. The late movements of the enemy evince a determination on their part to create, if possible, a diversion of our troops from Canada. Their ships have been stationed off the harbour of Boston, Rhode-Island, New-London, Montaug Point, New-York, the Delaware and Chesapeake. Thus they have at least cut off all communication, and excited a degree of alarm, that has called into service great numbers of militia. Block-Island, little south of the mouth of Narragansett Bay, has lately been visited by them, where they took as much provisions and water as their necessities demanded. We certainly have great reason to expect, that much damage will be done by their attacks along the borders of the Chesapeake.

A Conjecture.

Suppose any distinguished Federalist, for instance a governor, counsellor, or senator, had taken protection for himself and property as a certain Jacob Gibson, Esquire, has done, and had gone immediately after to Baltimore, what treatment is it likely he would have received from the patriotic gentry of that place? If we might judge from the temper and disposition that have been manifested on former occasions, there are good grounds to believe they would have inflicted punishment on him, without waiting the slow formalities of law to decide upon his guilt or innocence. We would not wish to see any violence exercised towards his person, but if he has been guilty of any infraction of the laws of his country, which there is but

too much reason to believe, let a court of justice affix to his crime a penalty which the law requires. His fault, if perchance he has been guilty of any, may perhaps be extenuated by circumstances; if so, let him be brought before a tribunal of his country, and exculpate himself from the unfavourable suspicions which now rest upon him. It is rather surprising how so many of the furious advocates for war should in some way or other have backslided since its commencement.—All is not right!

Effects of the war on our large Commercial Cities, and particularly on Baltimore.

In places which have grown into importance by means of commerce and navigation, there are great numbers of persons who depend for subsistence on the general prosperity, yet are no ways connected in trade themselves. The internal improvements of such places usually advanced in a ratio proportionate to their success in commerce and mercantile speculations.—Hence mechanics, tradesmen, and labourers of every description, meet with lucrative employment. But this continues no longer than trade remains free and unshackled, for as soon as commerce, which gives motion to every art and profession, loses its powers, the whole system of industry which depended on it, ceases its operations.—A city which has risen into consequence by means of commerce, is something like the body in a state of lethargy, when deprived of it. It is commerce which animates and cultivates, which gives energy and nerve to every species of business. This we see particularly exemplified in the situation of Baltimore, whose increase of population, and rapidly in improvement, has no parallel in this, or perhaps in any other country. Its local advantages, as well as the enterprise of its citizens, induced emigrations, not only from Europe, but from every part of America, and here fortunes were accumulated with astonishing rapidity. No place more abounded in desperate and enterprising speculators.—The streets, in these times, were crowded with wagons from the country; the wharves with ships from foreign parts; and the produce of the state was conveyed here, in small vessels, as to a general depot, and one scene of industry universally displayed itself over the face of the city. With those of extensive capital, every grade of artificer, tradesman, and labourer, found active and profitable employment. Provisions, coal and wood, being plenty and cheap, enabled every man, with a proper share of economy, to realize something at the year's end, after paying his unavoidable expenses. The reverse of this must now be the case—and should a strict blockade be kept up by the enemy, until they are driven from the bay by inclemency of weather, a scene of indescribable distress will there be exhibited. A total annihilation of trade, succeeded by a general state of alarm, must throw out of employment the brick-maker, bricklayer, carpenter, as well as many others; and such being the exorbitant price which most of the necessary articles of life command, that to procure them will soon be placed beyond the reach of their power. Under such circumstances, many will be compelled to resort either to the cold heart of charity, plunder, or emigration.—Should they migrate, it might be asked to what place they could flee where the scene would be materially changed? The country could afford them no asylum, unless their habits, their modes, their occupations in life, were relinquished for others. Other commercial cities could not afford them employ, because the uncertain events of war have put a stop to all improvement. Misfortunes, which they did not foresee, nor even dream of, will drive them to acts which, but from necessity, they would otherwise abhor and shudder to commit. A sad resort will be left them in this calamitous situation, when they have neither home, food or business. Then will they see, that they have erred by

placing confidence in the authors of their own, as well as the nation's disasters.

From a moderate calculation it is estimated, that the militia now in the service of this state, will be an expense of \$7000 per day, \$210,000 per month, and \$2,520,000 per annum. A very pretty sum for Maryland to pay for her own defence, so early in the war!

Exchange of Prisoners.

This being made a port for the exchange of prisoners, it is unquestionably the duty of government to make arrangements for their reception which brought here. During the last week nearly 300 were landed from Admiral Warren's squadron; and had it not been for the executive of the state, and some of the citizens of this place, who took compassion on their situation, they would have been left to grope their way to their families and homes destitute of the means to defray their expenses, or even to procure themselves a morsel of food; for no provision had been made by government to do either.—Neither the citizens of the state, nor of this place, should feel themselves under any great obligations to Mr. Madison for bringing here so great a number of prisoners when it must be attended with such repeated and heavy claims on their charity. It is his duty to direct his agents to furnish hospitals and attendance for the sick and wounded, and provisions for those destitute of the means of procuring them. If such directions have been given, and funds furnished sufficient for this object, then the officer must have been highly culpable in a neglect of his duty, but there is every reason to believe that the fault lies in the principal rather than the agent.

The Meditated Invasion.

While Mr. Madison is endeavouring to make preparations for a grand expedition into the cold and sterile regions of the North, he leaves the sea coast with all its productive and valuable islands, to the depredations and ravages of the enemy. Of islands they have taken possession of many, which furnish them with provisions and water, sufficient to prevent the necessity of their leaving the coast for a moment in pursuit of either. These will be of great utility to them during a continuance of the war, and they may even cultivate them without fear of being molested by any power within our reach. Such are the advantages of a maritime over a land force, to carry on war with a great naval power, that if we had a navy, such as we might and ought before this to have had, these depredations would have been prevented. But according to our wise system of policy, nothing is equal to militia for the protection of maritime rights; and with a few cavalry and infantry, the whole united fleet of any belligerent might easily be chased from our waters. The glitter of swords, or display of muskets, in the hands of undisciplined men, according to our great theorists, are calculated to excite more terror than the broad mouthed thunder of cannon, and be a surer safeguard than line of battle ships. If they are not yet convinced of the fallacy of this doctrine, the operations of the summer will fully evince it. Many valuable towns, many productive islands and defenceless points, are at the mercy of our enemy, and we may see them laid in ashes, or destroyed, without being able to afford them any protection. That this will be the inevitable consequence of the war few will pretend to doubt, and before it is concluded, we shall exhibit to the world a nation ready to make any sacrifices to gratify the silliest whim and caprice.

It is stated by a passenger who arrived in yesterday's stage that after the destruction of Havre de Grace, the enemy proceeded on to Col. Hughes's Cannon Foundry and succeeded in destroying it with the loss of 4 killed—One American only was killed.

The Enemy's Squadron.
The Statira, and one other frigate, were the only vessels of the enemy lying off our harbour—Three or four passed up the Bay on Tuesday evening, apparently frigates.

COMMUNICATION.

As the guards for the night in the city of Annapolis must present a respectable appearance, they do not prevent disorderly persons from knocking at our doors at the most unreasonable hours, and alarming our families to a serious degree. We are not, by saying this, intend to impute any fault or blame either to officers or men; we understand that at present the sentries are placed at particular posts, and the remainder of the guard do their duty. This communication is merely intended to call the attention of the commanding officers to the fact, that disorderly persons do knock at the doors of some of our citizens, long after they have retired for the night, and of every occasion a considerable alarm is given to the male part of their families, who naturally suppose that an alarm is given of the approach of the enemy. We therefore suggest for consideration, the propriety of sending a patrol of the guards to the town, every one or two hours, to take up, and carry to the guard house, every disorderly person that is found rambling about the streets after that hour.

A NUMBER.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE DESTROYED.

By several passengers in the stage which arrived last evening, information is received that about the dawn of yesterday morning, a considerable number of the enemy came up as high as Havre-de-Grace, and commenced the bombardment of that place with shells and rockets. It lasted about 15 minutes. The destruction was general, even the baggage of the stage passengers was destroyed. Mr. Mallory, who effected his retreat under cover of the tavern to Pringle's, states that a considerable division of the enemy proceeded towards the latter place; that a flag was sent out; that they then passed without molesting it; and it is supposed that their intention was to proceed to Hughes's furnace, to destroy the works and cannon about it. The garrison near Havre-de-Grace, consisting of a few men only, opposed no difficulties to the progress of the enemy, the precise number of whom we have not learned. As the stages were destroyed, and part of the enemy remained at Havre-de-Grace, it is probable that no more will arrive from the north this morning. [Balt. Coffee House Books.]

Copy of a letter from J. Sewell, President of the Bank at Elkton, to Jacob Gibson, esq. in Baltimore, dated 30th April.

"I received your note this morning, and regret it is out of my power to supply you with the shot requested."

"The British made an attack yesterday, and after being repulsed twice at French-Town, succeeded in taking possession of a small fortification erected there—they burnt the ware-houses at the place with considerable quantity of goods—they then landed at White Hall and marched over opposite the battery erected at Elk-Landing; and after receiving two or three shot retired and embarked immediately."

"Thirteen barges came up full of men. We are all under arms here and expect another attack hourly."

From the Hudson Whig.

THE FATE OF OUR CONSCRIPTS.
One day last week the front of the county goal in this city, exhibited the novel spectacle of 4 persons breaking out of it, in open defiance in the presence of a number of citizens, and none disposed to prevent them from effecting their escape. These men were the few who remained in goal of the great number who had been confined there the past winter, by the court martial which sat in this city for the trial of conscripts or drafted militia from this county, who neglected to join their regiment, when it was ordered to march last fall. A part of the goal we understand, was reserved to this court-martial as a prison, where delinquents in conscript service as they were found guilty were confined, unless they would enlist into the regular service of the U. States; on which condition, we are also informed, it was stipulated with them to forego, and every penalty to which they were subjected by their delinquency as conscripts. Under these circumstances, it will be readily conceived that the proceedings of this court-martial, have been to the severe recruiting parties in this city, the most fruitful source of enlistment, the hearts of many of these young

men misgave them on their march, ordered to prison, and were then put into an enlistment as they means of avoiding the dungeons of prison; others suffered themselves to be dragged thither and confined some a week, some a fortnight, and others longer, before they prevailed upon to enlist. The perseverance and fortitude of the four only which we have named held out to the court martial adjourned at these four men in prison, a passing sentence upon them when the goal was recently transferred by the former into the hands of the present sheriff, he legal authority over these men were not included in the transfer; they therefore remained there, without any provision for their maintenance, and subsisted by upon the charity of the gaoler when he discovered the breaking out of goal, immediately made the proper enquiries to obtain if any person in the place entrusted with their care, was able to find any such person, he referred to let them escape, than see them starve to death. These young men remain about the city the greater part of the day, and have since returned their friends and parents in parts of the county. Yet is called a blessed thing—rulers a blessed set of men.

HARRISON SAFE.

We are indebted to the printer of the editor of the Weekly Intelligencer, which announces the arrival of general Harrison Meigs. The report of his being destitute of funds for his support, was stated in the Alexandria paper.

From a proof sheet of the trial, April 13.

The RIGHTS of the citizen State of New-York trampled upon, and the CONSTITUTION violated by the military of the U. S.

Several of the respectable of the county of St. Lawrence forcibly seized by lieutenant, of the 1st regiment dragoons, and about 30 myrmydons under his command the 9th April inst. by vir order of Lt. Col. Pike, the ant at Sackett's Harbour, with forced from their point of the bayonet, led off to the Harbour, to a court martial for treason, in trading to Canada.

The following memorandum delivered by lieutenant, Aust friends of the sufferers, authority for this arbitrating.

"I have arrested and am in my custody, by virtue of orders from col. Pike commandant of Sackett's Harbour, (of following is a true copy of list of names furnished by and under Richards, Esq.) the persons: Willard Steadman, Asa Day, Uriah David Coffeen, — God Phillips."

Dated April 8, 1813.

"This (relating to one) is one principal object of another is—for you Massena, 42 miles below, and deliver the same with to Mr. Richards, to and to seize and make prisoners whom he charging engaged in treasonable bring to this place—and acts which be may deem to the good of the public."

LORING
Lt. 1st reg. U. S. dragoons commanding

The following affidavit within this village, y application for a habeas col. Pike (to bring the to Utica to be discharged granted by the commission than Williams, Esq. Mr. Burrows, started ately on his return to S bour.

Oneida County, ss.
David Burrows, of being duly sworn, deposes that he received the foregoing order and the friends of the prisoners mentioned, a on the 9th day of April employed this deponent Utica, and obtain a habeas discharge of said deponent heard the

...the night in the...
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HARRISON SAFE.
We are indebted to the politeness of the editor of the Weekly Register for the following gratifying intelligence, which announces the safe arrival of general Harrison at Fort Meigs. The report of his capture was destitute of foundation. Mr. Granger received no such letter as was stated in the Alexandria paper. [American.]

From a proof sheet of the Utica Patriot, April 13.
The Rights of the citizens of the State of New-York trampled under foot, and the CONSTITUTION violated by the military officers of the U. S.

Several of the respectable citizens of the county of St. Lawrence were forcibly seized by lieut. Loring Austin, of the 1st regiment of U. S. dragoons, and about 30 mounted myriads under his command, on the 9th April inst. by virtue of an order of Lt. Col. Pike, the commandant at Sackett's Harbour, and forthwith forced from their families at the point of the bayonet, and marched off to the Harbour, to be tried by a court martial for treasonable practices, in trading to Canada, (as suspected.)

The following memorandum was delivered by lieut. Austin, to the friends of the sufferers, as his authority for this arbitrary proceeding:
"I have arrested and detained in my custody, by virtue of instructions from col. Pike commandant at Sackett's Harbour, (of which the following is a true copy and of a list of names furnished me by Alexander Richards, Esq.) the following persons: Willard Seaton, Thomas Stedman, Asa Day, Uriel H. Orvis, David Coffeen, — Goddard, John Phillips."

HUDSON WHIG.
OUR CONSCRIPTS
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LORING AUSTIN.
Lt. 1st reg. U. S. dragoons commanding.
The following affidavit was made within this village yesterday, on application for a habeas corpus to col. Pike (to bring the said persons to Utica to be discharged) which was granted by the commissioner. Nathan Williams, Esq. of Utica, and Mr. Burrows, started off immediately on his return to Sackett's Harbour.
Oneida County, ss.
David Burrows, of Ogdensburg, being duly sworn, deposes and saith, that he received the copy of the foregoing order and certificate from the friends of the persons seized, therein mentioned, at Ogdensburg, on the 9th day of April inst. who employed this deponent to go to Utica and obtain a habeas corpus for the discharge of said persons. This deponent heard the said Lt. Austin

(whom he saw and conversed with at Ogdensburg on said day) says that he had given the said copy of his orders from col. Pike, and his proceeding thereon, to the said friends, and further this deponent heard him order the sergeant to whom he committed said persons in custody, to march them on to Sackett's Harbour as fast as possible, and not to suffer them to ride, and if they did not go on fast enough to tie them to the tails of the horses on which the dragoons were mounted. The charge against the said persons as stated by said Austin, was smuggling, and they were to be tried at Sackett's Harbour by a court martial, as this deponent understood. This deponent was informed that among said persons were all the town officers of Massena necessary to hold the election.

DAVID BURROWS.
Sworn this 12th day of April, 1813, before N. WILLIAMS, com. &c.
We are authorised by Mr. Burrows to add that Lt. Austin ordered his sergeant, who had the charge of the sufferers, to march them night and day, and not to suffer them to be taken out of his hands by the civil authority, or any person to speak to them upon the peril of their lives, which the sergeant promised to do.
If martial law is thus suffered to usurp the place of the civil authority, this war has reduced the free citizens of the state of New-York to the condition of Turkish slaves, or vassals of Buonaparte!!

HAMPDEN.

WINDSOR, (VT.) APRIL 26.
OUR ELECTION—CARRIED.
We shall give no further returns, until we can get them complete. We have already received information enough on the subject, to enable us to announce, with certainty, the success of the Peace Ticket for a council of censors. The majority will probably be not far from 1000 votes. Should New-York succeed in the important gubernatorial election, which begins this day, the whole of the northern section of the union will be found rallying under the banners of Peace, Commerce and Constitutional Freedom.
Such an "attitude" in the north, will do more towards bringing about an honourable peace, than the mediation of the emperor of Russia. Such an attitude will do much towards staying the wheels of the war chariot, now driving so furiously, and which, in its destructive course, if continued, must soon crush the liberties of our country.

SHOCKING.
We are informed (says the Pittsfield Reporter,) by the driver of the Eastern stage, that a gentleman by the name of Chamberlin, of Boston, a passenger in the stage, put an end to his existence yesterday morning, at the stage house in Worthington. He was accompanied by his wife who had a young child. The particulars of this transaction, as were told us, are these.—Early in the morning he was awakened as the stage was soon to start for Boston. A burning candle was left in the room. Mr. Chamberlin got out of bed, took up the candle and handed it to his wife to hold, at that instant he clapped a pistol to his mouth and discharged it, which terminated his life instantly. He was about 30 years of age. No reason could be assigned for this desperate act. He kept a broker's office in Boston. He had been on a journey to the westward, and was on his return home.

GEN. WASHINGTON'S GORGET.
The Washington Benevolent Society, at their meeting in this town, (Boston) on Tuesday evening last were honored by the gift of the Gorget which the illustrious Washington wore on the day of Braddock's defeat, when his exertions saved the remnant of our army, and pointed the expectations of his country to its future Saviour. This interesting and invaluable relic, upon the division of the effects of its former owner, fell to the share of Mrs. Peters, (late Custis.) This lady, as distinguished by her personal and mental accomplishments as by her birth, is the grand daughter of Mrs. Washington. She formed part of the family of the general who always discharged towards her every office of the most affectionate parent. The grateful present was communicated through the medium of the Honorable Mr. Quincy. He informed the Society, that in making the donation, Mrs. Peters observed, that she had carefully preserved this

portion of her grandfather's habiliments in the precise state in which he existed at the time of his death, not for herself but as an intended gift to some public body, to whom its possession might be grateful; and she was pleased to add, that she knew of no place in which the political principles of her illustrious relative had been sustained with more purity and vigour, than the town of Boston—nor any association from which she could more confidently expect the preservation of those principles, or upon which this remembrancer could bestow more pleasure, than the Washington Benevolent Society of this place. It is unnecessary to say what feelings were excited by this invaluable gift, and by these kind expressions of regard proceeding from such a source. If ever, hereafter, we shall be overshadowed by the clouds of suspicion, or overpowered by the shafts of calumny, it will be sufficient to remember that we received the approbation of the family of Washington. The president and vice presidents of the society were appointed a committee to express to Mrs. Peters the sentiments which her goodness had inspired. [Boston Gaz.]

From the People's Monitor of April 24.
Arrived here on Sunday afternoon Maj. John Meridith and Mr. Wm. Bromwell from Queen's-town, sent in there by the enemy's squadron.—The following statement, by them hastily taken of their treatment, &c. is offered to the public.
On Friday last 16th we left Baltimore at 11 o'clock, stood down the Patapsco with a fine breeze till we got near North Point, when we discovered plainly 3 large ships and several smaller vessels apparently about five miles above the mouth of Chester River. Thinking he had best put back, the Skipper of the packet, Bateman, (the captain and owner being sick at home) shifted his course and stood up the river; sailing sometime on our way up, discerning nothing that could molest us, and thinking that the wind would continue, put again down the river. On our way this second time down, the gun-boat stationed some miles above North Point, got under way and stood up the river; but did not proceed far down the river when we discovered two row-boats under North Point, about 15 miles distant, standing as we tho't, to the land—immediately put back again the second time up the river; after going on some time we found the row-boats coming after us and gaining—took out our sweeps, manned them well, and made the best of our way, supposing they might be enemy's barges, though there were different opinions—some said they were sein boats, who had been up the bay—others that they were major Barney's barges sent to keep a look out.—The wind becoming light, they gained on us so fast that we were all convinced they were the enemy's barges; and being apprehensive we should be taken, waved a signal to the gun-boat just a head—finding she took no notice of us, but still stood on, exerted every nerve to prevent being captured—vain struggle! about 6 o'clock they fired several shot from musketry at us—we now found indeed that we were gone, though an hour before we had not the least idea but that we could make the fort with all ease before they could come up with us—a few minutes after their first fire, the enemy came along side, boarded from two small barges containing 20 men each, and captured us, within five miles of the Fort of Baltimore, the gun-boat, as we supposed, about 3 or 400 yards a head; she did not fire till the enemy had boarded us, when they appeared to aim their shot at us, two of which were very near striking our mast and stern. It appears to be the opinion of every passenger on board the packet, (even the enemy himself said decidedly) that the gun-boat might and ought to have protected us.

Immediately after the enemy fired, the packet's boat was got out in which Mr. Paea, his son and servant, the Skipper, (Bateman) and Strawhan and Coburn (sailors) with 3 black men (also sailors) abandoned the vessel and escaped to the shore; only one sailor being left aboard the packet, and he a boy (Michael Taylor) who behaved nobly.

The officers who boarded, asked if the vessel was a packet, and upon being answered she was, they said, we need be under no apprehension, for that our persons and private property should be respected.

...said they took us for a gun-boat.— We were towed down to the squadron and anchored near the Marlboro' 74. Rear Admiral Cockburn—continued there till ten o'clock next day, the 17th, during that time, boats were continually passing to and from the admiral's ship, we were frequently visited by the boats—between 10 and 11 o'clock, it was ordered by the admiral (we presume) that the passengers of the captured vessel should have the baggage delivered to them, that they should have a sloop, (a small bay craft) to carry them to Queen's-Town, but the vessel and cargo they retained as a prize—got under way at 11 o'clock bidding them good bye and they wishing us a good passage—poor comfort to John Meridith and Wm. Bromwell, who owned the whole of the merchandise to a large amount. Every package of which was taken! We were however very glad we came off so well, for we were under some apprehension that at least some of us would be detained. They put on board of us several prisoners, some of whom had been detained a month, some not so long. They treated us politely—were very communicative, spoke highly of our naval officers; and said that Captains JONES and LAWRENCE ought to be admirals.

Translated for the Philadelphia Register, from the Journal of the Empire. PRADIER'S REMEDY FOR THE GOUT.
Published by order of his Excellency the Minister of the Interior.

Paris, Dec. 18, 1812.
Balm of Mecca 6 drachms,
Red Peruvian Bark 1 ounce,
Saffron 1 1/2 ounce,
Sarsaparilla 1 ounce,
Sage 1 ounce,
Rectified Alcohol 3 pounds,
Dissolve, separately, the Balm of Mecca in one third of the Alcohol; steep the other ingredients in the remainder of the Alcohol for 48 hours; filtrate, and then mix the two liquors.
For use, mix the solution with twice or three times the quantity of lime water, shaking the bottle at the time of using it.
APPLICATION OF THE REMEDY.
Prepare a poultice of ground flax seed, which is to be spread very hot, and about 1 inch thick, on a napkin, and wrap the part affected. The poultice should be glutinous. When it is intended to envelop both the feet and legs up to the knees a pro-

portionate quantity of flax seed must be used. When the poultice is prepared, and as hot as the patient can bear it, spread over its surface about two ounces of the liquor, in such manner as to be equally distributed without being imbibed; the poultice is then to be bound round the leg, or foot, and to be completely covered; enveloping the whole with flannels of waxed silk, to preserve the warmth of the application. The poultice is not changed oftener than once in 24 or 12 hours. (Signed) GMR. PRADIER.

THE SEA MAMMOTH.
Extract from the Log Book of the ship Niagara-Capt. Merry, arrived at New-York from Lisbon.
"April 8, lat. 43, 49, long. 65, at meridian, saw a large lump on the horizon, bearing N. W. distance 6 or 8 miles ahead, which we supposed to be the hull of a large ship bottom up—when within gun shot of it discovered that it had motion, and on nearer approach found it to be a fish, apparently 200 feet in length, about thirty broad, and from seventeen to eighteen feet high in the center, was covered with a shell formed similar to the plank of a clinker built vessel—near the head on the right side was a large hole or archway covered occasionally with a fin which was at times 8 or 10 feet out of water—intended to have sent the boat to make further discoveries, but was deterred from the dreadful appearance of the monster."

NEW GOODS.
H. G. MUNROE,
Has just received a General Assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, Consisting of Coarse, Fine, and Fancy Articles. ALSO GROCERIES, Ironmongery and Stationary. All which he offers for sale on accommodating terms. May 6. If.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
The partnership heretofore existing between John Childs and George Shaw, and conducted under the firm of Childs & Shaw, was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of April. All persons having claims against them, are requested to present them, and those indebted to make immediate payment to the subscriber who is authorized to settle the business of the firm. JOHN CHILDS.
The business will in future be conducted by the subscriber, at the same stand occupied by Childs and Shaw, and he hopes by his assiduity in business, and attention to please, to merit and receive that patronage which he has hitherto enjoyed. JOHN CHILDS. May 6. Sw.

NOTICE.
The assessors of Anne Arundel county, will particularly take notice that the board of commissioners request their separate returns on the 17th inst. that being the day adjourned to, to receive their returns.—They will also recollect the fine annexed to delinquents. By order, H. S. HALL, Clk. Com. Tax A. A. C.

By his Excellency LEVIN WINDER, Esquire, Governor of Maryland, A PROCLAMATION.
Whereas it has been represented to me by a number of respectable persons inhabitants of Prince George's county, that a Mr. John Plummer, sen. of the said county, has been, and still is missing, and that there is reason to believe that he has been murdered: And whereas it is the duty of the executive to guard as much as may be against the commission of such enormities, and to bring such offenders against the laws and peace of society to justice: I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the council, offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person who shall discover and make known the author or perpetrator of said offence, provided he be brought to justice.
Given in council at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this twenty-first day of (1st) April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and of the independence of the United States of America the thirty-seventh. LEV. WINDER.
By his excellency's command, NINIAN PINCKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published twice a week for three weeks in the Maryland Gazette, the Federal Gazette and American at Baltimore, the Federal Republic, the People's Monitor, Melheimer's German paper, Frederick Town Herald, Hagar's Town Gazette and Grief's paper. By order, NINIAN PINCKNEY, Clk.

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Copy of a letter from Commodore S. M. Evans, commanding the U. S. Frigate Chesapeake, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Boston, 10th April, 1813.

U. S. Frigate Chesapeake, Boston, 10th April, 1813.

SIR, I have the honor to enclose to you a copy of a report I have made to Commodore Decatur, relative to the cruise of this ship, agreeably to an order I received from him under date of the 6th of Oct. last.

Respectfully I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

SAML. EVANS, The hon. W. JONES, Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. Frigate Chesapeake, Boston, April 10, 1813.

SIR— I avail myself of the termination of the Chesapeake's cruise, which has ended by her arrival in this port, to inform you of the transactions thereof.

I believe it is known to you that we sailed from Boston on the 17th Dec. last. On the 31st, at 3 P. M. we discovered the first sail to which we gave chase; but night coming on we lost sight of her. On the 1st day of Jan, at half past 3 P. M. being in lat. 44 N. long. 32 W. we discovered another sail to which we gave chase—at 5, Lt. Page boarded her and discovered that she was the American brig Julia of Boston, from Lisbon bound to Boston and that she was sailing under a British licence which the captain delivered to him.

In consequence of this I determined to place her papers in the hands of a midshipman, and send him into her port of destination, that she might be proceeded against if proper; but the night being now advanced and the weather boisterous, I concluded to lay by with her until morning. When at half past 8 A. M. while about dispatching her two sail were discovered in the wind's eye of us, standing directly for our weather bow. About half past 9 I discovered by their sails they were vessels of war, one of which appeared to be a large ship. Midshipman Blodget and the captain of the brig were now dispatched to her, with directions to steer his course, by doing which he would go large and some distance from them; and on the return of the boat, I wore round and stood under double reefed topsail and fore topmast stay-sail, so as to bring them about three points on our weather quarter with the double purpose of drawing them from the brig, and by compelling them to haul more up to be enabled to ascertain more correctly the force of them. After standing some distance from the brig, I backed the mizen topsail to let them approach us; but finding they bore directly up, and that by remaining with it aback they would be quite near us, before we could discover their force, I filled it again and stood one point higher than before, and they again hauled up; but not so that we could discover more than the round of their bows, and nearly in this position they kept until about 1 A. M. when we lost sight of them in a heavy squall—about this time our foretopmast was discovered to be sprung, and by meridian the sea and wind had increased to that degree that it was necessary to bring the ship to a reefed foresail and maintopmast with hauled top-gallant masts. At 2 P. M. having every thing snug, and being desirous to ascertain their force so that if there was not a great disparity, I might endeavour to obtain a position to bring them to action on the weather moderating; I wore and stood in the direction we had last seen them until 3 P. M.—when discovering nothing of them I again wore and proceeded towards our place of destination. On the 9th we made the island of St. Anthony, one of the Cape de Verdes. Here it may be proper to mention that our passage until the 10th of January when we were in lat. 15, 30 N. and long. 25, 11 W. had been uncommonly boisterous. We had by that day lost two foretopmasts; and from the day of our sailing until then the gun-deck had not been dry.

On the 12th at 5 A. M. we discovered a sail N. by E. to which we gave chase, and at 10 brought her too and boarded her. She proved to be the British ship Volunteer, from Liverpool to Biatra, one of the convoy of 12 sail bound to different parts of South America, and the Pacific Ocean, under charge of the Cherub, sloop, from which she had parted 5 days previous to our falling in with her. She had on board a considerable invoice of dry goods; and I put a crew on board her and

dispatched her to America. The next day at 5 A. M. we discovered another sail bearing W. by N. to which we gave chase, and at 10 boarded her. As she was known to be the brig Liverpool Hero, one of the convoy, I boarded her under English colours, in hopes of being enabled to gain such information as would bring us in sight of the fleet. I found she had left them the day after the Volunteer: that she had but little that was valuable in her, and as her mainmast would make us a most excellent maintopmast, which we were much in want of, I determined to take out the valuable part of the cargo and destroy her. While in the execution of this at 4 P. M. another sail was discover'd. On seeing us she made sail from us, and as the wind was light and no possibility of coming up with her before dark, I judged it best to take what we could from the brig while the day lasted, and to run part of the night to the southward and westward in hopes to intercept her next day—this I did, and lay by the latter part of the night and most of the next morning.

When seeing nothing of her, I bore up and stood in a direction to intercept the fleet, if they had passed the inside of the Cape de Verdes which, from the course they were steering when the brig separated from them, and the information I was enabled to glean from the captain and crew of her before I informed them who we were, I was strongly impressed with the idea they had done; but I regret to say that after pursuing this course until I arrived on our cruising ground we saw nothing of them. Perhaps, sir, the idea may suggest itself to you, that taking into consideration the latitude allowed in my instructions, it would have been proper for me to have pursued them further; and I will therefore give you my reasons for not doing so. As I have mentioned heretofore I boarded the brig under English colors, and I believe the captain had not the smallest suspicion of our being other than an English frigate until I undeceived him. By different questions I learnt that there was not the smallest apprehension in the fleet of falling in with American cruisers, between where they were and their places of destination, and that it was very possible that they had nearly all separated, as the evening when he last saw the commodore they were much scattered; some a considerable distance astern of the brig and others as far ahead—and by the papers I obtained I learnt they were bound to nearly as many ports as there were vessels. These considerations operated forcibly to determine me to abide on the ground allotted me, and I reasoned thus—It is evident that by this time they must be separated, and the only probable chance I can have of falling in with them will be to proceed directly and cruise off a neutral harbor; by doing this I may possibly fall in with one or two that are bound to the most northerly ports—but while I am occupied looking for these vessels which may be in shore of me—when I see them escape—the chance is the others will be safely arrived in port—besides at this period an alarming malignant fever had made its appearance in the ship, which threatened to be epidemic, & I was apprehensive that by going into the sultry latitudes where we might calculate upon almost continual rain, there would be no possibility of checking it. Again, this was only one fleet, and from one port: we were in the track they sailed both home and outward. The newspapers we had obtained announced that the Governor-General of India would sail in a few weeks, in a frigate for his command; by remaining where we were, was it not possible we might be so fortunate as to intercept him? Finally, taking into consideration all those circumstances, I determined to remain on our cruising ground be the event what it would; and I have now to regret that I must inform you that I could scarcely have made a more unhappy determination; for after cruising there until the 22d of February we discovered but one sail, which proved to be the British brig Earl Percy, from Barravista to Brazil, with a cargo of salt, her I manned and ordered in.

It now remains for me to relate to you the transactions since we left our cruising ground. From the 5th of Feb. when we took the Earl Percy, and were in the long. of 24, 30 W. and lat. 2, 31 N. until the 23d the weather had been such as to deprive us of the benefit of lunar observations. Apprehensive that we had a westerly current, I had part of the time been plying to the east-

ward—when on the 23d we found ourselves by a lunar in 30, 30 W. As we were now, in my opinion, to the westward of the general track, and it would take all the time we could allow ourselves to remove to the southward, to gain 3 or 4 degrees of easting, I concluded we could do no better than abandon the ground we had been so unfortunate on—and on the 24th bore up for the coast of Surinam. Here we arrived on the 2d March and remained until the 6th, without seeing any thing—when we made sail to the northward and passed about a degree to the eastward of Barbadoes and the other Carribee Islands until to the northward of them, when we steered to the west parallel to the different passages, until long. 75—when we hauled to the northward and eastward along our coast—in this route we fell in with the following vessels which we boarded, and we chased one sloop and a sloop. The former of which escaped us in the night, and the latter in thick weather.

In lat. 25, 51 N. long. 66, 56 W. March 19th, boarded a Spanish schr. from Porto Rico for Cadiz. In lat. 25, 58 N. long. 68, 15 W. March 21, boarded the ship Charleston and Liverpool Packet from Cadiz to N. York. In lat. 26, 20 N. long. 70, 6 W. March 23, boarded the cartel schr. Thetis, from St. Bartholomews to N. Y. out of which we obtained 7 volunteers. On the 3d of April, in lat. 37, 51 N. long. 71, 9 W. boarded the Portuguese brig St. Antonio, De Invego, from Lisbon to Wilmington (N. C.) On the 5th April, lat. 40, 18 N. long. 68, 24 W. boarded the ship Virginia from Lisbon to N. Y.

On the 7th of April, lat. 41, 55 N. long. 68, 7 W. retook the schr. Valerius, in the possession of an English prize-master, who stated that he cut her out of Tarpaulin cove on the 8th April. Lat. 42, 57 N. long. 68 W. boarded the brig Jane, of Portland, for St. Bartholomews. I am happy to inform you that independent of the fever, I have before alluded to, the ship has been unusually healthy for a new crew. We have not now so many on the sick list as we sailed with; and owing to the judicious arrangements of the first lieutenant Page and the surgeon, and the zeal with which they were carried into execution by all the officers, we were fortunate enough to check it in a short time, with the loss of 7 men, who all died in from 3 to 7 days illness.

The ship will require new masts, the one in being decayed; and in working in yesterday, a heavy flaw carried away the main-top-mast, by which we unfortunately lost 3 men and sprung the head of the mainmast, which I expect will have to be replaced likewise. We have on board between 40 and 50 prisoners. The masters of the Volunteer and Liverpool Hero, I permitted to proceed in the Earl Percy on parole.

I am with respect, sir, Your obedient servant, (Signed) SAML. EVANS. Commodore Stephen Decatur.

A CARD. The person who inadvertently, or designedly, took from the subscriber's counting-room, the first volume of Rollin's Ancient History, is requested to return the same, and its full value, in money, will be paid, if required.

W. ALEXANDER. 2 April 29. 3w*

By His Excellency LEVIN WINDER Esquire, Governor of Maryland, A PROCLAMATION.

In the present situation of the state, a meeting of the Legislature is thought necessary; wherefore, I have, by and with the advice and consent of the council, appointed the third Monday of May next for the meeting of the General Assembly of this state; whereof the several sheriffs are hereby enjoined to give public and due notice.

Given in council at the city of Annapolis, this twenty-first day of April, (18) in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

LEV. WINDER. By his excellency's command, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published every day for the space of three weeks in the Maryland Gazette, the Federal Gazette and American at Baltimore, the Federal Republican, the People's Monitor, Melshimer's German paper, Frederick-Town Herald, Hagar's-Town Gazette and Grieve's paper, and the United States Gazette.

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By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council. 2

Baltimore Hospital.

March 30th, 1813.

The board of visitors of this institution report, that during eight months, ending on the 31st December last, 42 patients have been admitted into the infirmary, and 38 into the lunatic asylum—of which number there have been

| | |
|--------------------|----|
| Discharged, cured, | 51 |
| Relieved, | 3 |
| Died, | 14 |
| Remaining, | 17 |
| Total, | 85 |

The board feel much pleasure in informing the public, that the institution is in complete order for the accommodation of such patients as may be admitted to its care—it is under the immediate direction of an experienced Steward and Matron; is well provided with suitable nurses and attendants, and with every convenience and comfort, which the sick may require.

As the plan on which the hospital is conducted, appears not to have been generally understood, the visitors think it proper to state, that patients admitted into it, are charged a certain sum per week, regulated according to the circumstances of the case, for board and medical aid, including every expence, clothing excepted.

The funds hitherto arising from the admission of patients have done little more than defray the necessary expenses of the establishment, but the visitors are not without a hope, that from an increase of the number of those who may apply for relief, and also from such contributions as may generously be made by those persons who feel disposed to aid so useful an institution, they may, in conjunction with the medical gentlemen who have charge over it, be enabled at a future day, to extend the hand of charity to some of the deserving poor, who may stand in need of its assistance.

The advantages resulting to those unfortunate persons who labour under mental derangement, when placed in a situation fitted for their reception, and where every means for affording them relief can be promptly resorted to, have been strongly exemplified in the asylum attached to this hospital. Several patients suffering under this worst of calamities, some of their cases of long standing, have, by proper attention and management, been perfectly restored to their friends and to society.

Attending Physicians, Doctors Mackenzie and Smyth; **Attending Surgeon,** Doctor Gibson. **Consulting Physicians,** Doctors Brown, Littlejohn, Coulter, White, Crawford, Birkhead, Chatard, Cromwell, Alexander and Owen.

Visitors, John Hillen, James Musher, William McDonald, Wm. Ross and Jacob Miller. Applications for admission may be made to either of the visitors, or to the attending physicians.

LAND AND NEGROES FOR SALE. By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 15th of May next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

All the right, title and interest, of Henderson Sim Botele, being his life estate in all that tract or parcel of Land, containing 305 acres, whereon John Lyon now lives, being a part of Trent neck plantation, situate in St. Mary's county, on Jowle's creek, a branch of the Patuxent. The property is well provided with houses, and adapted to the growth of wheat, corn and tobacco. There will likewise be sold, by virtue of the said decree, several Negroes of different descriptions. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall pay the purchase money at his option, on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof, by the chancellor. The subscriber is authorised by the decree, after such ratification and payment, to convey the premises to the purchaser or purchasers.

H. G. S. Key, trustee. 4 April 15, 1813.

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

FREDERICK MACKUBIN. March 11.

Mail Stages to Baltimore.

Commenced on Monday last, the 26th instant to run daily, by starting from the Union Tavern, at 7 o'clock in the morning, and arriving at Baltimore to early dinner, and vice versa.

The proprietor begs leave to inform the public, that neither pain nor expence has been spared in establishing the line, and feels assured of giving general satisfaction.

Freight and expence of baggage are heretofore, all baggage at the risk of the owner.

JOHN GADSBY, N. B. The public are requested to take notice, that the Mail for Baltimore will close at 7 o'clock A. M. on Tuesdays and Saturdays. April 29. 2

20,000 Dollars—Cash!

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

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

Besides the following Stationary Prizes:
1 prize of \$15,000
1 do. 10,000
1 do. 5,000
1 do. 2,000
8 do. 1,000
8 do. 500

10 do. of 100 Tickets each in this class. Besides a vast number of small prizes, and not near 1 1/2 blanks to a prize. Present price of tickets \$9.

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

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

Don Fernando,

A Jack Ass, descended from the best Spanish stocks that have been imported into this country, rising four years old, near fourteen hands high, and remarkably well formed; will stand the ensuing season, at Westbury on West-River, at eight dollars cash, or \$10; the money to be returned if the mare does not prove with foal, and half a dollar to the groom. He is limited to twenty mares—Pasturage gratis—but will not be answerable for escapes.

William Pritchard, manager. 5 April.

Wanted to hire,

A NEGRO WOMAN, Who understands plain cooking and washing—one from the country would be preferred—Such an one that can come well recommended for her honesty, sobriety and industry, will hear of a place by applying at this office. April 1.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

On application to me the subscriber in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of GEORGE POOLE, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and having satisfied me that he had resided in the state of Maryland 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 therefrom—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of George Poole be discharged from imprisonment, and by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of said county on the said third Monday of September, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said George Poole should not have the benefit of the acts as prayed for. Given under my hand this twenty-third day of April, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

Richard H. Harwood. April 29. 2

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

ON application to me, the subscriber, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of WILLIAM WHITECROFT, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and having satisfied me that he had resided in the state of Maryland 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; I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of the said William Whitecroft be discharged from imprisonment, and by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors, to appear before the county court of said county, on the said third Monday of September, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said William Whitecroft should not have the benefit of the acts as prayed for. Given under my hand this 25th day of April, 1813.

Richard H. Harwood. 2

Printed and Published

BY JONAS GREEN, No. 107 NASSAU STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

POLITICAL.

From the Salem Gazette.

MR. PICKERING'S LETTER X.

To the People of the United States.

There has lately been published an excellent little pamphlet, "The Road to Peace, Co-Health and Happiness, and the understanding of every man can read; and if the advice of 'Old Farmer,' who wrote followed in other states, has been in Massachusetts, in elections, those great blessings soon be restored.

The object of the "Old Farmer" was to convince his brethren by whose labors good is supported, of past error in choice of rulers, whose have ruined our commerce, and our wealth, and rendered us happy; and who, finally, changed our peace for the cruel miseries of war. To only, then, to correct those and choose rulers of the character, to reverse the escape from those evils, and the blessings of peace, co-wealth and happiness.

With the same great object in view, I have stated which my public situations within my notice; and with equally pertaining to every citizen, I have freely expressed sentiments of public men at measures: believing an expression of the former not less essential to the formation of abuses, than the measure of their measures.

gent writer remarks—"Measure men" is the common name of a degraded moderation—a base, servile language, fabricated and made current among the people, and is not fit for the present degenerate state of the country. What does it avail to exhort contrivance or pendency of measures, if who advises or executes, suffered not only to escape impunity, but even to preserve power, and insult us with of his sovereignty?" Junius England. In the United States people are the source of the sovereignty, by whom public servants, are appointed; and the power and authority of the sovereign have been equally abused. To prove that the citizens has been the statements and plain observations have at any time presented notice, respecting men and measures. For in a republican government, where the people are the source of the power, their chief ministers are the candidates in election; and their public character, and their essential to the correction of abuses, by stripping them of their ministerial functions, and substituting faithful ministers the government.

round, I add one more address subject is, The minister which demagogues, the leaders to patriotism, arriving in a free state.

Among the means of public power in the present time, the partisans of our nation are continually reproaching the patriots who question their authority or patriotism; and the patriots are being persecuted and destitute of abilities, then such enquirers are denounced as the advocates of Britain; and the part of the enemies of our country. God forbid that I should do this, in thought, or deed. On the contrary, of my life, I have been the enemies of my country, and have directed and controlled the U. S. since Mr. Sewell hour, became the

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

(VOL. LXX.)

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1813.

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The object of the "Old Farmer" was to convince his brethren and all others by whose labors government is supported, of past errors in the choice of rulers, whose measures have ruined our commerce, diminished our wealth, and rendered us unhappy; and who, finally, have exchanged our peace for the calamities and miseries of war. They have only, then, to correct those errors, and choose rulers of the opposite character, to reverse the scene—to escape from those evils, and recover the blessings of peace, commerce, wealth and happiness.

With the same great objects exclusively in view, I have stated facts which my public situations brought within my notice; and with the right equally pertaining to every other citizen, I have freely expressed my sentiments of public men and public measures: believing an exposure of the former not less essential to a reformation of abuses, than the just censure of their measures. An eminent writer remarks—"Measures and not men" is the common cant of affected moderation;—a base, counterfeit language, fabricated by knaves and made current among fools. Such gentle censure is not fitted to the present degenerate state of society.

What does it avail to expose the absurd contrivance or pernicious tendency of measures, if the man, who advises or executes, shall be suffered not only to escape with impunity, but even to preserve his power, and insult us with the favor of his sovereign? The United States, the people are the source of power—the sovereign, by whom ministers, public servants, are appointed; and rarely has the power and favor of a sovereign been equally perverted and abused. To prove this to my fellow-citizens has been the object of the statements and plain observations I have at any time presented to their notice, respecting men as well as measures. For in a republican elective government, where the people choose their chief ministers, a knowledge of the candidates is essential to a wise and prudent choice; and if they prove unfaithful, an exposure of their public character and conduct is essential to the correction of their abuses, by stripping them of power, and substituting faithful men to administer the government. On this point, I add one more address; and the subject is, "The sinister means by which demagogues, the great pretenders to patriotism, arrive at power in a free state.

Among the means of preserving public power in the present hands, the partisans of our national rulers are continually reproaching those citizens who question their wisdom, virtue or patriotism: And if the investigation of their measures show them to be destitute of all those qualities, then such enquirers after truth are denounced as the friends and advocates of Britain; as taking part of the enemies of our country. God forbid that I should do this, in thought, word, or deed. On the contrary, in every part of my life, I have been opposed to the enemies of my country. The greatest of those enemies are the men who have directed and controuled the course of the U. S. since Mr. Jefferson's arrival here, became their presi-

dent; & especially from the year 1806, when the seeds of mischief, previously sown, had visibly vegetated, and have since yielded annual crops, more or less abundant, of evils and calamities, and finally produced an unnecessary and unjust war—a war by which Great Britain has become an unwilling enemy—compelled to be such by our own rulers. The latter, and the French government, jointly and severally, I have long considered as the only real enemies of the United States; and therefore according to the measure of my knowledge of public affairs, I have so aimed to represent them to my fellow citizens; that both might be deprived of power and influence in this country; when, and when only, the sufferings we have long been sustaining and the heaviest of all calamities which we now feel, will have an end.

The Road to Power in a Free State.

If an artful villain slip from the pocket of an individual his watch or his purse—or palm upon him money or notes ingeniously counterfeited—all men make common cause with the sufferer, to find and bring to punishment the thief and the cheat. But crafty politicians, under false but plausible pretensions of love and devotion to a whole people, may steal their affections, and then despoil them, not of their property only, but of their rights and liberties: and the citizens who detect and expose the public cheat, instead of being hailed as the people's friends, are often reviled and treated as their worst enemies. Various causes contribute to produce this seemingly strange result. The petty cheat stands alone, or has but a small band of associates; & all are the refuse of mankind.—The public cheat—the politician—who, veiling his real character, has, by systematic hypocrisy, acquired popularity, sets out with the advantage of education, perhaps of wealth, and of reputation; in a word, with all the attributes of a gentleman, and in the garb of patriotism. With these habiliments, in this dress, he employs numerous agents; some of them honest, but deceived by his fair outside, industriously exhibit the same to the view of their friends & neighbors; others, corrupt, and willing to receive, in hand or in promise, the wages of iniquity, frame and propagate lies and slanders against the upright citizens who stand in their patron's way: and thus he advances to the object of his ambition.

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We were told by the war party at the time we commenced hostilities, that the war would not affect our valuable coasting trade, nor our foreign commerce except with G. Britain and her dependencies; a contrary opinion was treated with contempt, and considered as an evidence of a criminal partiality for the British nation by the political empiricks who now unfortunately direct the destinies of this country. We now see and experience a total annihilation of both our coasting trade, and foreign commerce, except so much as our enemy for his own convenience, and that of his allies, permits us to carry on! We are reduced to this degrading and humiliating situation without the satisfaction of being able to make even a struggle for our relief. The almost unexampled gallantry of our little navy, neither has, nor can afford our commerce any aid, and has been of no other use, than to show us that if the advice of Washington had been pursued, we might have given security to our commerce, on the ocean, and not now have been idly contending for it, by making war upon the Indians, and the inoffensive inhabitants of the Canadas—the destruction of the former, and the conquest of the latter, will contribute nothing to the security of either our coasting or foreign trade, nor add one cent to the value of our articles of exportation. The whole system of our operations, is as absurd and ridiculous, as to search for whales in the Allegany mountains, and for elephants in the Atlantic ocean.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

(VOL. LXX.)

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1813.

No. 16.]

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POLITICAL.

From the Salem Gazette.

MR. PICKERING'S LETTERS.
LETTER X.

To the People of the United States.

There has lately been published an excellent little pamphlet entitled "The Road to Peace, Commerce, Wealth and Happiness, adapted to the understanding of every man who can read: and if the advice of the 'Old Farmer,' who wrote it, were followed in other states, as it has been in Massachusetts, in the late elections, those great blessings would soon be restored.

The object of the "Old Farmer" was to convince his brethren and all others by whose labors government is supported, of past errors in the choice of rulers, whose measures have ruined our commerce, diminished our wealth, and rendered us unhappy; and who, finally, have exchanged our peace for the calamities and miseries of war. They have only, then, to correct those errors, and choose rulers of the opposite character, to reverse the scene—to escape from those evils, and recover the blessings of peace, commerce, wealth and happiness.

With the same great objects exclusively in view, I have stated facts which my public situations brought within my notice; and with the right equally pertaining to every other citizen, I have freely expressed my sentiments of public men and public measures: believing an exposure of the former not less essential to a reformation of abuses, than the just censure of their measures. An eminent writer remarks—"Measures and not men" is the common cant of affected moderation;—a base, counterfeit language, fabricated by knaves and made current among fools. Such gentle censure is not fitted to the present degenerate state of society. What does it avail to expose the absurd contrivance or pernicious tendency of measures, if the man, who advises or executes, shall be suffered not only to escape with impunity, but even to preserve his power, and insult us with the favor of his sovereign?" Junius wrote in England. In the United States, the people are the source of power—the sovereign, by whom ministers, public servants, are appointed; and they have the power and favor of a sovereign been equally perverted and abused. To prove this to my fellow-citizens has been the object of the statements and plain observations have at any time presented to their notice, respecting men as well as measures. For in a republican elective government, where the people choose their chief ministers, a knowledge of the candidates is essential to a wise and prudent choice; and if they prove unfaithful, an exposure of their public character and conduct is essential to the correction of their abuses, by stripping them of power, and substituting faithful men to administer the government. On this point, I add one more address; and the subject is, "The sinister means by which demagogues, the great predators to patriotism, arrive at power in a free state.

Among the means of preserving public power in the present hands, the partisans of our national rulers are continually reproaching those citizens who question their wisdom, virtue or patriotism: And if the investigation of their measures show them to be destitute of all those qualities, then such enquirers after truth are denounced as the friends and advocates of Britain; as taking the part of the enemies of our country. God forbid that I should do this, in thought, word, or deed. On the contrary, in every part of my life, I have been opposed to the enemies of my country. The object of those enemies are the men who have directed and controuled the policy of the U. S. since Mr. Jefferson's evil hour, became their presi-

dent; & especially from the year 1806, when the seeds of mischief, previously sown, had visibly vegetated, and have since yielded annual crops, more or less abundant, of evils and calamities, and finally produced an unnecessary and unjust war—a war by which Great Britain has become an unwilling enemy—compelled to be such by our own rulers. The latter, and the French government, jointly and severally, I have long considered as the only real enemies of the United States; and therefore according to the measure of my knowledge of public affairs, I have so aimed to represent them to my fellow citizens; that both might be deprived of power and influence in this country; when, and when only, the sufferings we have long been sustaining and the heaviest of all calamities which we now feel, will have an end.

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Com. Tax A. C.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, MARCH 31. A deputation of merchants interested in the trade between this country and America, attended at the Board of Trade, on Tuesday, to obtain information upon certain points. The gentlemen first required to know, in case the bill before Congress for the admission into America of certain goods of British manufacture, should be carried into a law, whether the British government would permit them to be exported for that purpose? Answer—Provided it shall appear that there is not a sufficient demand for such goods, for the continent. It was next asked—Will such goods be allowed to be exported on board of neutrals? Answer—Yes. Lastly, the gentlemen wished to be informed, if government would, under any circumstances, grant licenses for American vessels to export the British goods in question? Answer—No.

PROGRESS OF THE RUSSIANS.

ST. PETERSBURGH, FEB. 23. Journal of the operations of the armies from the 7th to the 10th of February.

Feb. 7.—Major general Count Woronzow continues his march to Posen with his detachment, keeping open communications on his right with Adj. gen. Tschernischoff's detachment; and on his left with the corps under adjutant-general Baron Winzingerode. Admiral Tschitschagoff's corps has invested the fortress of Thorn on all sides. General Miloradowitsch's corps, on the 5th of February crossed over to the left bank of the Vistula. Major-general Paskewitsch with the 7th corps, has taken possession of Sakroczin, and pushed posts of Cossacks for observations as far as Modlin, under the very guns of which they made 30 prisoners. On the 6th of Feb. general Milloradowitsch, in order to induce the enemy to quit Warsaw, caused his troops to approach nearer to the place, and detached parties of cavalry, who surrounded a great part of it.

February 8.—Lieut. Gen. Sakcen's corps arrived at Opalin, near Warsaw, on the left bank of the Vistula. On the 4th inst the enemy wishing to procure provisions from the villages about Dantzig, made a sally on the left wing, towards Breneau, but was immediately received by the Cossack regiment of Rebritow, and the 1st Baschir regiment under the command of Major Latschkin; who after having very much weakened the enemy, and made some prisoners, notwithstanding his obstinate endeavors, obliged him to retreat.

At the same time, a strong column of infantry, appeared on our left flank, opposite with a number of cavalry the passage of Nenkau, and at first drove in our advanced posts.—A Cossack chief, named Mienkow, taking advantage of this movement collected several detachments of Cossacks: rode upon the enemies wings and falling unexpectedly upon his rear, threw him into total confusion; the consequence was, that the whole column was cut off from the city, and not a single man returned into the fortress. 600 men were cut down on the spot, and 200 privates, and 73 officers, were made prisoners.

Adjutant General Tschernicheff, with his detachment, has taken possession of the villages of Schochan, Friedland and Platow. Our victorious troops were every where met by the inhabitants with joy, and acknowledged as their deliverers. Pr. Schwartzberg's corps was, by our motions, forced to retreat; and on the 8th of February, General Miloradowitsch took possession of the city of Warsaw. On his arrival at the village of Wilanow, he was met by the corporations of Nobility, merchants and clergy, headed by the Prefect, Sub-prefect, and Mayors of the city, who presented to him bread, salt, and the keys of Warsaw.

February 10.—Count Wittgenstein states, that on the 4th and 6th insts the enemy made two sallies from Dantzig, on our position at O-liva, but were both times driven back, their loss in the field was very considerable in killed; and of prisoners, we took two colonels, 22 officers, and about 300 privates.

On the 6th of February, in consequence of a disposition made by Count Wittgenstein, the troops under the command of major general Sievers, marched within range of cannon shot of the fortress of Pillau and threw up batteries. Count Sievers, in the name of the king of Prussia, summoned the commandant of the town to surrender. The French general Castelle, on the de-

claration of the commanding officer of the Prussian troops, who formed a part of the garrison, that in case of resistance, he should act in favor of the Russians, and as 600 inhabitants were soon ready to support this declaration, called a council of war, and on the 7th February, signed a Convention, in consequence whereof on the 8th inst. our troops took possession of Pillau, under the loud rejoicings of the inhabitants.

On the 10th February a solemn Thanksgiving was rendered to Almighty God, in the church, at the head-quarters in the town of Plozk, at which his imperial Majesty was present.

[The St. Petersburg Gazette contains a letter from Prince Kutusow of Smolensko, to her Excellency Anna Neketischna Naryschkin owner of the village of Taruntino, which was distinguished by a glorious victory obtained by the Russian troops over the enemy. The Field Marshal requests that the entrenchments thrown up at that village against the French may remain to future times, as sacred memorials to the Russians of the valor of their forefathers.]

PLOZK, FEB. 6.

To-day his Majesty the emperor of all the Russias arrived here, at the head of all the Guards, and a division of the 3d corps of grenadiers, forming together 28,000 men. Unanimous acclamations of joy accompanied his entry.

SCHWERIN, MARCH 7.

Yesterday evening we received the following information by an extraordinary opportunity from Berlin:

"The Russians entered Berlin on the 4th inst. at 6 o'clock in the morning; the French having quitted that city at 1 o'clock. Only 1000 Russian Infantry, under Gen. Diebitsch remained at Berlin, and 7 or 8000 cavalry pushed through the city."

"The Viceroy has retreated through Saarmund towards Leipzic. Prince Reppio commanded the Russians, but delivered up the command at 4 o'clock to Gen. Kutusow son of the Field Marshal. The Russian generals appeared in the evening at the theatre and were received with great applause."

A division of Russian troops, said to be under Gen. Benkendorff's command, takes its route through Mecklenburg. The Count Marshal Van Olofson was on the 6th instant sent hence with this information to Bostoc.

General Winzingerode arrived at Corlitz, 3 German miles from Dresden, on the 23rd Feb. On the 5th March an interview was to take place at Wittenburg between the Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia.

[Allena Mercury, March 12.]

FRANKFORT, MARCH 4.

The Marshal Duke de Castillone yesterday passed through this place on his way to Paris, and Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr, has taken the command of the 11th corps.

BAYREUTH, FEB. 26.

Part of the Saxon Court arrived here yesterday; they left Dresden on the 22d of Feb.

A letter from Hamburg of the 21st says, we are all here in the highest spirits possible. We have sung Te Deum for our deliverance. Our youths are now enrolling themselves by hundreds in the Russian ranks. In Hanover the English cockade is hoisted every where. If England would only send one thousand men with an English general and arms, tens of thousands would flock to their standard. In Bavaria there are great disturbances against the King. Fifteen thousand Swedes are just now reported to be landed at Rugenwalde. All Germany is in insurrection and we have no doubt of the French being driven beyond the Rhine.

PRUSSIAN & SWEDISH CO-OPERATION.

HELGOLAND, MARCH 1. Gen. D'York, is appointed Governor of Berlin.

Letters from Carlsham, of the 11th inst. mention, that the king of Prussia had positively declared war against France, and that he had agreed to raise 200,000 men in favor of the good cause.

Extract of a letter from Stockholm, March 9.

"The expedition to Pomerania is to take place immediately. On the day after to-morrow I shall set off. We are 3000 strong, and the command is given to general Sandels; an-

officer universally esteemed; and if we are supported in April as we have reason to hope and trust by the German Legion and other succours from England, we may flatter ourselves with the fairest prospect of success. Whether the main Swedish army will follow is yet uncertain, and depends on arrangements which are still to be made.

"The North of Germany is ripe for us, and the people are joining the standard of gen. D'York in thousands. The spirit of insurrection has spread as far as Gassel.

"The Grand French army, which has quitted Berlin, is about 17,000 strong. It is probable that the Russians are now before Magdeburg.—The remains of the French artillery which, at the opening of the campaign was composed of 700 pieces, were wholly abandoned at Posen.—So completely sunken is the spirit of the French, that they fly at the first approach of the Russians."

DOMESTIC.

DEAR BOURK VICTORY.

New-York, Friday, May 7, Half past 9 o'clock, A. M.

By the arrival of the northern mail, we have received the following important intelligence, which we hasten to lay before our readers.

GREAT VICTORY!

From the Albany Register—Extra. Thursday Morning, 8 o'clock, May 7. CANANDAIGUA, MAY 2, 1813.

Dear Sir, I forward you extracts from a letter received in this village, from Gen. Peter B. Porter. Several other accounts have been received to corroborate the statement. In the death of Gen. Pike, our army has sustained the loss of a brave and intrepid officer.

I am, &c. S. Southwick, Esq.

Manchester, April 28, 1813.

Dear Sir, I have just returned from Fort Niagara, where I saw captain of the U. S. navy. He is just from Little York, the capital of Upper Canada, and gives the following, confirmed by official despatches from Gen. Dearborn to General Lewis now here.

On Tuesday the 27th, at sun-rise, Com. Chauncey, with a squadron of 10 or 12 vessels, appeared before York, with Gen. Dearborn and near 3000 men. The infantry under brig. gen. Pike, landed, attacked the town and batteries in the rear, while the squadron attacked them by water. At 2 P. M. they carried the place, taking a great number of Indians and militia prisoners, (1000 Indians being engaged.)

Gen. Sheaffe, with a few regular troops made their escape. Gen. Pike, with about 200 men, were killed by the blowing up of a magazine in one of their batteries, and in which they had a train of powder for that purpose. About 50 of the British artillerists were killed by the same explosion. The loss on both sides considerable. Our army are now in possession of the town, and expected here shortly. Our troops behaved with the greatest gallantry.

Immense quantities of military stores and Indian goods were taken at York, which seems to have been their depot for those articles. The vessels of the squadron are not sufficient to bring them away.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Altho' Gen. Porter does not mention the taking any British vessels, yet we are well informed that a considerable portion of the enemy's lake-navy was lying at York, and the other part at Kingston. It is, therefore, highly probable that our gallant tars have either destroyed or obtained possession of a sufficient number of the enemy's ships, to enable us very soon to chase the residue from the Lake.

By a gentleman direct from Sackett's Harbour we learn that the force that sailed from there on Sunday the 25th, consisted of Commodore Chauncey and about 100 sailors; with Gen. Dearborn and Gen. Pike, who took with them the 6th, 15th, and 16th regiments, Col. McClures regiment, consisting of the N. York, Baltimore and Albany volunteers, and capt. Forsyth's company, all of infantry; and a detachment from Col. Macomb's regiment of artillery, in all about 2000 men.

We understand that private letters received by the Steam Boat state that Com. Chauncey has captured at York, the Earl Moira of

24 guns, and the Prince Regent of 18 guns—besides a number of smaller vessels.

VALUABLE PRIZE.

The privateer Paul Jones, of N. York, has been spoken within two days sail of Charleston, in company with the ship Lord Sydney, her prize, which she had captured on her passage from South-America to London. The cargo of the ship consisted of hides, tallow, cochineal, and eighty thousand dollars in specie. They have probably both arrived at Charleston ere this.

BOSTON, MAY 3.

Mr. Rhodes, a passenger in the Hope, arrived at this port from Corunna, informs that previous to his quitting Falmouth, which was on the 4th of April, an expedition which had embarked for America, was countermanded, in consequence of despatches from this country, containing the scaman's bill. A messenger was also ordered to proceed with despatches to our government.

A body of 3000 Spanish troops were embarked on board of the English transports at Corunna, supposed to be destined to South America.

It appears that in all the Hanse-towns, all Prussia and the whole North of Germany, are in a state of insurrection against the French. "Down with Napoleon—Long live the Emperor of Russia"—was the general cry.

On the 13th of March, the last of the French authorities and the military, left Hamburg, having surrendered the keys to the mayor.

The London Times of March 16, says:—"On Tuesday last, John Edward Egmond CRILLON, alias Saubrien, alias Count Warre, alias major Johnstone, was apprehended at Lynington, and committed to the county gaol, under the alien act."

It is added, that the above person is the captain HENRY, accused by the Americans of having been employed by J. Craig. [The editor remarks, "we always supposed Count CRILLON and HENRY, were different persons, tho' associates in deception."]

NEWPORT, APRIL 28.

The telegraph early this morning made a signal that an enemy's ship was approaching the mouth of the harbour, also another signal that a ship (merchantman) was also standing in. The wind was N. E. directly a head for a vessel coming in—the tide was also on the ebb. The merchant ship showed American colours and the frigate also hoisted the same kind of colours—the merchant ship being unable to fetch into the bay leading into this harbour, was obliged to go into the West Bay. The frigate crowded all sail, and gained fast upon the merchantman, and when within three miles of her, she hailed down American colours and hoisted English, firing a gun to windward. The merchant ship finding she would inevitably be captured, was ran on shore, and immediately cut away her masts, and scuttled her—in the meantime he landed a considerable quantity of his cargo, consisting of silks.

This ship proved to be the Whampoa, from L'Orient, France, loaded with brandy, silks, &c. She had also despatches for our government, which were safely landed.

The enemy beat up to within two miles of where the W. lay a ground, fired upon her 8 or 10 minutes and then manned one of her boats to take her. The W. reserved her fire till the boat was close to her, and being armed with 16 guns, then opened their fire upon her. The boat immediately put back with 4 oars only, when she came up she rowed with 20. The officer commanding the boat was seen to fall.

The frigate then manned 3 boats, including their launch. During which time the captain and crew of the Whampoa, were unloading her of her silks. The ship, however, having heeled, owing to the fall of the tide, he could not bring his guns to bear, and thought it prudent to land, and defend the ship in the best manner he could from the shore. He fought, but with little effect.

The English gained possession of the ship, and took out of her one or more boat loads of goods. At this moment a militia company from this town, under captain Pierce, gained a landing upon Naraganset, and proceeded to her relief; and at the same moment the gun-boats were in sight.

Which circumstance induced the English to quit their plunder, after setting fire to the ship. Capt. P's company boarded the burning ship,

and extinguished the fire. A great part of her cargo will be saved, especially the brandy in the lower hold.

On the appearance of the frigate the different militia companies started out, & captain Fry's independent company, with several others, were over on Jones-town, but the gun-boats being on shore, and the water repairing, there was but one company that succeeded in getting on the main land; if they had the ship would have been saved, with the loss of her sails and masts only. Great exertions are now making by the citizens to save the remaining property; and capt. Pierce's company waits the night to guard the Whampoa. The Whampoa is owned and bound to N. York.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 5.

Yesterday was brought from Salem, New-Jersey, for safe-keeping, a master's mate and 7 men belonging to the blockading squadron in our bay. They are the people taken in a pretended flag; but were caught filling water casks in Cohasset Creek, as mentioned in our paper a few days since.

We learn from French-town, that the goods in the stores destroyed by the British, were about 12 wagon loads: consisting of three loads of copperas, 30 bales of flannels, 30 hogsheds of military cloathing, 30 cases of books, containing a number of bibles and prayer books, and several packages of merchandise.

The Russian chancellor left this city on Sunday, in a flag pilot boat, for the British squadron in the Delaware Bay. It is understood that his object is connected with the departure of the cartel ship Neptune, for St. Petersburg. Messrs. Bayard and Gallatin, the envoys are both in this city.

We are informed that the ship Faclor, of N. York was chased into Cadiz, by an Algerine corsair.

Extract of a letter—dated.

Milford, April 26, 1813.

About 7 o'clock yesterday morning, the British attempted to land at the mouth of Mispillon creek, but being fired upon by our guards, they stood up the bay and landed on the upper side of the creek about 100 men; they took 13 head of cattle and some hogs, 3 of the cattle they shot, and carried off all the rest alive; they had 5 barges, one sloop and a schooner, and their men amounted to from 3 to 400. We have now fixed boats in the creek, ready in case they should attempt another landing, and we can immediately cross over to them. Our forces are stationed at Thorn Point and Cedar Hammock. We think it singular that we cannot have gun-boats; we have men ready and willing to man them."

Milton, April 25, 1813.

"We have a report of a British officer being taken at Little Creek Landing; we heard a heavy firing yesterday, either up the Bay or in the Chesapeake. Mr. Stout has landed at Lewistown, and is under arrest; the particulars I have not heard. We are informed that the guns and ammunition are safe, except one gun, which fell in at Black's creek; the residue are now passing through here to Lewistown."

From St. Sebastians Feb. 27.

The Director-General of our Custom-house has obtained the following decision for the Intendant General relative to the free entrance of American vessels with cargoes into our port, and without licenses. "Mr. Director—To the questions that have been made to you, requesting the free entrance of American vessels in this port, and for which you ask my solution by your letter of this day; you must answer, that all American vessels will be admitted by bringing proofs that they come from the U. S. and provided their cargoes are accompanied with a certificate of origin well authenticated by one of the French consuls in the U. S."

Extract in the Editor—dated.

Harrisburg, April 30.

"I have just returned from a destructive fire; a row of wooden stables, extending from Market-st. to an alley, and ending with the stable of Mr. Musgrave, the cashier of the Philadelphia Bank here, were totally consumed, so was also a two-story brick-house on Market-st. and the adjoining one back also much injured. The fire broke out just at day-light, and is believed to have been intentionally communicated by some incendiary. I had some fears for the banking house and the buildings in that row, which are wooden but one. The timely appa-

of half a dozen... at the hazard of being... one of your friends... surrounded, the bank and these... [Dom. Press]

Wednesday, the Russian...

returned with the pass...

licence to go out of the L...

for the Neptune. Yeste...

Jones hoisted his wri...

board the Neptune, and...

this day or to-morrow...

our Ministers for Russia...

The Russian-Chancellor...

conversation with...

Warford, who info...

that he had never received...

intelligence of the capture...

of half a dozen... at the hazard of being... one of your friends... [Dems. Press.]

Wednesday, the Russian... returned with the passports... for the Neptune. Yesterday... hoisted his white flag... [Dems. Press.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 13. A plain statement of facts...

April 25, 1813. A British... at Little Creek... a heavy firing... [Dems. Press.]

Editor—dated... returned from a... a row of woods... [Dems. Press.]

Editor—dated... returned from a... a row of woods... [Dems. Press.]

any one then takes... candid consideration... [Dems. Press.]

Enemy's Squadron. The Governor being informed on Saturday night last, by an express from Gen. Smith...

MORE BURNING. Information was received in this yesterday evening, that the enemy had burned George-town and Derick-town at the head of Sassafras River on the Eastern Shore...

Assertion without proof, the language of Defamation. We feel ourselves constrained to apologize to our readers, for noticing at this time the contemptible wretch who hobbles through the editorial department of the Maryland Republican...

We are authorized, by the Governor, to say, that the assertion is a base and infamous calumny, and that steps will be promptly taken to punish the Editor.

No. II. To the People of Anne-Arundel County. That you have been imposed upon and deceived by actors hostile to your true interests and prosperity, the plans and designs daily unfolding prove incontrovertibly...

Buonaparte was delighted with the embargo! when his scheme was first agitated of breaking down England, by destroying her commerce...

people of France, were duped into it... [Dems. Press.]

In the Maryland Republican of last Saturday, there appeared an infamous paragraph in relation to the governor of this state—It is therein stated, that when the governor was informed that a vessel of the enemy, which had been aground for some hours, "was got off," he declared "he was glad of it..."

The Belvidera, the last of the enemy's squadron, passed down the Bay yesterday morning. There are various conjectures respecting their destination, but the most prevalent one is, that they have gone to execute a late order of the Prince Regent, which is to blockade the whole coast of the U. States, south of Rhode-Island.

SEVERN PLANTER. OBITUARY. Died—in Harford county, on Saturday last, in the 71st year of his age, JOHN SANBORN, Esq. a Representative from that county in the Legislature of this State.

THE EMBASSY. The ship Neptune is daily expected down the river. Mr. George Milligan, of this Borough, who is to go secretary to Mr. Bayard, is one of the governor's aids, with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Some doubts are entertained... [Dems. Press.]

By recent information, there is good reason for believing that Maj. General Van Rensselaer has been elected Governor of N. York in the place of Tompkins.—[F. Journal.]

A Plymouth article, of March 27, in the late London papers, confirms the verbal account of the disembarkation of the troops destined for America. Orders to that effect were that day received from London by telegraph.

From a Wilmington (Del.) paper of May 7. THE WAR.—The reported conflagration at George-Town, (Kent county Md.) is too true. But we have not learned the extent of the damage. The last certain accounts, brought by a respectable acquaintance of the writer, are, that all the vessels at the places [George-Town, in Kent, and Frederick-town in Cecil county, which are divided by the Sassafras river only] were burnt, the militia dispersed with one killed; and notice given to Frederick-town to furnish immediately 12 bullocks, or the village would be laid in ashes.

From a New-York paper of April 27. The British squadron off Block-Island, having completed their watering, sailed on Wednesday last, (with the exception of two frigates) supposed either for Boston Bay, or the Chesapeake. It is not true that they had built a wharf on the Island.

MAMMOTH ROCK. We are enabled to state from the best authority, that a Rock, weighing upwards of 1500 pounds, was drawn in the seine of Joseph Underhill, Esq. a few miles below this Town about 10 or 15 days past.

If we are rightly informed, the war in which we are engaged was undertaken in defence of the "Freedom of the Seas." So intently are the views of the administration fixed upon this grand object, that they have no leisure to attend to the minor consideration of the freedom of the rivers and roads.

B. CURRAN, CORN-HILL-STREET, HAS FOR SALE, A variety of Blue Cloths, Blue and other Cassimeres, Superfine Black Cloth, Blue and Yellow Nankeens, White and Corded Marseilles, Cambric Muslin and Shirting Cambricks, Irish Linens and Long Lawn, Buckskin and Beaver Gloves, Silk and Cotton Stockings, Bandana Handkerchiefs, Linen Cambric, & Handkerchiefs, and a good assortment of Union Factory spun Cotton for Weaving, and twisted cotton for knitting and netting. Annapolis, May 13, 1813.

NOTICE. I hereby certify, that Doctor Archibald Dorsey, living near M-Coy's Tavern, brought before me, a justice of the peace in and for Anne-Arundel county, as a trespassing stray, a brown HORSE, about 14 hands high, one hind foot white, a star in his forehead, with two saddle spots, his mane has been hogged, some white hairs in his tail, and also white hairs intermixed on his body; branded on his near buttock with a stirrup iron, shod all round, and appears to be twelve or thirteen years old, and paces, trots and canters. Given under my hand this 5th day of May, 1813. J. BELT.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 13. A plain statement of facts...

April 25, 1813. A British... at Little Creek... a heavy firing... [Dems. Press.]

Editor—dated... returned from a... a row of woods... [Dems. Press.]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

NEWPORT, MAY 1. LATE FROM ENGLAND. Yesterday arrived here the cartel ship Robinson Porter, Capt. Porter, of this port, 27 days from Dartmouth, (Eng.) with 265 super cargoes, masters, mates and seamen, of American vessels carried into England.

By this arrival the editors of the Mercury have been politely favored by captain Ogden, and other passengers, with files of London papers to the 1st of April, and Steel's and Lloyd's lists for March—from which they have extracted every article of consequence.

Upwards of 1500 Americans were prisoners in England when Capt. P. sailed—1000 of them were at Chatham, confined in a very unhealthy situation—Each was allowed 15d sterling per day for his subsistence, which was paid weekly. The captains and supercargoes of American vessels were sent into the interior of the country.

Provisions of every kind were scarce and dear in England—Beef from 9d to 1. sterling per pound.

EXPEDITION TO AMERICA.

LONDON, MARCH 31. The detention of the Expedition for the coast of America, now in Plymouth, is said to be for the purpose of concentrating and strengthening the squadron. The following are the ships already assembled in Plymouth Sound; Diadem, 64 guns, Woolwich, 44, and Romulus 44, (equipped) Nemesis, 36, Mariener, (rocket ship) and transports.—There are expected with the battalion of Marines from Torbay (800 strong) the Diomedes 50 guns, Fox, 36, and Success 36. The battalion of Marines in Frankford barracks; Plymouth, will embark, it is supposed, as soon as the battalion arrives in the Sound. The two battalions consists of 1600 picked men. The expedition will sail in a few days.

Six troops of the 19th light Dragoons have lately arrived at Cork, where, it is said, they are to be dismounted, and to embark for North America.

Blockade of the American coast.

Foreign Office, March 30, 1813. His royal highness the Prince Regent has been pleased in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, to cause it to be signified by Viscount Castlereagh, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, to the ministers of friendly and neutral powers residing at this court, that the necessary measures have been taken, by the command of his royal highness, for the blockade of the ports and harbors of New-York, Charleston, Port Royal, Savannah, and of the river Mississippi in the United States of America; and that from this time, all the measures authorized by the laws of nations will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade.

MARCH 23. The report of a partial change in administration is not altogether without foundation.—It is generally credited that lord Castlereagh tendered his resignation on Friday last to the Prince Regent; who did not think fit to accept it. His lordship however, is said to persevere in his intention of retiring from office.

Occupation of Hamburg.

LONDON, MARCH 31. The Gazette of yesterday evening confirms what we had before learnt, of the occupation of Hamburg by the Russian troops and of Cuxhaven by the British. We find too, that the whole of the French flotilla in the Elbe, consisting of twenty large gun schuyts, were destroyed on the approach of our brave tars. The English flag waves in friendly union with those of Hamburg and Hanover; and we are pleased to learn, that the strong and important battery and works of Bremerloe were taken from the French by the inhabitants of that part of the country.

His Majesty's ship Captain, 74 guns, the ship in which the immortal Nelson achieved never fading laurels off Cape St. Vincent, was totally destroyed by fire, on the night of the 22d inst. in Hamoaze, Plymouth.—No lives were lost.

APRIL 1. Some doubt having been entertained, whether the reported arrival of an Austrian Ambassador, Baron Wessenberg, was true, we have made particular enquiry and find by the packet list, that he came as a passenger from Gottenburgh, accompanied by Baron Bolfield and Count Paley; and we understand they all arrived

on Monday night at Bruner's Hotel in Leicester square.

We learn that a person of note arrived in town yesterday from Holland, who it is said has come for the express purpose of inviting the Prince of Orange over to that country. He represents the Dutch to be in a forward state to receive him, and to second the efforts of their German neighbors, for the liberation of the continent. In consequence of this we are told government has lost no time in forwarding the wishes of the Dutch, to his Serene Highness who is now serving in Portugal.

The Dutchess of Branswick—died March 27th.

The brig Fly was taken off Funchal by the American privateer Yankee, and retaken by H. B. M. ship Venus, but shortly after upset and sunk with a Midshipman and 3 seamen from the Venus on board, who all perished.

CAPTURE OF THE JAVA.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 20th.

NAVAL MISMANAGEMENT.

Lord Darnley adverted to the capture of another of our frigates by the Americans, which convinced him of what he before suspected, viz: that Parliament had been extremely remiss in its attention to the administration of the navy. The noble Lord at the head of the Naval Department was not in his place, but he thought it his bounden duty to take the earliest opportunity of giving notice, that he should, upon an early day, submit to their lordships, a motion relative to the Naval Administration of the country. Their Lordships ought no longer to refrain from instituting the proper inquiries. He, as least, would bring the subject before them; and in doing so, he was actuated solely by a sense of duty, and a deep conviction of its necessity.

From the London Star of March 20th.

It is our painful duty to record another humiliating sacrifice to the Americans, in the capture of the JAVA, one of the finest British frigates ever launched! The Dauntless has arrived at Plymouth from Gibraltar, with the melancholy intelligence.

While we lament this additional misfortune, it is some satisfaction to know that the brave men, who composed the crew of the Java, did their duty. Her colours were not struck until her bowsprit and masts were literally blown out of her. She was a fine French built ship, 7 or 8 years old, and was captured after a gallant action, from the French, in the East Indies, about two years and an half ago.

Our readers will perceive that the subject has been promptly taken up in Parliament. Lord Darnley last night gave notice of a motion, which will probably have the effect, if not of explaining where the blame lies, at least of quickening those operations by which the American navy is to be kept in check in future.

From the London Pilot of March 20th.

We lament most deeply to have to state that another British frigate, the Java, has been taken by the American frigate Constitution. The Java was on her passage to the East Indies, having on board Lieutenant General Hislop, who was going out as Commander in chief to Bombay, together with his suite, and a number of recruits and passengers, including some additional Lieutenants of the Navy, inasmuch that there appears not on this occasion, that deficiency in point of numbers, which, in the prior instances, passed for the principal cause of the success of the Americans. The action was obstinately maintained, and the immense proportion of loss on our part while it consoles us with the assurance of the unimpaired state of the characteristic bravery of our seamen, affords an additional—(yes an additional)—reason to lament the unhappy result that we have announced, and an additional ground to reflect and to inquire seriously into the strange causes which have rendered our relative circumstances, with respect to this new enemy, so different from what they have been, touching all others, that we have had hitherto to contend with. We have not room to enter into this important subject this day. But the mourning of our hearts, which commenced on the first capture of a British ship by an American, and has been rendered deeper and more melancholy, by every successive instance, and most deep by this last afflicting event, can never be laid aside, till the honor of the British flag shall be redeemed, by establishing the same triumphant superiority

over the Americans, that we have ever heretofore had over all the nations that traverse the seas.

From the same.

The public will learn with sentiments, which we shall not presume to anticipate, that a third British frigate has struck to an American. This is an occurrence that calls for serious reflection, this, and the fact stated in our paper of yesterday that Lloyd's list contains notices of upwards of five hundred British vessels captured, in seven months, by the Americans. FIVE HUNDRED MERCHANTMEN and THREE FRIGATES!

Can these statements be true; and can the English people hear them unmoved? Any one who had predicted such a result of an American war, this time last year, would have been treated as a madman or a traitor. He would have been told, if his opponents had consented to argue with him, that long ere seven months had elapsed, the American flag would be swept from the seas, the contemptible navy of the United States annihilated, and their maritime arsenals rendered a heap of ruins. Yet down to this moment not a single American frigate has struck her flag. They insult and laugh at our want of enterprise and vigor. They leave their ports when they please, and return to them when it suits their convenience; they traverse the Atlantic; they beset the W. India Islands; they advance to the very chops of the Channel; they parade along the coasts of South America; nothing chases, nothing intercepts, nothing engages them but to yield them triumph.

An act of atrocious barbarity is said to have been committed by Rapp governor of Dantzic. It is stated that 200 of the citizens having waiting upon him, as a deputation to advise the surrender of the town to the Russians, in consequence of the privations endured by the inhabitants, he ordered the whole to be surrounded and shot.

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

Whereas it has been represented to me by a number of respectable persons, inhabitants of Prince-George's county, that a Mr. John Plummer, sen. of the said county, has been, and still is missing, and that there is reason to believe that he has been murdered: And whereas it is the duty of the executive to guard as much as may be against the commission of such enormities, and to bring such offenders against the laws and peace of society to justice: I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the council, offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person who shall discover and make known the author or perpetrator of said offence, provided he be brought to justice.

Given in council at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this twenty-first day of (18) April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and of the independence of the United States of America the thirty seventh.

LEV. WINDER.

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

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published twice a week for three weeks in the Maryland Gazette, the Federal Gazette and American at Baltimore, the Federal Republican, the People's Monitor, Melzheimer's German paper, Frederick-Town Herald, Hagar's-Town Gazette and Grievie's paper.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, CLK.

By His Excellency LEVIN WINDER Esquire, Governor of Maryland, A PROCLAMATION.

In the present situation of the state, a meeting of the Legislature is thought necessary; wherefore, I have, by and with the advice and consent of the council, appointed the third Monday of May next for the meeting of the General Assembly of this state; whereof the several sheriffs are hereby enjoined to give public and due notice.

Given in council at the city of Annapolis, this twenty-first day of April, (18) in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

LEV. WINDER.

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

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published every day for the space of three weeks in the Maryland Gazette, the Federal Gazette and American at Baltimore, the Federal Republican, the People's Monitor, Melzheimer's German paper, Frederick-Town Herald, Hagar's-Town Gazette and Grievie's paper, and the United States Gazette.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, CLK.

3X of the Council.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between John Childs and George Shaw, and conducted under the firm of Childs & Shaw, was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of April. All persons having claims against them, are requested to present them, and those indebted to make immediate payment to the subscriber who is authorized to settle the business of the firm.

JOHN CHILDS.

The business will in future be conducted by the subscriber, at the same stand occupied by Childs and Shaw, and he hopes by his assiduity in business, and attention to please, to merit and receive that patronage which he has hitherto enjoyed.

JOHN CHILDS. Sw.

May 6. 1813.

Baltimore Hospital,

March 30th, 1813.

The board of visitors of this institution report, that during eight months, ending on the 31st December last, 47 patients have been admitted into the infirmary, and 38 into the lunatic asylum—of which number there have been

Table with 2 columns: Discharged, cured, Relieved, Died, Remaining. Total 85.

The board feel much pleasure in informing the public, that the institution is in complete order for the accommodation of such patients as may be admitted to its care—it is under the immediate direction of an experienced Steward and Matron; is well provided with suitable nurses and attendants, and with every convenience and comfort, which the sick may require.

As the plan on which the hospital is conducted, appears not to have been generally understood, the visitors think it proper to state, that patients admitted into it, are charged a certain sum per week, regulated according to the circumstances of the case, for board and medical aid, including every expence, clothing excepted.

The funds hitherto arising from the admission of patients have done little more than to defray the necessary expences of the establishment, but the visitors are not without a hope, that from an increase of the number of those who may apply for relief, and also from such contributions as may generously be made by those persons who feel disposed to aid so useful an institution, they may, in conjunction with the medical gentlemen who have charge over it, be enabled at a future day, to extend the hand of charity to some of the deserving poor, who may stand in need of its assistance.

The advantages resulting to those unfortunate persons who labour under mental derangement, when placed in a situation fitted for their reception, and where every means for affording them relief can be promptly resorted to have been strongly exemplified in the asylum attached to this hospital. Several patients suffering under this worst of calamities, some of their cases of long standing, have, by proper attention and management, been perfectly restored to their friends and to society.

Attending Physicians, Doctors Mackenzie and Smyth.

Attending Surgeon, Doctor Gibson.

Consulting Physicians, Doctors Brown, Littlejohn, Coulter, White, Crawford, Birkhead, Chatard, Cromwell, Alexander and Owen.

Visitors, John Hillen, James Mosher, William McDonald, Wm. Ross and Jacob Miller.

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

LAND AND NEGROES FOR SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 15th of May next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

All the right, title and interest, of Henderson Sim Boteler, being his life estate in all that tract or parcel of Land, containing 305 acres, whereon John Lyon now lives, being a part of Trent neck plantation, situate in St. Mary's county, on Jowle's creek, a branch of the Patuxent. The property is well provided with houses, and adapted to the growth of wheat, corn and tobacco. There will likewise be sold, by virtue of the said decree, several Negroes of different descriptions. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall pay the purchase money at his option, on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof, by the chancellor. The subscriber is authorized by the decree, after such ratification and payment, to convey the premises to the purchaser or purchasers.

G. S. Key, trustee.

April 15, 1813.

A CARD.

The person who inadvertently, or designedly, took from the subscriber's counting-room, the first volume of Rollin's Ancient History, is requested to return the same, and its full value, in money, will be paid, if required.

W. ALEXANDER. April 29. 3X

Mail Stages to Baltimore.

Commenced on Monday last, 26th instant to run daily, by mail from the Union Tavern, at 7 o'clock in the morning, and arriving at Baltimore to early dinner, and returning to the public, that neither pains nor expence has been spared in establishing the line, and feels assured of general satisfaction.

Fare and allowance of baggage heretofore, and all baggage at the order of the owner.

JOHN GADSDEN.

N. B. The public are requested to take notice, that the Mail for Baltimore will close at 7 o'clock A. M. Tuesdays and Saturdays, April 29.

20,000 Dollars—Cash.

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

1 prize of \$20,000 1 do. 10,000 1 do. 5,000 7 do. 2,000 12 do. 1,000 30 do. 500

Besides the following Stationary Prizes: 1 prize of \$10,000 1 do. 5,000 1 do. 2,000 8 do. 1,000 8 do. 500

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

Present price of tickets \$9.

TICKETS & SHARES.

Sold by JOSEPH MILLIGAN, Book-seller, George-town.

Who sold a great part of the Copies in the first class.

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

Don Fernando,

A Jack Ass, descended from the best Spanish stocks that have been imported into this country, rising four years old, near fourteen hands high, and remarkably well formed, will stand the ensuing season, at Westbury on West-River, at eight dollars cash, or \$10 the money to be returned if the mare does not prove with foal, and half a dollar to the groom. He is limited to twenty mares—Pasturage gratis—but will not be answerable for escapes.

William Pritchard, manager. April 1.

Wanted to hire,

A NEGRO WOMAN,

Who understands plain cooking and washing—one from the country would be preferred—Such an one that can come well recommended for her honesty, sobriety and industry, will hear of a by applying at this office. April 1.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

On application to me the subscriber in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of GEORGE POOLE, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland 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 therefrom—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of George Poole be discharged from imprisonment, and by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of said county on the said third Monday of September, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said George Poole should not have the benefit of the act as prayed for. Given under my hand this twenty-third day of April, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

Richard H. Harwood. April 1.

Anne-Arundel County, SC.

ON application to me, the subscriber, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of WILLIAM WHEATCROFT, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland 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; I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of the said William Wheatcroft be discharged from imprisonment, and by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of said county on the said third Monday of September, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said William Wheatcroft should not have the benefit of the act as prayed for. Given under my hand this 22d day of April, 1813.

Richard H. Harwood. April 1.

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Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including page number 170 and various small notices.

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. LXX.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1813.

No. 17.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.
Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

EASTON, (MD.) MAY 1.
THE EASTON MEMORIAL,
Which was forwarded by Governor Winder to the Secretary at War, to be laid before the President, for the purpose of obtaining aid to defend the Town of Easton and the County from the depredations of the enemy who are at our doors, has been slightly, and we are told that we must expect no aid from them. The following is an attested copy of General Armstrong's letter in answer to Governor Winder.

War Department, April 13th, 1813.

I have had the honour to receive your Excellency's letter of March 20th. In a country so intersected by Rivers and Bays as ours, it is impossible to embody troops at all the points, an enemy, having a naval superiority, may menace or assail—in his case it might be well to remove the army.

Very respectfully
I have the honour to be, sir,
Your Excellency's ob't serv't.
JOHN ARMS' FRONG.
His Excellency the Governor
of Maryland, Annapolis.

What will you now say of a set of men who have wantonly plunged you into a war, by which the enemy are drawn to your very doors, and when you ask these men for means and succour to defend your farms and fire sides, your armory and your property as well as the lives of your citizens from the attacks of the enemy, they tell you that because the enemy are superior to you in the number and force of their navy, and your country is intersected by navigable rivers and bays, that therefore they do not contemplate giving you any assistance—The very reasons why they should the more promptly attend to your memorial, and give you aid, are the reasons which render it necessary: if the enemy are superior in naval power, did not the president know that before war was declared? and did he not also know that the parts of our country on the Bays and navigable Rivers would be the most exposed to the depredations of the enemy? Why then if he did not contemplate affording effectual protection, which the country possesses, to those exposed places, did he declare war? Is the wealthy and highly improved county of Talbot, as well as others on this shore, not worth protecting? are you to be abandoned to your fate—are the generous yeomanry and the great and highly respectable body of mechanics, of which this county boasts not worthy the attention of the president of the U. States in his dispensation of protecting means against the invasions, the plunderings and destruction of the enemy? our farms, and flocks, and herds, are defenceless:—our dwellings which for the sake of health and comfort are mostly situated on the waters, are exposed at any hour to attack; and our families no longer in the enjoyment of sweet security are filled with consternation and alarm. True it is we have a valiant and a faithful people who would risk all for their country, but such is our exposed situation and so numerous are the points of attack, that should the enemy invade us in great force, our whole population would be consumed before we had effectually guarded more than an half of the assailable points: Will any man be imprudent enough after this to palliate the conduct of the administration by saying, that the enemy do not intend to land? How do you know that? what right have you in time of war to trust to the clemency of your enemy? or what right have you to rely on his promises, which you have no right to extort? The conduct of the administration is indefensible—it is unworthy of a statesman—I hope the energies of the state will be called forth at this time of universal peril, to defend

the lives and property of the citizens, and whilst it is confidently to be expected that every man will be faithful to his duty, it is devoutly to be wished that they will remember who they are that brought them into this situation, and guard against their folly and imprudence in future. [Monitor.]

RALEIGH, MAY 7.
NORTH-CAROLINA ELECTION.
Raleigh District.
In this district the peace candidate has succeeded by a very large majority, viz. 948 votes.
Stanford. Mebane. 2495 1548
Peace majority, 948.
Salisbury District.
Pearson. Gray. Rowan county 2021 717
Chatham 552 639
Randolph, G's maj. 800

Mr. Pearson is therefore re-elected over the war candidate, notwithstanding the cutting up of his district, by a majority of 417 votes. Fayetteville District.
We understand that Mr. Culpeper, (federal) is chosen by a majority of 300 votes, over J. A. Cameron, Esq. (federal). Mecklenburg District.
So far as we have heard, the peace candidate is considerably ahead in Cabarrus he had a majority exceeding 400. Wilkes District.
No certain information. Rockingham District.
Mr. Yancey is no doubt elected in this district, which is far gone with the war fever. Newbern District.
Mr. Gaston is presumed will have a majority exceeding a thousand, against Mr. Blackledge. Tarborough District.
In Edg-combe, Dr. Williams's majority was upwards of 300 over Mr. Kennedy. This election is doubtful.

OFFICIAL.
CAPTURE OF YORK.
Copies of letters from Major Gen. Dearborn, to the Secretary at War.
Head-Quarters, York, Capital of Upper Canada, April 27th, 1813, 8 o'clock, P. M.

We are in full possession of this place after a sharp conflict, in which we lost some brave officers and soldiers. General Sheaffe commanded the British troops, militia and Indians, in person. We shall be prepared to sail for the next object of the expedition the first favourable wind. I have to lament the loss of the brave and active brigadier general Pike. I am with the highest respect, &c.
H. DEARBORN.
The Hon. Gen. John Armstrong,
Secretary of War, Washington.

Head-Quarters, York, Capital of Upper Canada, April 28th, 1813. SIR,
After a detention of some days by adverse winds, we arrived at this place yesterday morning, and at 8 o'clock commenced landing the troops about 3 miles westward from the town, and one and a half from the enemy's works. This wind was high and in an unfavourable direction for the boats, which prevented the landing of the troops at a clear field, the site of the ancient French fort Toronto. It prevented also many of the armed vessels from taking positions, which would have most effectually covered our landing—but every thing that could be done was effected.

The riflemen under Maj. Forsyth first landed, under a heavy fire from Indians and other troops. General Sheaffe commanded in person. He had collected his whole force in the woods near the point where the wind compelled our troops to land. His force consisted of 700 regulars and militia, and one hundred Indians. Maj. Forsyth was supported as promptly as possible; but the contest was sharp and severe for nearly half an hour, and the enemy

were repulsed by a number far inferior to their's. As soon as Gen. Pike landed with 700 or 800 men, and the remainder of the troops were pushing for the shore, the enemy retreated to their works. Our troops were now formed on the ground originally intended for their landing, advanced through a thick wood, and after carrying one battery by assault, were moving in columns towards the main work: when within sixty rods of this, a tremendous explosion took place from a magazine previously prepared, and which threw out such immense quantities of stone as most seriously to injure our troops. I have not yet been able to collect the returns of the killed and wounded; but our loss will I fear exceed one hundred; among these I have to lament the loss of that brave and excellent officer Brig. General Pike, who received a contusion from a large stone, which terminated his valuable life within a few hours. His loss will be severely felt.

Previously to this explosion the enemy had retired into the town, excepting a party of regulars, to the number of forty, who did not escape the effects of the shock, and were destroyed.

Gen. Sheaffe moved off with the regular troops and left directions with the commanding officer of the militia to make the best terms he could. In the meantime all further resistance on the part of the enemy ceased, and the outlines of a capitulation were agreed on.

As soon as I learned that General Pike had been wounded, I went on shore. To the General I had been induced to confide the immediate attack, from a knowledge that it was his wish, and that he would have felt mortified had it not been given to him.

Every movement was under my view. The troops behaved with great firmness and deserve much applause, particularly those first engaged, and under circumstances which would have tried the steadiness of veterans.

Our loss in the morning and in carrying the first battery was not great, perhaps forty or fifty killed and wounded, and of them a full proportion of officers.

Notwithstanding the enemy's advantage in position and numbers in the commencement of the action, their loss was greater than ours, especially in officers. It was with great exertion that the small vessels of the fleet could work into the harbour against a gale of wind, but as soon as they got into a proper position, a tremendous cannonade opened upon the enemy's batteries and was kept up against them, until they were carried or blown-up, and had, no doubt, a powerful effect upon the enemy.

I am under the greatest obligations to Com. Chauncey for his able and indefatigable exertions in every possible manner which could give facility and effect to the expedition. He is equally estimable for sound judgment, bravery and industry. The government could not have made a more fortunate selection.

Unfortunately the enemy's armed ship Prince Regent, left this place for Kingston a few days before we arrived. A large ship on the stocks and nearly planked up, and much naval stores were set on fire by the enemy soon after the explosion of the magazine. A considerable quantity of military stores and provisions remain, but no vessels fit for use.

We have not the means of transporting the prisoners, and must of course leave them on parole. I hope we shall so far complete what is necessary to be done here, as to be able to sail to-morrow for Niagara, whither I send this by a small vessel, with notice to Gen. Lewis of our approach.

I have the honour to be, sir, &c.
HENRY DEARBORN.
Hon Gen. John Armstrong,
Secretary of War, Washington.

Copies of letters from Com. Chauncey, to the Secretary of the Navy. U. S. ship Madison, at anchor off York, 8 o'clock P. M. 27th April, 1813.

Sir,
I have the satisfaction to inform

you that the American flag is flying upon the fort at York. The town capitulated this afternoon, at four o'clock. Brigadier General Pike was killed.

I have the honour to be,
Very respectfully, sir,
Your most obed't serv't
ISAAC CHAUNCEY.
Hon. Wm. Jones,
Secretary of the Navy, Washt'n.

U. S. ship Madison,
At anchor off York, 28th April, 1813

Agreeably to your instructions and arrangements made with Maj. General Dearborn, I took on board of the squadron under my command the general and suite, and about 1700 troops, and left Sackett's Harbour on the 25th inst. for this place. We arrived here yesterday morning and took a position about one mile to the south and westward of the enemy's principal fort, and as near the shore as we could with safety to the vessels. The place fixed upon by our major general and myself for the landing of the troops, was the site of the old French Fort Tarento.

The debarkation commenced about 8 o'clock A. M. and was completed about ten. The wind blowing heavy from the eastward, the boats fell to leeward of the position fixed upon and were in consequence exposed to a galling fire from the enemy, who had taken a position in a thick wood near where the first troops landed; however, the cool intrepidity of the officers and men, overcame every obstacle. Their attack upon the enemy was so vigorous that he fled in every direction, leaving a great many of his killed and wounded upon the field. As soon as the troops were landed, I directed the schooners to take positions near the forts, in order that the attack upon them by the army and navy might be simultaneous. The schooners were obliged to beat up to their position, which they did in a very handsome order under a very heavy fire from the enemy's batteries, and took a position within about 600 yards of their principal fort and opened a heavy cannonade upon the enemy, which did great execution and very much contributed to their final destruction. The troops as soon as landed were formed under the immediate orders of Brig. Gen. Pike—who led in a most gallant manner, the attack upon the forts, and after having carried two redoubts in their approach to the principal work, (the enemy having previously laid a train) blew up his magazine, which in its effects upon our troops was dreadful, having killed and wounded a great many, and amongst the former the ever to be lamented Brigadier Gen. Pike, who fell at the head of his column by a contusion received by a heavy stone from the magazine. His death at this time is much to be regretted, as he had the perfect confidence of the Major General; and his known activity, zeal and experience make his loss a national one.

In consequence of the fall of General Pike, the command of the troops devolved for a time upon Col. Pierce, who soon after took possession of the town. At about 2 P. M. the American flag was substituted for the British, and at about 4 our troops were in quiet possession of the town. As soon as Gen. Dearborn learnt the situation of General Pike, he landed and assumed the command. I have the honour of inclosing a copy of the capitulation which was entered into and approved by General Dearborn and myself.

The enemy set fire to some of his principal stores, containing large quantities of naval and military stores, as well as a large ship upon the stocks nearly finished—the only vessel found here is the Duke of Gloster, undergoing repairs—the Prince Regent left here on the 24th for Kingston. We have not yet had a return made of the naval and military stores, consequently can form no correct idea of the quantity, but have made arrangements to have all taken on board that we can receive, the rest will be destroyed.

I have to regret the death of midshipmen Thompson and Hatfield, and several seamen killed—the exact

number I do not know, as the returns from the different vessels have not yet been received.

From the judicious arrangements made by Gen. Dearborn, I presume, that the public stores will be disposed of, so that the troops will be ready to embark to-morrow, and proceed to execute other objects of the expedition the first fair wind.

I cannot speak in too much praise of the cool intrepidity of the officers and men generally under my command, and I feel myself particularly indebted to the officers commanding vessels for their zeal in seconding all my views.

I have the honour to be,
Very respectfully, sir,
Your obed't serv't,
ISAAC CHAUNCEY.
Hon. William Jones,
Secretary of the Navy Washington.

Terms of capitulation entered into on the 27th April, 1813, for the surrender of the town of York, in Upper Canada, to the army and navy of the United States under the command of Major-General Dearborn and Commodore Chauncey:

That the troops regular and militia, at this post, and the naval officers and seamen, shall be surrendered prisoners of war. The troops regular and militia to ground their arms immediately on parade, and the naval officers and seamen be immediately surrendered.

That all public stores, naval and military, shall be immediately given up to the commanding officers of the army and navy of the United States—that all private property shall be guaranteed to the citizens of the town of York.

That all papers belonging to the civil officers shall be retained by them—that such surgeons as may be procured to attend the wounded of the British regulars and Canadian militia shall not be considered prisoners of war.

That one lieutenant, one major, thirteen captains, nine lieutenants, eleven ensigns, one quarter-master, one deputy adjutant gen. of the militia, namely—

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Lt. Col. Chewitt | Lieuts Jno. H. Shultz |
| Major Allen | George Mustard |
| Capt. Jno. Wilson | Barnet Yandereburgh |
| John Buton | Robert Stanton |
| Peter Robinson | George Ridout |
| Reuben Richardson | Wm. Jarvis |
| John Arnold | Edward M'Mahon |
| James Fenwick | John Wilson |
| James Mustard | Ely Playter |
| Duncan Cameron | Ens. And. Thompson |
| David Thompson | Alfred Sennally |
| John Robinson | Donald M'Arthur |
| Samuel Ridout | William Smith |
| Thomas Hamilton | Andrew Mercer |
| John Burn | James Chewett |
| William Jarvie | George Kink |
| | Edward Thompson |

Quartermaster Charles Denison
Charles Baynes
Nineteen sergeants, 4 corporals, and 204 rank and file.

Of the Field Train Department Wm. Dunbar.
Of the Provincial Navy, Captain Fra. Govereaux.
Midshipmen Lieut. Green
John Ridout Clerk, Jas. Langdon
Louis Baupre
1 Boatswain, Fifteen Naval Artificers
Of his Majesty's Regular troops Lt. De Koven. One Sergeant Major.

And of the Royal Artillery, one bombardier and three gunners, shall be surrendered as prisoners of war and accounted for in the exchange of prisoners between the U. States and G. Britain.

(Signed) **G. S. MITCHELL,**
Lt. Col. 3d A. U. S.
SAM. S. CONSER, Maj.
and A. D. C. to Maj. Gen. Dearborn.
WM. KING,
major 15th U. S. Infantry.
JESSE D. ELLIOT,
Lt. U. S. Navy.
W. CHEWITT, Lt. Col. comdg.
3d. Regiment York Militia.
W. ALLAN, Maj.
3d. Reg. York Militia.
F. GAUREAU, Lt. M. Dpt.

A CARD.
The person who inadvertently, or designedly, took from the subscriber's counting-room, the first volume of Rollin's Ancient History, is requested to return the same, and its full value, in money, will be paid, if required.
W. ALEXANDER.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 28.

The Severn Planter, No. 3, (with a variety of other matter) has been crowded out of our columns this week, in consequence of the length of the Executive communications, &c.

The difference between Tories and Patriots.

It may be recollected that some time since the British squadron paid a visit to Sharp's Island, the property of Jacob Gibson, Esquire, one of the leading democrats of Talbot county, and formerly a member of our State Senate. The Admiral paid so honourably, and so generous a price, for the supplies he took from the island, as to extort from Mr. Gibson the warmest eulogiums on his character for politeness and urbanity. It seems the same squadron has since visited Poplar Island, in the possession of Mr. William Sears, a respectable Federalist; the following is a list of the property taken away and destroyed: 86 Sheep, 30 Lambs, 40 Head of Black Cattle, 5 head of do. killed and left on the island—3 Sows, with pigs, killed, poultry, &c.

Mr. Sears either supposing it incompatible with his duties as a citizen to carry on a traffic with the enemy, or fearing that what was pardonable in a Patriot, might be treason in a Tory, prudently abandoned his island to the mercy of the enemy. On his return he found the following card:

"You foolish Yankees! if you will come we will pay you for every thing. His M. Ship San Domingo." Patriotism is, now a-days, truly of the Cameleon kind.

The Governor's message to the Legislature, with the documents accompanying it, we hope will silence all clamour against him. They are calculated to show, that he neglected nothing within the reach of his limited powers, to insure security to every part of the state against an invasion of the enemy, as well as to relieve his fellow-citizens from that overwhelming tide of expenses which the war, conducted upon its present plan, must necessarily create. As far as the means of protection were placed in his hands, they have been extended, and if some places have suffered from the ravages of the enemy, it was no fault of his. He has repeatedly represented to the general government our exposed situation, and some of his communications remain yet unanswered.

It is not our intention to make any remarks upon the following letter and certificates, but only to state the cause which produced them, leaving it with our readers to make their own comments. It was reported in town, some few days since, that Mr. Golder had made a charge against the Governor, of so serious a nature, that he was in duty bound to notice it, and call on him for an explanation. Mr. Heath being requested by the Governor to call on Mr. Golder, he gave him the following certificate, No. 1. Mr. Heath then called on Doctor Pinkney and Mr. Marriott, before whom it was said the charge was made, and they gave him the certificates, Nos. 2 and 3. Mr. Golder then wrote the letter marked No. 9, to Mr. Heath. This is a plain history of the transaction, and may serve as a key to the documents subjoined.

(No. 1.) I hereby certify, that I never did, either directly or indirectly, proclaim or charge His Excellency, Levin Winder, with being a tory and traitor.

JNO. GOLDER. May 11, 1813. Test. JONA. PINKNEY.

(No. 2.) I HEREBY CERTIFY, that on Saturday morning the 6th inst. I called at the office of William H. Marriott, Esquire, and that whilst there, Mr. John Golder entered. After some desultory conversation, I asked Mr. Golder what he now thought of the war—his reply was, the same as ever, if the Tories would but remain quiet. He then proceeded to censure the Governor, and called him Tory and Traitor. He further went on

to say, that he was informed the Governor had declared that he was glad the British Ship, which ran aground on Thomas's Point, had got off, and on that account he ought to be stigmatized to the lowest depths of perdition. Those were his exact words. He further stated, that the Governor was watched; that those who were not for the war, were against them, and that he had six rounds of cartridges, which should be used against internal as well as external enemies. I should not be thus minute, had I not seen a certificate from Mr. Golder, denying that he had ever, directly or indirectly, called the Governor Tory or Traitor. If necessary I am ready to make an affidavit to the truth of my statement.

W. E. PINKNEY. May 13th, 1813.

(No. 3.) Thursday morning, May 13, 1813. Having been called upon, and requested by Dr. William E. Pinkney, to certify as to the conversation which passed between him and John Golder, Esquire, in my presence, and at my office, on Saturday, I believe, the 8th inst. and having examined, and attentively perused, the within certificate, I feel no hesitation in declaring, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, and to the truth of which I am ready to make an affidavit, that the said certificate contains in substance the amount of the conversation that did take place between Dr. Pinkney and Mr. Golder.

WILLIAM H. MARRIOTT. In the Gazette of last week we took occasion to notice some scurrilous and abusive language which appeared in the Maryland Republican, and to pronounce the charge, therein published against the Governor of Maryland, to be false. It appears after considerable delay and evasion, the editor gave Lt. John Chauncey, of the U. S. Army, as his author for the charge. We now have it in our power to lay before our readers sundry documents, which are calculated to exhibit the whole business in its proper light. They are submitted (by particular request) without comment or alteration.

(No. 1.) May 9, 1813.

SIR, The Maryland Republican of the 8th inst. after noticing that a British Sloop of War, in going down the Bay, run ashore on Thomas's Point, proceeds to state—"We are informed this morning that the above vessel was got off last evening at full tide. We have it from good authority, that when the Governor was informed of her getting off, he said he was glad of it. Let the people of Maryland reflect on this, and compare the expression with his late conduct. We pledge ourselves to investigate the subject, and if the fact is as stated, he shall be exposed and stigmatized as a tory and traitor to his country."

I now call on you to give up the name of the person on whose authority you have published this false, base, and infamous charge.

(Signed) LEV. WINDER. Mr. Jehu Chandler.

(2.) Annapolis, May 9, 1813.

SIR, I have been waiting for a reply to the Governor's note, addressed to you this day. My family has left Town for the Vineyard, and I am compelled to follow them immediately. Upon my return I shall expect to find the answer ready, containing the name of the person who has made the false charge against His Excellency. JAMES P. HEATH. Mr. Jehu Chandler.

(No. 3.) Annapolis, May 10, 1813.

SIR, Your's of Sunday, in regard to my publication of Saturday last, has been handed me by Mr. James P. Heath. In answer to your demand I have to reply, that my author for what is there stated, was in no manner connected with the publication; but being informed of the circumstance the following morning I felt myself bound as the editor of a public print, to notice it. If your excellency will pledge your honor, that a civil action for slander shall not be commenced against the gentleman, (by which action his evidence cannot be obtained to substantiate the fact, because he will be a party to the suit,) his name shall immediately be given up. The gentleman has this morning left town on business of importance, but he will return, I expect, in the course of three or four days—perhaps sooner. I have however got his deposition in case it should be necessary to make use of it before his arrival.

With respect, Sir, I am yours, &c. JEHU CHANDLER. Levin Winder, Esq., Governor of Maryland.

(No. 4.) Annapolis, May 10, 1813.

SIR, Your letter of this morning has been received. I again call on you to disclose the name of the person, on whose au-

thority you published the base and infamous calumny in your paper of the 8th inst.

(Signed) LEV. WINDER. Mr. Jehu Chandler.

(No. 5.) Annapolis, May 12, 1813.

SIR, I cannot but express my surprise at your not complying with your promise of sending an answer yesterday to the Governor's note of the 10th inst. and must now inform you, that no longer indulgence will be allowed you. The author of that vile charge against his excellency, must be made known immediately, otherwise steps will be taken to compel you to perform that act of justice.

JAS. P. HEATH. Mr. Jehu Chandler.

(No. 6.) Annapolis, May 12, 1813.

SIR, I received your's of the 10th yesterday. In consequence of your not acceding to my proposition, I must request you to defer the subject until my author returns to this city, that I may have an opportunity of consulting him. I cannot for a moment suppose, that you would take advantage of his absence to urge a disclosure of his name, as I believe he has no particular wish himself that it should not eventually be made known to you. I expect the gentleman in town this day, by one or two o'clock, when I assure you that no time shall be lost on my part, to inform you of it. I should have answered your last note yesterday, but was so busily engaged that I could not possibly attend to it.

Yours Sir, respectfully, JEHU CHANDLER. Levin Winder, Esq., Governor of Maryland.

(No. 7.) Annapolis, May 15, 1813.

SIR, I am now at liberty to inform you, that it was Lieutenant John Chauncey, of the United States Army, who informed me that you said you were glad the British vessel had got off Thomas's Point.

Your's Sir, &c. JEHU CHANDLER. Levin Winder, Esq., Governor of Maryland.

(No. 8.) HON. LEVIN WINDER

The assertion which was published in the Maryland Republican was not intended by the author, which was you His. Svt. I merely mentioned it at my lodgings in the presence of two or three; supposing there would be no more of it; but on Saturday 8th inst. I met the editor of the above mentioned paper; he stopt me; and ask; if your Hon. did say what has been asserted; I answered in the affirmative; and past on; a few hours after I was surprised to read it in the paper as he had not consulted me on it; if he had I should certainly denied his request; for this thing of party spirit; or publishing assertions of this kind; and at such a crisis as this; I do hold in abhorrence as much as any other man—I being a young man and a stranger in this place I think it little ungenerous in Mr. Chandler for taken use of my name as it were without my consent. I have read one or two letters from your Hon. accusing me as taken a false charge—If I have; my ears must of deceived me; I am so conscious of it; that I have all ready proving it to be a fact—and I think if you would seriously reflect on it (as a persons mind may be treacherous some time especially at such a time as this and with one in power like) you would recollect something of it—at the time you mentioned it I conjectured it in this way, and I have not a doubt but what your meaning was such, you had been solicited by several of your citizen to give orders for the militia to repair to destroy the vessel which you refused to do thinking perhaps they might not affect it; and would only serve to irritate our enemies; and perhaps cause the destruction of this place; which consideration; I think very plausible; and I at the time I asserted it gave this as an apology; which I can produce several to testify.

If you are satisfied with this statement I am perfectly; as I despise above all other things to have any difference with my friends if I may so term them.

I am sir your Obt. Hie. Svt. JOHN CHAUNCEY. Annapolis 14th May 1813

N. B. I will pledge myself that there will be no more of it in the Maryland if the other side will hold its peace. J. C.

(No. 9.) Friday Morning, May 14, 1813.

DEAR SIR, On Saturday last I happened in the office of the Maryland Republican, when in conversation with the Editor, he informed me that the Governor of Maryland had rejoiced that the British Brig, that was on ground at Thomas's Point, had got off, by saying, that he was glad of it. I was shocked at the information, because the Governor, notwithstanding my opposite politics, from his late activity in disposing of the militia of the state together with the satisfaction of many thinking and intelligent republicans had expressed of his conduct, was then rapidly gaining my confidence as an officer, and esteem as a citizen. Give me leave to assure you, sir, it has been a source of deep regret to me, that party names and violence were ever intolerant, and at this time that they have a distinction or even existence at all—I wish all to be republicans and all Federalists: by this union we have nothing to fear from the enemy, without it our all is at hazard. But to proceed—On being thus informed, I necessarily asked the Editor for his author, he said it was a Lieutenant, I think Chauncey, but of the name Chauncey will not be positive. Tho' this officer had heard these words spoken by the Governor, and that he would give a certificate of the fact, before my leaving the office Capt. Kent came in & on my asking if he had heard that the Governor rejoiced that the brig had got off, he said that he had, and that he believed it. After which I called in Mr. Marriott's office, which is the next door to the Editors, where Dr. Pinkney was, with Mr. Marriott, who was engaged in packing up his books. I at this time felt considerable warmth and irritation at what I had heard about the Governor, and can't correctly say how Dr. P. and myself commenced our conversation about the Governor. He made some remark about the war; I then said, that he who was not now for the war was against it; that internal enemies ought to be, perhaps external, be watched, as well as would. I told Dr. P. what I was informed the Governor had said, and that if he did rejoice at the success of the enemy in any shape, and these words before mentioned were proved on him, I should doubt his patriotism, and should believe him a Tory, perhaps I may have then in my warmth said, Traitor too; and that, on this proof, he ought to sink into the lowest stigma of disgrace as a politician. And I have to confess that these impressions continued until midnight of that day, when, on an alarm that the enemy were advancing, I witnessed an active patriotism of the Governor in disposing of to advantage all the citizen then under arms, for he conversed with me at my post, and showed an anxiety to repel every attack that the enemy's squadron could or might then make upon us, which has convinced me that my expressions against him were erroneous, harsh, and too hasty; I then regretted, and am now sorry, that they were used, but trusting his approved acts as Commander in Chief since that day have been as successful in regaining the confidence and esteem of all his soldiers and fellow-citizens as they have been in ensuring mine, I know what I may have said to his prejudice cannot and ought not to injure him in the eyes of his constituents, or the worth of his country. Hoping that this sufficient apology for what I have said, may, through your politeness, be made to His Excellency, I am, Sir,

Your obedient servt. JNO. GOLDER. Mr. James P. Heath.

(No. 10.) Lieut. Chauncey, of the United States Army, in a conversation with me this 15th day of May, 1813, said, that the words published in the Maryland Republican to have been used by the Governor, to wit: "I am glad of it" (the getting off the British vessel which had been aground below Annapolis) were spoken in the Council Chamber, in the presence of Mr. M'Comas, of Harford county, Mr. Pinkney and Mr. Fowler; that if the Governor did not use these words, his (Chauncey's) ears must have deceived him, or he must have dreamt it—that he went to Harford for the purpose of getting the certificate of Mr. M'Comas to prove the fact, but he (M'Comas) denied having heard the Governor use the words.—Lieutenant Chauncey expressed his great regret that it had been made public—He was convinced the Governor had no improper meaning. Lieut. Chauncey refused to commit the above to writing.

I hereby certify the foregoing is a true statement of the conversation that passed between Lieut. Chauncey and myself. JAMES P. HEATH.

(No. 11.) In the evening of Friday, the seventh day of May, instant, a Mr. M'Comas, accompanied by an officer, whose name I have since understood was Chauncey, came into the Council Chamber: The former presented a letter from Major Birchhead to the Governor. They remained in the room sometime; and after a long conversation between the Governor and Mr. M'Comas respecting the burning of Havre de Grace, and the landing of the British in Harford county, Mr. M'Comas asked the Governor at what time it would be convenient for him to write to Maj. Birchhead, to which his excellency replied, that he would give him a letter in the morning. Here the conversation ended, during which period not one word, to the best of my recollection, was said about the vessel then aground below Annapolis. The Governor soon after went to the window, and after looking in the direction of the vessel, observed, that she appeared to have changed her position. The Governor and myself went immediately above in order to discover whether she was really off, and found it to be the case. Nothing like the words "I am glad of it" fell from the Governor before or after

the departure of Messieurs M'Comas and Chauncey.

NINIAN PENNEY. Annapolis, May 15, 1813.

(No. 12.) It is stated that the governor, who told that the British vessel, which was aground below Annapolis, had got off, observed that "he was glad of it," and that this observation was made in my presence.—I do hereby certify and declare, that I never heard the Governor use these words, or any words like them. Given under my hand this 15th day of May, 1813.

JUBB FOWLER. COMMUNICATION From the Executive of Maryland to the Legislature.

In Council, Annapolis, May 17, 1813. Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Delegates.

SINCE the adjournment of the Legislature, considerable alarm has pervaded the State, in consequence of the appearance of a large naval force within the waters of the Chesapeake, and the wanton destruction of our houses and property by the squadron of the enemy.

We have furnished all the means within our power to repel the invasion of the enemy, and as our resources are too limited to afford complete protection, it is for the wisdom of the Legislature to make such further provision as the exigencies of the State, in their opinion, may require.

By virtue of the powers with which the officers of the militia are invested, the militia of many of the counties have been called into actual service, and by law are entitled to the same pay and rations as are allowed to troops in the service of the United States. No appropriations have been made to defray the expenses thus incurred. We would recommend to the consideration of the Legislature, the propriety of authorizing, by law, the organization of volunteer companies of infantry

(a portion of which to be mounted with the privilege of choosing their own officers: Such a force, it is believed, might be employed with more effect than any other in repelling or preventing any invasion of our shores, or attacks upon the property of our citizens. It would also relieve the ordinary militia, in a great measure, from the hardships and sacrifices which they are now compelled to submit.

All the swords and pistols which have been purchased by the State have been distributed, and many companies of cavalry yet remain to be supplied. We submit to the Legislature the propriety of ordering the purchase of an additional number, and also a further supply of cannon and muskets. By letters from the Secretary of War, dated March the twentieth and twenty-fourth, the Governor was required to call out five hundred militia, to be stationed at Annapolis—one of the exigencies mentioned in the constitution of which the militia may be called forth having occurred, it was considered the duty of the executive to comply with the requisition, and the necessary orders for that purpose were issued. By another letter from the Secretary of War, dated April sixteenth, a further requisition of three thousand men, to be stationed at Baltimore, was made; orders have been issued in consequence of this requisition; copies of the requisitions are included in the documents communicated.

It being by the constitution the duty of the general government to provide for the common defence, we have represented to the Secretary of War, some time since, the exposed and defenceless situation of many parts of Maryland. So much of the correspondence with that officer as has relation to this subject, accompanies this communication. A copy of a letter written by this department to the President of the United States, being in part connected with this subject, is also transmitted; to this letter no answer has been received.

A vacancy in the Senate of the United States having happened during the recess of the Legislature, the executive proceeded, in conformity to the provisions of the constitution of the United States, to "make a temporary appointment until the next meeting of the Legislature," and the honourable Robert Henry Goldsborough, of Talbot county, was appointed, and has been commissioned.

Upon the approach of the enemy to the seat of government, it was deemed expedient to order a removal of the public records. The Legislature will take any order that may be thought necessary in relation to them.

We have thought it proper to produce these subjects to you at the commencement of a session which has been directed by the influence of the present alarm of things. We had hoped officers from the officers of the general Government, to the counties which we have had to make to them, would be enabled to have given some prospect of future protection to the State. To provide for the defence was one of the important objects for which the federal constitution was formed. To protect the State against invasion is an imperative duty of the National Government; and for that purpose every necessary power is delegated to the national authorities. The defence reserved to the States are very limited, and powers, in the conduct of a war. If, however, the Government should fail to afford adequate security against the enemy, the law of self-protection, which belongs to the States as well as to individual citizens, demand that every effort, as in our power to make, should be made for the safety of the State. But it seems necessarily to the defence of the union and several parts of it has been referred to the General Government. All expenses incurred in protection by the several States, it would be proper to reimburse for. It would be proper, to authorize by law the payment of officers to keep regular accounts (with the proper vouchers of the expenses to which they may be subjected.

We have the honour to be, With much respect, Your obedient servant, LEV. WINDER. In Council, Annapolis, March 1813.

The attention of the Executive of Maryland has been directed to the defenceless situation of this State. There are at present very few either of the Forts, and in attack it would be impracticable to afford timely aid to Fort Mifflin. As it is important to be prepared for a visit from the enemy, we have thought proper to address upon the subject, and beg to inform, what force it is ordered by the General Government to be sent to this place.

We have the honor, &c. LEVIN WINDER. The Honorable John Armistead.

In Council, Annapolis, March 1813. We had the honor to address some weeks since upon the defenceless situation of this State. There are at present very few either of the Forts, and in attack it would be impracticable to afford timely aid to Fort Mifflin. As it is important to be prepared for a visit from the enemy, we have thought proper to address upon the subject, and beg to inform, what force it is ordered by the General Government to be sent to this place.

We have the honor, &c. LEVIN WINDER. The Honorable John Armistead.

We have thought it proper to produce these subjects to you at the commencement of a session which has been directed by the influence of the present alarm of things. We had hoped officers from the officers of the general Government, to the counties which we have had to make to them, would be enabled to have given some prospect of future protection to the State. To provide for the defence was one of the important objects for which the federal constitution was formed. To protect the State against invasion is an imperative duty of the National Government; and for that purpose every necessary power is delegated to the national authorities. The defence reserved to the States are very limited, and powers, in the conduct of a war. If, however, the Government should fail to afford adequate security against the enemy, the law of self-protection, which belongs to the States as well as to individual citizens, demand that every effort, as in our power to make, should be made for the safety of the State. But it seems necessarily to the defence of the union and several parts of it has been referred to the General Government. All expenses incurred in protection by the several States, it would be proper to reimburse for. It would be proper, to authorize by law the payment of officers to keep regular accounts (with the proper vouchers of the expenses to which they may be subjected.

We have the honour to be, With much respect, Your obedient servant, LEV. WINDER. In Council, Annapolis, March 1813.

The attention of the Executive of Maryland has been directed to the defenceless situation of this State. There are at present very few either of the Forts, and in attack it would be impracticable to afford timely aid to Fort Mifflin. As it is important to be prepared for a visit from the enemy, we have thought proper to address upon the subject, and beg to inform, what force it is ordered by the General Government to be sent to this place.

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We have the honor, &c. LEVIN WINDER. The Honorable John Armistead.

We have thought it proper to in-
duce these subjects to your notice
at the commencement of a session
which has been directed in conse-
quence of the present alarming state
of things. We had hoped that an-
swers from the officers of the Gen-
eral Government, to the communi-
cations which we have had the hon-
our to make to them, would have
enabled us to have given some assur-
ances of future protection and secu-
rity. To provide for the common
defence was one of the important
objects for which the federal consti-
tution was formed. To protect each
State against invasion is made the
imperative duty of the National Gov-
ernment; and for that purpose every
necessary power is delegated to the
national authorities. The means
of defence reserved to the State Gov-
ernments are very limited, and de-
penders, in the conduct of a war, de-
penders. If, however, the General
Government should fail to afford ade-
quate security against the violence
of the enemy, the law of self-preser-
vation, which belongs to communi-
ties as well as to individuals, would
demand that every effort, which it
is in our power to make, should be
made for the safety of the State.—
But it seems necessarily to follow, as
the defence of the union and of the
several parts of it has been commit-
ted to the General Government, that
all expenses incurred in affording
protection by the several States,
ought to be reimbursed by the United
States. It would be proper, there-
fore, to authorize by law the appoint-
ment of officers to keep regular ac-
counts (with the proper vouchers)
of the expenses to which the State
may be subjected.
We have the honour to be,
With much respect,
Your obedient servants,
LEVIN WINDER.

War Department, March 25, 1813.
Sir,
I have received the letter you did
me the honor to write to me on the
twentieth instant; that referred to
by your Excellency of earlier date
has not been received at this depart-
ment.
The disquietudes produced along
our eastern frontier, by the appear-
ance of an enemy's fleet, have in-
duced the President to make requi-
sitions upon the militia drafts of sev-
eral states. That upon your Ex-
cellency for one Battalion for the
particular defence of the City of An-
napolis, and the Forts in its vicinity,
was transmitted yesterday. A train
of light artillery, of fourteen pieces,
is prepared here, and waits only the
completion of a corps to take charge
of them. They will be reserved to
field service on the northern shore
of the Patowmack.
One regiment of the twenty au-
thorized by a late act of Congress,
has been assigned to Maryland. Some
of the field officers are already ap-
pointed, and means are taken for fill-
ing the ranks without delay.
Such, sir, are the measures which
have been taken by the President in
relation to the general subject of
your letter; and I cannot but ex-
press my hopes that they will be
found competent to the occasion.
Should there be new evidence of an-
noyance from the enemy, additional
measures will be taken.
I have purposely omitted saying
any thing of the organization of a
strong body of Militia at Baltimore,
(who are held in a state of constant
preparation for service, under the
command of an experienced officer)
because I have understood that the
measure was not unknown to your
Excellency. I seize this occasion
to offer to you, sir, and to the Ex-
ecutive Council of Maryland, the
assurance of my very high respect
and consideration.
JOHN ARMSTRONG.
His Excellency Governor Winder.

In Council, Annapolis, March 5, 1813.
Sir,
The attention of the Executive of
Maryland has been directed to the
defenceless situation of this City.—
There are at present very few men at
either of the Forts, and in case of
attack it would be impracticable to
afford timely aid to Fort Madison.
As it is important to be prepared, in
case of a visit from the enemy, we
have thought proper to address you
upon the subject, and beg to be in-
formed, what force it is contemplated
by the General Government to
send to this place.
We have the honor, &c.
LEVIN WINDER.
The Honorable John Armstrong.

In Council, Annapolis, March 20, 1813.
Sir,
We had the honor to address you
some weeks since upon the subject
of the defenceless situation of the
Forts at this place, and with a re-
quest to be informed what aid was
contemplated to be afforded to it by
the General Government. We also
deem it to be our duty to represent,
that other parts of the State are e-
qually defenceless and unprotected,
and in many quarters incursions of
the enemy, and depredations to a
considerable extent, may be made.—
In this situation we must repeat our
anxiety to be informed, what pro-
tection, on any emergency, may be
expected from the General Govern-
ment; what regular forces can be
furnished; and in the event of the
Militia of the State being called out
for its defence, whether the expence
will be defrayed by the United
States.
We have the honor, &c.
LEVIN WINDER.
The Honorable John Armstrong.

War Department, March 20, 1812.
Sir,
The disquietudes prevailing at An-
napolis for the security of the City
against a naval, or other attack, from
the enemy's squadron now on our
coast, render it proper to put in re-
quisition a detachment of drafted
militia, consisting of four hundred
and seventy infantry and thirty ca-
valry, privates, musicians, and non-
commissioned officers; with one
Lieutenant Colonel, one Major, five
Captains, five first Lieutenants, five
second Lieutenants, five third Lieu-
tenants, five Ensigns, and one com-
missioned officer of cavalry. This
detachment will rendezvous at An-
napolis. The necessary orders for
this purpose are requested from your
Excellency, who will do me the hon-
our to accept the assurance of my
high respect and consideration.
JOHN ARMSTRONG.
His Excellency the Gov. of Md.

TREASURER'S REPORT.
*Summary statement of receipts and
disbursements at the Treasury of the
Western Shore, State of Maryland,
from the first day of Nov. 1812, to
the 15th of May, 1813, inclusive, al-
so showing the probable state of the
Treasury on the first day of No-
vember, 1813.*

| | Dolls. | Cts. |
|--|---------|------|
| Balance in the Treas- ury first of November, 1812, as per report | 91,832 | 86 |
| Amount of Receipts from November first, 1812, to 15th of May, 1813, inclusive, | 82,660 | 26 |
| | 174,513 | 14 |
| Deduct the amount of payments made from Nov. 1, 1812, to 15th May, 1813, | 92,676 | 95 |
| Balance in the Treas- ury on the 15th of May 1813, | 81,836 | 19 |
| From this sum deduct the amount of the ex- pences of the Gener- al Assembly at the present session, esti- mated at | 7,500 | |
| | 74,336 | 19 |
| Balance of the existing appropriations, pay- able on or before the 1st day of Nov. 1813, and which have not as yet been satisfied | 93,482 | 48 |
| Causing a deficiency of this sum to meet existing appropriati- ons | 21,146 | 29 |
| The difference between the sum supposed to be receivable in the year 1813, and that received to the 15th of May, 1813, is | 41,240 | 53 |
| This sum will be in the Treasury on the 1st of Nov. 1813, pro- vided the receipts be equal to the estimate heretofore exhibited, and no other approp- riations be made | 20,994 | 24 |
| Expences of the Gen- eral Assembly at their next annual session estimated at | 35,000 | 00 |
| Deficiency of Funds, | 14,905 | 76 |
| Of the 20,000 dollars appropriated at June session, 1812, to pur- chase accoutrements, &c. for the quota of militia of this State called into service, there remained in the Treasury on the 1st of November, 1812, the sum of | 18,350 | 67 |
| From which deduct the amount expended from the 1st of Nov- ember, 1812, to the 15th of May, 1813, | 1,136 | 62 |
| Leaving this balance of the above appropriation unexpended on the 15th of May, 1813, which sum is in- cluded in the sum of \$ 81,836 19 cts. stat- ed to be in the Treas- ury on that day | 17,214 | 05 |
| B. HARWOOD, T. W. S. M.D. May 17th, 1813. | | |

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.
HOUSE OF DELEGATES.
Monday May 17th.
A sufficient number of members to
form a quorum appeared and took their
seats.
Communications from the Executive
of the State, and Treasurer of the Wes-
tern Shore, were received and ordered
to lie on the table (See preceding col-
umns.)
Adjourned.
Tuesday May 18th.
Leave given to bring in a further
supplement to the act for regulating the
mode of staying executions.
Leave given to bring in a bill author-
izing the Levy Courts to remove the
public records.
The following message was read and
sent to the Senate,
Gentlemen of the Senate,
We propose, on Thursday next,
if agreeable to your house, to go into a
joint ballot for the election of a Senator
to represent this State in the Senate of
the United States, agreeably to the
provisions of an act of Assembly, pass-
ed at November session, 1809, entitled,
"An act to fix the mode of electing Sen-
ators to represent this State in the Se-
nate of the United States."

And the question was put that the
house agree to the same? Resolved in
the affirmative, Yeas 53, Nays 9.
Leave given to bring in a bill to au-
thorize the removal of the public records
of the Western Shore to Frederick town.
Adjourned.

A letter from Craney Island,
(14th May, morning) says—TWEN-
TY SAIL of enemy's vessels, anchor-
ed in Lynhaven Bay last night.
[Fed. Gaz.]
[An account one day later viz.
May 15, states that the whole
squadron weighed anchor and put
to sea this morning.]

WASHINGTON, MAY 18.
"An express has just arrived from
Norfolk, bringing to the government
information of a considerable in-
crease of the fleet in Lynhaven
Bay—some say 25, others 27—but
from the best information it consists
of thirty-five. General Hampton is
gone off to Norfolk with all speed
—this place is in much agitation."

TOULON FLEET OUT.
Captain Hill, of the schooner Me-
teor, 30 hours from Lime, (arrived
last night) informs that off Saybrook
Bar, he spoke the ship Lagaira,
Williams, 30 days from Cadiz.
Capt. W. informed that a French
fleet of 18 sail of the line and 12
transports had passed the Gut of
Gibraltar from Toulon.
[N. Y. paper.]

NEW-YORK, MAY 16.
LATEST FROM LISBON.
Capt. Taylor, who arrived at this
port on Saturday, left Lisbon on the
17th of last month. On the 16th,
an express arrived at Lisbon from
Valencia, with news, that the army
under the command of Gen. Mur-
ray, had defeated the French army
under Suchet, and taken 4500 pris-
oners; and that the French were driven
out of the province of Valencia.
Large reinforcements were daily ar-
riving at Lisbon from England and
immediately marched to the head
quarters of Lord Wellington. Mark-
ets at Lisbon continued dull. Flour
was only thirteen milreas.
Capt. Taylor further informs, that
a packet from Falmouth had just ar-
rived, bringing London papers to the
1st of March, which contained the
order to Blockade N. York, &c.
which, it is supposed, would occasion
an immediate rise of American
produce at that place.

**BY THE COMMITTEE OF
CLAIMS.**
The Committee of claims will sit
every day, during the present session,
from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3
in the afternoon.
By order,
BENJAMIN GREY, Clk.
May 20.

**BY THE COMMITTEE OF GRIEV-
ANCES & COURTS OF JUSTICE.**
The Committee of Grievances and
Courts of Justice will sit every day, dur-
ing the present session, from 9 o'clock
in the morning until 3 in the afternoon.
By order,
LOUIS GASSAWAY, Clk.
May 20.

ADJOURNMENT.
The Board of Commissioners of An-
ne-Arundel County adjourned until the
first Monday in June next, and will set
for twenty days for appeals, &c. agree-
ably to an act of Assembly passed at
November session 1812.
By order,
H. S. HALL, Clk.
Com. Tax A. A. C.
May 20th, 1812. 3w

NOTICE.
Was taken up adrift in the month of
April last, off the mouth of South Ri-
ver, by a detachment of militia from
my company, a vessel which had been
schooner rigged, measuring 66 feet on
deck, in beam 20, and hold 9; with the
words "Richard of Baltimore" painted
on her stern; both masts cut away.
The owner may have her again on
proving property and paying charges.
JOSEPH WATKINS.
May 19.

NOTICE.
I hereby certify, that Doctor Arch-
bald Dorsey, living near McCoy's Ta-
vern, brought before me, a justice of
the peace in and for Anne-Arundel
county, as a trespassing stray, a brown
HORSE, about 14 hands high, one
hind foot white, a star in his forehead,
with two saddle spots, his mane has
been hogged, some white hairs in his
tail, and also white hairs intermixed on
his body; branded on his near buttock
with a stirrup iron, shod all round, and
appears to be twelve or thirteen years
old, and paces, trots and canters.
Given under my hand this 5th day
of May, 1813.
J. BELT.

From the London Gazette of March 23.

Copy of a letter from the hon. capt. Irby, of H. M. ship the Amelia, to John Wilson Crocker, dated at Spithead, the 22d inst.

SIR,

I beg leave to acquaint you, for the information of the right honorable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that when I was about to quit Sierra Leone river for England in H. M. ship under my command, on the 29th January, lieutenant Pascoe arrived there with the chief part of the crew of H. M. gun brig Daring, he having been obliged to run his vessel on shore, and blow her up at Tamara (one of the Isles de Loss) in consequence of having been chased by a French frigate, in company with two other ships apparently frigates; he reported having left them anchored off the islands on the 27th. I immediately dispatched lieutenant Pascoe in a small schooner to reconnoitre the enemy (he having volunteered his services) and on the 3d February he returned having ascertained their force to be 2 frigates of the largest class (L'Arctus and Le Rubis) and a Portuguese ship, their prize; and, after unloading the Portuguese ship intended to give her up to the crew, and proceed themselves to sea to intercept our homeward bound trade. Conceiving that if I cruised off the Isles de Loss (in the event of their not having left them) I might be enabled to fall in with any of his Majesty's ships that might be coming down the coast, also protect the vessels bound to Sierra Leone, of which I had received intelligence; I repaired to weigh, when a cartel arrived from the islands with the master and boats crew of the Daring, and the master and crew of another vessel they had taken, whose accounts corroborating lieutenant Pascoe's report. I left Sierra Leone river, and worked up to the islands; standing in at day light on the 5th ult. towards the islands of Tamara, we joined the Princess Charlotte, government sch. who informed me one of the frigates was at anchor at a considerable distance to the northward from the other, which was apparently unloading his prize. I dispatched the sch. to Sierra Leone, to leave directions to any ships that might arrive here to repair to me. Having neared the island in the evening the frigate to the northward weighed and stood out to sea; the other frigate had a signal flying, and being observed at sun-set with top-sails hoisted, I stood off for the night; and the next morning one of the frigates (I believe L'Arctus) was just visible from the deck—it was then calm; on a breeze springing up about noon she stood towards us. As I had hopes of drawing her from her consort, we continued standing out to sea till sun-set, when not perceiving the other ship from the mast-head, and the breeze failing, we shortened sail, wore, and stood towards her. A little after seven the enemy observing us near him, tacked, and hoisted his colors. At 15 min. past 7 P. M. being within pistol shot of his weather bow, both ships commenced firing nearly at the same time, which continued (remaining nearly in the same situation) until at 21 minutes past 11, when she bore up, having the advantage being able to do so, leaving us in an ungovernable state with our sails, standing and running rigging cut to pieces and masts injured. During the action we twice fell on board the enemy, in attempting to thwart his hawser, when he tried to board, but was repulsed by the Marines (which were commanded by lieutenant Simpson) and the boarders. Though I must sincerely lament the numerous loss of killed and wounded, which amount to 141, yet it is the greatest consolation in reflecting that we were never once exposed to a raking shot, or the slightest accident occurred; all fell by fair fighting.

It is with the most poignant regret I have to mention the names of the senior and second lieutenants John James Bates and John Pope, and lieutenant Grainger, of marines, among the slain; they fell early in the action, having been more than five years in the ship; I have had ample opportunities of knowing their inestimable characters, and the consequent loss the service has sustained by their falling. It is with equal concern I have to mention lieutenant Geo. Wills, the junior lieut. who fell while carrying on the duty on the quarter deck, when I had received a wound which obliged me to quit it; and also that of the good and zealous officer, lieutenant Pascoe, late of the Daring, who commanded the mid-

ship guns, on the main deck. Mr. John Bogue, late purser of the Theetis, (invalid) received a mortal wound below, after having been before wounded on the quarter-deck.

When I have the misfortune to state such a severe loss, I trust it will be clear every person must have done his duty. I feel most grateful to my gallant officers and crew, as well as the supernumeraries late belonging to the Daring, for their cool, steady and persevering conduct, which was worthy the utmost success; but the superior force of the enemy, (she carrying on her main deck heavy French 24 pounders) the considerable quantity of gold dust we had on board, as well as the certainty of the other frigate coming up would have prevented me seeking a renewal of the action, if it had not been totally impracticable.

I should not omit to mention to their lordships the admirable conduct of Mr. De Mayne, the master, who placed the ship so ably at the commencement of the action and his unremitting assiduity till the enemy kept away. My most grateful thanks are due to lieutenant Simpson, of marines, and John Collman, purser, who exerted themselves to the utmost. Having received the greatest assistance from lieutenant Reed, invalid from H. M. sloop Kangaroo, who was wounded more than once during the action, I have appointed him to act as first lieutenant of the ship.

The crippled state of the ship and deplorable condition of the wounded having rendered the object for which I sailed from Sierra Leone abortive—having every reason to conclude that the state of the enemy must have been such as to have greatly foiled him in his intended operations being much cut up about his hull, I thought myself justified in not remaining on the coast, and therefore proceeded with the intention of touching at Madeira or the Western Islands, for refreshments for the sick, which the badness of the weather prevented, and arrived here this day.

I must not omit to report to their lordships the high sense I entertain of the humane and skillful attention of Mr. Williamson, surgeon, and Mr. Burke assistant, as also that of Mr. Stewart, late assistant surgeon of the Daring, to the wounded since this sanguinary conflict.

I should also state that although our numbers were apparently strong at the commencement of the action, yet from the length of time we had been on the coast, and much reduced by sickness, we had barely our complement, fit for duty, and they much enervated.

| KILLED AND WOUNDED. | |
|-------------------------|-----|
| Killed, and since dead, | 51 |
| Wounded, dangerously, | 16 |
| severely, | 30 |
| slightly, | 44 |
| | 141 |

(Signed) FRED. PAUL IRBY, Capt. STE. WILLIAMSON, Sur.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser. LOUIS XVIII.

In the Daily Advertiser of Thursday was a state Paper issued by the brother of the late King of France, who has been wandering from one European court to another for many years. The language held by this legitimate successor to the throne of France, is correspondent to the high dignity of his royal birth and the spirit befitting a monarch of his illustrious descent.

I find the following letter (which cannot but be acceptable to your readers) written by Louis XVIII. to Charles IV. late King of Spain now imprisoned in France, which is written with an indignant and dignified temper, characteristic of the unfortunate exiled Sovereign, whose throne has been usurped by the bloody and unprincipled tyrant Napoleon. It was occasioned by Charles sending Buonaparte the order of the Golden Fleece which had been previously conferred on Louis XVIII. when he was Comte de Provence.

"CALMAR, (Sweden) Oct. 1810. Sir, my Brother and Cousin.

"It is with regret that I send back to your Majesty, the insignia of the order of the Golden Fleece (l'ordre de la toison d'or) which I had received from the King, your father, of glorious memory. There can be nothing in common between me and the great criminal whom his own audacity aided by fortune, has placed upon my throne. A throne which he has cruelly defiled with the blood of a Bourbon! Religion may induce me to pardon an Assassin—but, the Tyrant of my People must

always be my enemy. In our present circumstances it is more glorious to deserve the sceptre than to sway it. God, in his impenetrable decrees, may perhaps, have condemned me to finish my days in Exile; but neither posterity nor the present age shall ever say, that I have rendered myself unworthy to be seated, and to die, on the throne of my ancestors."

(Signed) "LOUIS." *DUKE D'ENGHEN.

From the Connecticut Mirror. Please to publish the following account in your paper for the information of the public, and in particular for those of your readers who profess a knowledge of electricity.

On the evening of the 1st instant between ten and eleven o'clock, being in company with two gentlemen all on horseback, riding on a slow walk, and following each other, we all discovered nearly at the same instant of time, a luminous appearance resembling a fire fly on the tips of our horse's ears, our clothes, mittens, hats and whips—I first noticed it on the tip of one of my horse's ears, and immediately on both, and attempted to brush it off with my whip but did not succeed. Instantaneously it appeared on my whip in several places, and on my mitten which covered the hand in which I held my whip in at least twelve or fifteen points, of the size of small peas. I endeavored to rub it off from my mitten, and to throw it off from my whip by swinging it in the air, and gently striking my horse, but to no purpose.—Within three or four minutes after I first discovered it, and after swinging my whip in the air repeatedly, it still having a number of bright points on it, and after brushing my horse's main with it several times, I observed a stream of fire issue from it of the size of a small knitting needle, about three or four inches long; it was very brilliant and sparkling and of a faint blue colour. I brought my whip near my eye to examine it with attention and found it had the same appearance of the electric spark. It formed a right angle with my whip (which was of cow skin) and continued nearly half a minute. I observed to the gentlemen that it was the electric fluid, and feared an explosion. It disappeared and reappeared several times while we were riding upwards of 120 rods on a slow walk as above mentioned. The gentlemen in company with me experienced the same thing on their horses, &c. except the stream of flame from the whip, which they only saw on mine. Another person besides those in company with me, who was behind us about forty or fifty rods on foot, witnessed nearly the same appearances. About 9 o'clock the same evening, there had been a thunder shower, which was preceded by a snow that had fallen to the depth of two or more inches, at the time the before mentioned appearance took place, and was then falling plentifully in large flakes, and damp, accompanied with a flash of lightning once in about five minutes, but without wind or thunder. The night would have been very dark without snow. Our horses and saddles were wet with the shower, and our clothes, &c. damp with snow.

We were travelling on a tract of moist level ground in this town near a swamp.

ZENAS STRONG. Colchester, March 6, 1813.

NEW GOODS. H. G. MUNROE, Has just received a General Assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS. Consisting of Coarse, Fine, and Fancy Articles.

ALSO GROCERIES. Ironmongery and Stationary. All which he offers for sale on accommodating terms. May 6. B. CURRAN,

CORN-HILL-STREET, HAS FOR SALE, A variety of Blue Cloths, Blue and other Cassimeres, Superfine Black Cloth, Blue and Yellow Nankeens, White and Colored Marseilles, Cambric Muslin and Shirting Cambrics, Irish Linens and Long Lawe, Buckskin and Beaver Gloves, Silk and Cotton Stockings, Bandana Handkerchiefs, Linen Cambric, & Handkerchiefs. And a good assortment of Union Factory spun Cotton for Weaving, and twisted cotton for knitting and netting. Annapolis, May 13, 1813.

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

Whereas it has been represented to me by a number of respectable persons inhabitants of Prince-George's county, that a Mr. John Plummer, sen. of the said county, has been, and still is missing, and that there is reason to believe that he has been murdered: And whereas it is the duty of the executive to guard as much as may be against the commission of such enormities, and to bring such offenders against the laws and peace of society to justice: I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the council, offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person who shall discover and make known the author or perpetrator of said offence, provided he be brought to justice.

Given in council at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this twenty-first day of (18) April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and of the independence of the United States of America the thirty seventh.

LEV. WINDER. By his excellency's command, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published twice a week for three weeks in the Maryland Gazette, the Federal Gazette and American at Baltimore, the Federal Republican, the People's Monitor, Melshheimer's German paper, Frederick-Town Herald, Hagar's-Town Gazette and Grieve's paper.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

Baltimore Hospital, March 30th, 1813.

The board of visitors of this institution report, that during eight months, ending on the 31st December last, 47 patients have been admitted into the infirmary, and 38 into the lunatic asylum—of which number there have been

| | |
|--------------------|----|
| Discharged, cured, | 61 |
| Relieved, | 3 |
| Died, | 14 |
| Remaining | 17 |
| Total | 85 |

The board feel much pleasure in informing the public, that the institution is in complete order for the accommodation of such patients as may be admitted to its care—it is under the immediate direction of an experienced Steward and Matron; is well provided with suitable nurses and attendants, and with every convenience and comfort, which the sick may require.

As the plan on which the hospital is conducted, appears not to have been generally understood, the visitors think it proper to state, that patients admitted into it, are charged a certain sum per week, regulated according to the circumstances of the case, for board and medical aid, including every expence, clothing excepted.

The funds hitherto arising from the admission of patients have done little more than to defray the necessary expenses of the establishment, but the visitors are not without a hope, that from an increase of the number of those who may apply for relief, and also from such contributions as may generously be made by those persons who feel disposed to aid so useful an institution, they may, in conjunction with the medical gentlemen who have charge over it, be enabled at a future day, to extend the hand of charity to some of the deserving poor, who may stand in need of its assistance.

The advantages resulting to those unfortunate persons who labour under mental derangement, when placed in a situation fitted for their reception, and where every means for affording them relief can be promptly resorted to have been strongly exemplified in the asylum attached to this hospital. Several patients suffering under this worst of calamities, some of their cases of long standing, have, by proper attention and management, been perfectly restored to their friends and to society.

Attending Physicians, Doctors Mackenzie and Smyth. Attending Surgeon, Doctor Gibson. Consulting Physicians, Doctors Brown, Littlejohn, Coulter, White, Crawford, Birchhead, Chatard, Cromwell, Alexander and Owen.

Visitors, John Hillen, James Mosher, William M'Donald, Wm. Ross and Jacob Miller.

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

Don Fernando,

A Jack Ass, descended from the best Spanish stocks that have been imported into this country, rising four years old, near fourteen hands high, and remarkably well formed, will stand the ensuing season, at Westbury on West-River, at eight dollars cash, or \$10; the money to be returned if the mare does not prove with foal, and half a dollar to the groom. He is limited to twenty mares—Pasturage gratis—but will not be answerable for escapes. William Pritchard, manager. April.

Mail Stages to Baltimore

Commenced on Monday last, the 26th instant to run daily, by setting out from the Union Tavern, at 7 o'clock in the morning, and arriving at Baltimore to early dinner, and other conveniences. The proprietor begs leave to inform the public, that neither pains nor expence has been spared in establishing the line, and feels assured of giving general satisfaction.

Fare and allowance of baggage as heretofore, and all baggage at the risk of the owner. JOHN GADSBY. M. B. The public are requested to take notice, that the Mail for Baltimore will close at 7 o'clock A. M. on Tuesdays and Saturdays. April 29.

20,000 Dollars—Cash

Now about in the Potomack and Chesapeake Navigation Lottery, second class

| | |
|------------|----------|
| 1 prize of | \$20,000 |
| 1 do. | 5,000 |
| 1 do. | 2,000 |
| 7 do. | 1,000 |
| 12 do. | 500 |
| 30 do. | 200 |

Besides the following Stationary Prizes: 1 prize of \$15,000, 1 do. 10,000, 1 do. 5,000, 1 do. 2,000, 8 do. 1,000, 10 do. of 100 Tickets each in this class. Besides a vast number of small prizes, and not near 1:2 blanks to a prize. Present price of tickets \$9. TICKETS & SHARES Sold by JOSEPH MILLIGAN, Book-seller, George-town. Who sold a great part of the Capital of the Lottery in the first class. 25¢ All orders for tickets particularly attended to. Prize Tickets in this and other Lotteries taken in payment for tickets—All lottery information gratis.

Wanted to hire, A NEGRO WOMAN,

Who understands plain cooking and washing—one from the country would be preferred—Such an one that can come well recommended for her honesty, industry and industry, will bear a price by applying at this office. April 1.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

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

Richard H. Harwood.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

ON application to me, the subscriber, in due recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of WILLIAM WHITCROFT, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application; and also stated in his petition that he is indebted for debt, and having prayed to be discharged therefrom—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of the said William Whitcroft be discharged from imprisonment, and by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors, to appear before the county court of said county, on the said third Monday of September, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said William Whitcroft should not have the benefit of the act as prayed for. Given under my hand this 23d day of April, 1813.

Richard H. Harwood.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between John Childs and George Shaw, and conducted under the firm of Childs & Shaw, was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of April. All persons having claims against them, are requested to present them, and those indebted to make immediate payment to the subscriber who is authorized to settle the business of the firm. JOHN CHILDS.

The business will in future be conducted by the subscriber, at the stand occupied by Childs and Shaw, and he hopes by his assiduity in business, and attention to please, to merit and receive that patronage which he has thereto enjoyed. JOHN CHILDS. May 6.

ANNAPOLIS

THURSDAY, MAY

After our paper of this morning put to press, we were pointed by the National Intelligencer yesterday morning, the contents of which we lay before our readers.

North Western

CHILICOTHE, I An express arrived yesterday the army, bringing the intelligence contained in the letters. We have only time that we hope that the reinforcements now on their join Harrison will arrive Rapids before the enemy retreat; in which case we are to predict that Malheur before the 1st of June.

Extract of a letter from the ter in Franklinton to the ter in this place, who has poured us with a copy of

"Franklinton, While writing, news from Fort Meigs, which the British cannon forty prisoners—contrary militia killed or taken was yet safe on the have not learnt the particular will receive them no

"The Chillicothe volunteer arrived here this evening

Extract of a letter from a m the Chillicothe Guards, d "Head-Quarters, S 8th May, 1813

"An express has just from Camp Meigs and commanding general's letter governor and Secretary they contain in substance account of their progress to the 5th inst. They, invested the fort on the but did nothing excepting with small arms until 5th of May, when the commenced from our side, enemy were erecting and their batteries, two on the side and one on this side river. Gen. Clay's press to the commanding G forming him of his approaching orders. The force [coming down in boats opposite shore, and attacking batteries at a given in the General designed a battery on this side, commanded by Col. Miller 19th U. S. infantry. Both the enemy and spiked 7 millery, but unfortunately militia are successful they much confidence. They on the ground, amused b

But although, it is understood, the enemies of the living, reside over our perhaps, now that he is deconverts to his principles, indeed, if the principles, his day secured our peace of our home, maintained at home and respect raised our country to that pitch of greatness, some principles, which have lost our peace, honor, scattered discord and made us the scorn of the present and the victim of the future. The principle of V which lay at the foundation of his day, was the basis of his day, was the virtue and talent, into public affairs. The present rulers in the tools and instruments, the great requisite of the day, is the same, alone, sufficient to the whole difference of

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE

GAZETTE, EXTRA.

No. 18.]

ANNAPOLIS.

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1813.

After our paper of this morning was put to press, we were politely favoured with the National Intelligencer of yesterday morning, the most important contents of which we hasten to lay before our readers.

North Western Army.

CHILICOTHE, May 10.

An express arrived yesterday from the army, bringing the important intelligence contained in the following letters. We have only time to add, that we hope that the numerous reinforcements now on their march to join Harrison will arrive at the Rapids before the enemy effect their retreat; in which case we may venture to predict that Malden will be ours before the 1st of June.

Extract of a letter from the Post-Master in Franklinton to the Post-Master in this place, who has politely favoured us with a copy of it, dated "Franklinton, May 9."

"While writing, news has arrived from Fort Meigs, which is lamentable. The British cannon spiked, and forty prisoners—*contra*. 650 Kentucky militia killed or taken. The fort was yet safe on the 5th. I have not learnt the particulars; but you will receive them no doubt by the mail."

"The Chillicothe volunteer horsemen arrived here this evening."

Copy of a letter from Wm. Creighton, jun. esq. dated Upper Sandusky, May 8.

I wrote to you a few days since from this place. Troops are coming in daily—we now can muster about 500 strong. We expect by to-morrow night to be 1000 strong: the governor is here, and all in high spirits, and anxious to march for Fort Meigs. An express has this moment arrived from Gen. Harrison, with dispatches for this post, dated the 5th inst. On the 26th ult. the enemy's columns showed themselves opposite Fort Meigs. On the 27th, some Indians crossed the river in rear of the fort. On the 1st, 2d and 3d of May, the enemy opened their batteries and kept up an incessant and tremendous fire, from 5½ and 8½ inch howitzers, one 24 pounder, and several lighter pieces. The shells and balls during that period showered in the fort, but little execution was done; only 8 or 10 men killed during that period in the fort. Silas McCulloch, a brave and gallant man, is among the slain. On the night of the 3d, the enemy erected a gun and mortar battery on this side of the river, within two hundred and fifty yards of our lines, but were soon forced to take a more respectful distance. About 12 o'clock on the night of the 4th, an officer arrived in a

maneuvering of the British, until attacked by their force united with the savages, and of about 800 but 150 escaped—the rest were killed or taken prisoners, mostly prisoners. They had been repeatedly called to the fort to leave the position, embark and come in. Kentucky seems to suffer on all occasions. Col Miller took 2 pieces of artillery and about 80 prisoners, among whom were 2 British officers, lieutenants, and brought them into the fort with very little loss. It is believed, some of Gen. Clay's men escaped and retreated towards Defiance. Only about ten men have been killed in the fort, and the general has the fullest confidence of holding out until the reinforcements arrive to compel the enemy to raise the siege. Capt. McCulloch was killed in the fort, a brother of him who fell at Brown's town. It is believed that Tecumseh is among the slain. He was seen riding, (or an Indian chief who the British prisoners upon being asked said was Tecumseh) was immediately fired upon by a party of our men and fell. The General writes that the Indians were retiring. On the whole I consider the result equal to a victory. If reinforcements arrive as we expect, Malden may be conquered at the Rapids. We have about 500 men here and expect more; we shall probably move on to-morrow. More will join us at Lower Sandusky—we may probably make a force of near 1000. If the enemy remain five days they will probably be accounted for in a way they little expect."

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boat from Gen. Clay, to inform the general of his approach, and that he would reach Fort Meigs in about two hours. Gen. Harrison determined on a general sally, and sent an officer to Gen. Clay, directing him to land 800 men some short distance above, to attack and carry the enemy's batteries, spike their cannon, and destroy the artillery. Gen. Clay was unfortunately delayed longer than he expected in passing the Rapids, and the detachment destined to make the attack did not reach the landing until near nine o'clock—this however, did not prevent them from making the attempt, and never was any thing more completely successful: the four batteries were immediately taken possession of, and their defenders driven off, and their cannon spiked. The work was done, but that confidence which always attends militia when successful proved their ruin. Although there was time sufficient to return to the boats, before a reinforcement arrived to the enemy, they remained upon the ground, in spite of the repeated calls which were made from the fort to bring them back to their boats, and suffered themselves to be amused and drawn into the woods by some feint skirmishing, while the British troops and an immense body of Indians were brought up; a severe action then took place. The British immediately intercepted the retreat of our men to the plain and the river, where they would have been under cover of our cannon: about 150 only out of nearly 800 effected their escape to the boats. When the balance of Gen. Clay's force made its appearance and attempted to land above the garrison, their flank was attacked by a large body of Indians. Gen. Harrison immediately ordered out a detachment consisting of part of the 19th U. S. regiment, about 100 twelve months volunteers and some militia; they however succeeded in driving the enemy entirely off, pursuant to the plan Gen. Harrison had formed.

An attack was then made upon the batteries on this side of the river, conducted by Col. Miller of the 19th regiment, with part of his regiment, the aforesaid volunteers, and the few militia; this attempt was successful. The enemy were driven from their works—a number killed, and 2 British officers and 41 privates brought into camp.

This attack was intended to be simultaneous, with that on the other side, and it was nearly so. Notwithstanding the severe loss we have sustained in the Kentucky militia, the events of the day have been honourable to the American arms. The detachment under Col. Miller, suffered very little; and had the militia been contented with executing what they were ordered to do, every object which had been contemplated by Gen. Harrison would have been accomplished.

Gen. Harrison writes confidently of his ability to maintain his position. I hope in a very short time we shall be able to relieve him. Poor Kentucky! My heart bleeds for the loss of her gallant sons! She has bled freely, yea, profusely, during this war.

RECENT OCCURRENCES.

On Monday evening last, lieutenant Vanhorn returned express from Gen. Cass, bringing orders to major Munson for capt. Cairns's company to march immediately to Delaware; also inviting as many volunteers as could be raised forthwith, to repair to the frontiers; stating that the news from the Rapids was most disastrous. It was also stated, with some degree of probability, that the Kentuckians, under Gen. Clay, had been all cut off except 200 men.

Two mounted volunteer corps are rapidly raising in this county; the one east of the river by colonel R. McConnell, and that west of the river by major S. C. Smith; which, we understand will march in two or three days. An honorable display of patriotism is almost universal.

Last evening intelligence of a most pleasing nature, arrived at this place from fort Meigs, that Gen. Harrison had got possession of the British cannon, viz. seven 18 pounders and six howitzers, which he had obtained by means of a sally from the fort, and at the expence of 200 men. This information came through such a channel that little doubt can be entertained of its correctness.

From Coshocton, we learn; that nearly 100 mounted volunteers have marched from that place to the frontiers, comprising almost all the first characters in the county.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.—By Mr. William Cummings, who arrived here this morning direct from Chillicothe, we are informed that just before he left that place, an express had arrived from Gen. Harrison with whom he conversed, and from whom he received the following particulars, which were immediately published in handbills at Chillicothe; that Gen. Clay with his troops arrived within about 3 miles of Fort Meigs, at Wayne's old camping ground; that he was ordered to cross the Maumee with 800 men, in order to spike or take the cannon of the enemy, which were placed opposite to Fort Meigs, while colonel Miller should attack the enemy's batteries on this side of the river; that Col. Miller succeeded in his attack, took the British cannon and about 30 prisoners; that the Kentuckians, after a desperate fight, routed the enemy on the other side of the river, and having spiked their cannon were ordered into Fort Meigs; but conceiving victory complete, they indulged in rejoicing, &c. until they were attacked by the British and Indians, and all cut off but about 150.

continuation. But, if the inquiry be that rational—exists no longer, then a conviction has a tendency to produce a consentaneous sentiment and action in the members of the association in its result, we have reason to believe, cannot fail to bring, in one way, oppressors to their duty and their interests should not be the case remains. The duty of frequently, to examine of their liberties—ed, it be asserted which, and in this country, I hardly be, that a free necessarily of that tribe which must crouch unburdens imposed upon it; pen its mouth, whatever rings, provided its sides ured, with sticks of a lead with cuts and flourish, according to the forms en manual.

free, in which the proportional power, among the this union, have been by time and usurpation, adoption of the constitution of a very varied and ex-ustration. I shall confine the statement of one or rather by way of indication of things than describe his cannot be done, in all ons, within the limits of at occasion. To show the of political power to the west, I state this fact. ne of the adoption of the nstitution, the three states, Tennessee, and Ohio, exist. Their territories somewhat more than one thousand souls; and had able weight in the nation. They, now, together, constitute population, somewhat that of Massachusetts, erce and navigation, they e; at least none worth the

The revenue of customs, ey have paid since the adop- he constitution is, scarcely, in the books of the treasury. e states, on every question g the interest of that com-nd navigation, so vital to the ty of Massachusetts, have e votes in the House of Re- tatives, while she has twenty; while Massachusetts has two

in the senate, they have six! without reference to other consi- tions and viewed only in relati- the most familiar notions of and equality, is it not mon- that a mass of population, more than equal to that of usetts, recent, of twenty collection, for the most part ants from Europe, or the elder s located a thousand miles from seaboard, knowing nothing of interests, caring nothing about them, in fact having a direct interest in embarrassing them, should have one tenth more weight in the House of Representatives and three times more, in the Senate, than the ancient, rich, intelligent, powerful population of Massachusetts?—A people, whose institutions, habits, manners, industry, interests and principles, have been nearly two centuries consolidating. A people, who have arts and arms and virtues. A state, which alone possesses nearly half a million of tons of shipping; at all the capital and cultivated intelligence necessary for its employ?

Take another fact. The states of Virginia and Georgia, together, possess a white population but a little exceeding that of Massachusetts. Yet through the effect of the slave ratio, and the principles of the constitution, while Massachusetts possesses, in the Senate and in the House of Representatives, twenty-two votes, they possess thirty-three! All these states, which I have named, Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio, have paid into the Treasury of the U. S. on customs, scarcely more than fifteen millions of dollars, since the adoption of the constitution. (c) The single state of Massachusetts has paid more than forty-two millions net revenue. Yet, upon every question touching the life-blood of our commerce, while Massachusetts, in both branches of the Legislature, has but

(See last page.)

* Washington's valedictory address to the people of the United States.

erful people, in the exercise of constitutional rights, to demand.

The sources of our sufferings lie deeper than embargo, or war; great as are both these evils. Washington foresaw and foretold, that these men "would be satisfied with nothing short of a change in our political system." But Washington himself did not foresee, nor could any human eye have foreseen, the change which, in so short a space of time, has been made in the internal relations of this country; much less could he have foreseen the change, which artful construction and interested usurpation have made in the principles of our constitution.

These changes make little noise, and excite less sensation. They are treated as topics of mere curiosity; yet it is the condition of things, which these changes indicate and make permanent, that encourages the spirit and emboldens the policy of the ruling cabal; that makes intrigue and corruption the necessary instruments of power; and renders commercial embarrassments, modified indeed, by occasional circumstan-

* Marshall's life of Washington, 5th vol. p. 34, of the notes.

to base passions and ex-

Such are our rulers and their principles, when viewed by the light and tried by the standard of Washington.

In treating of our condition, I shall not waste the hour in idle regrets or vain criminations. The hand of ruin is upon us and upon our cities.—The deep, and ancient root of the prosperity of Massachusetts is withering. Our commerce, navigation and fisheries are gone. A whirlwind from the west, is passing over those massy pillars of our greatness, and they are, already, prostrate. Lamentation and despair suit not the condition of freemen. Least of all of the freemen of Massachusetts.—To them it belongs to be mindful of the character of their ancestors; men, keen to discern and resolute to

But although, it is undeniable, that the enemies of the living Washington, preside over our destinies, perhaps, now that he is dead, they are converts to his principles.—Strange indeed, if the principles, which, in this day secured our peace, vindicated our honor, maintained tranquility at home and respect abroad, and raised our country to the highest pitch of greatness, should be the same principles, which, in our day have lost our peace, sacrificed our honor, scattered discord at home, and made us the scorn of one belligerent and the victim of the other.

The principle of Washington, which lay at the foundation of his glory; and was the basis of the blessing of his day, was to introduce virtue and talent, into the conduct of public affairs. The principle of our present rulers is to introduce dissipation and instruments. With these, the great requisite is political expediency. This single feature alone, sufficient to account for the whole difference of our political

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JOHN CHILDS.

State Defence.

Since Maryland has been refused that assistance from the general government which she had every reason to expect...

from that for the preservation of the state.

Common Defence.

How Mr. Madison's admirers will undertake to defend his late conduct to this state in regard to the protection demanded of him...

Is not this trifling with their feelings and disregarding their rights? Does not conduct like this merit contempt from every citizen of the state?

In compliance with the following resolution of both houses of the Legislature, William B. Martin and Walter Dorsey, Esquires, were deputed by the governor...

Resolved, That the Governor and Council be and they are hereby requested, forthwith, to send a Deputation to Washington...

Council Chamber, Annapolis, May 25, 1813.

Gentlemen, I HAVE the honour to enclose a copy of my letter to the President of the United States...

I have the honour to be, with much respect, your Obed. Servant, LEV. WINDER.

The Honourable the General Assembly of Maryland.

In Council, Annapolis, May 29, 1813.

SIR,

IN consequence of a Resolution passed by the Legislature, (a copy of which is herewith enclosed,) we have deputed the honourable William Bond Martin and Walter Dorsey, of our Body, to wait upon you.

We have the honour to be, with much respect, your Obedient Servants,

LEVIN WINDER, His Excellency James Madison, President of the United States. Copy. Ninian Pinkney, Clerk of the Council.

Annapolis, May 25, 1813. His Excellency the Governor of Maryland.

SIR,

ON Saturday last we delivered to the President of the United States your letter of the twentieth instant, enclosing the Resolution of the Legislature of the State of Maryland.

The observations of the President on the subject of the Resolution were general, and evidently implied that the General Government would not pay the expenses of the Militia when called into service by the State Authorities without the participation of the United States.

We brought into view the provision made by the Executive of the United States for the Militia of Virginia and New-York, and claimed the like protection for the State of Maryland: The President replied, that a General Officer of the United States was stationed in Virginia, and that the State of New-York was peculiarly exposed to the invasion of the Enemy.

We have the honour to be, with great respect, your Obed. Servants, WILLIAM BOND MARTIN, WALTER DORSEY.

His Excellency the President of the United States.

SIR,

THE undersigned being deputed by the Governor of Maryland to wait on your Excellency with the enclosed Resolution of the Legislature of Maryland, request you will be pleased to inform us what further protection will be afforded by the General Government to the State of Maryland against the incursions of the common enemy...

As the Legislature is now in session, and their deliberations will necessarily be delayed until we return to the City of Annapolis, we trust your Excellency will furnish us with an answer in the course of this day.

We have the Honour to be, your Obed. Servants, WALTER DORSEY, WILLIAM BOND MARTIN, Crawford's Hotel, May 22d, 1813.

War Department, 23d of May, 1813.

Gentlemen,

THE President has been pleased to refer to me your Note of yesterday, covering a copy of a Resolution of the Legislature of Maryland of the 20th instant, the object of which is to ascertain—

1st. "What further protection will be afforded by the General Government against the incursions of the common enemy?"—And

2d. "What provision may be expected to liquidate the expenditures which have been, or may be, incurred in providing against their aggressions?"

The former of these questions is so broad in its terms, that (prudent motives aside) it is quite impossible to give to it a definite answer.

The protection given by government must necessarily be subject to two rules, both of which are in their own nature absolute, the extent of the means placed within its reach, and the degree and pressure of the danger to be repelled. It is only of the former that I can say any thing, and in regard to that, after referring you to the Laws, and the provi-

sions made by them, I can but assure you, that every attention will be paid to the special defence of Maryland, that may be compatible with the just claims of other parts of the Union, shall be promptly and cordially given.

To the second question of the Legislature a more precise answer may be given:—So far as expenditures have arisen, or shall arise, in consequence of militia calls made by the State, without the participation of the United States, no provision is found to exist under the present laws. On the other hand, in all cases in which militia detachments have been called out or recognized, (as in the case of the Baltimore Militia,) by the authority of the Union, such provision is found to exist, and will be applied.

I have the Honour to be, Gentlemen, with very great respect,

Your most Obedient and very Humble Servant,

JOHN ARMSTRONG, The Hon. the Committee from the Executive Council of Maryland.

CONGRESS OF THE U. STATES.

TUESDAY, MAY 25. At twelve o'clock this day, the President of the United States transmitted to both houses of Congress the following

MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate: and of the House of Representatives

At an early day after the close of the last session of Congress, an offer was formally communicated from his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, of his mediation, as the common friend of the United States and G. Britain, for the purpose of facilitating a peace between them.

The envoys have received another commission authorizing them to conclude with Russia a treaty of commerce with a view to strengthen the amicable relations, and improve the beneficial intercourse between the two countries.

The issue of this friendly interposition of the Russian emperor and this pacific manifestation on the part of the United States, time only can decide. That the sentiments of Great Britain towards that Sovereign will have produced an acceptance of his offered mediation, must be presumed.

The British cabinet also may be sensible that, with the respect to the important question of impressment, on which the war so essentially turns, a search for, or seizure of, British persons or property on board neutral vessels on the high seas, is not a belligerent right derived from the law of nations; and it is obvious, that no visit or search, or use of force, for any purpose on board vessels of one independent power, on the high seas, can in war or peace be sanctioned by the laws or authority of another power.

It is equally obvious, that for the purpose of preserving to each state its seafaring members, by excluding them from the vessels of the other, the mode heretofore proposed by the U. States and now enacted by them as an article of municipal policy, cannot for a moment be compared with the mode practised by Great Britain, without a conviction of its title to preference; inasmuch as the latter leaves the discrimination between the mariners of the two nations, to officers exposed by unavoidable bias, as well as by a defect of evidence, to a wrong decision; under circumstances precluding, for the most part, the enforcement of controlling penalties, and where a wrong decision, besides the irreparable violation of the sacred rights of persons, might

drawn from these considerations, could guarantee their fulfilment, just peace would not be attained. It becomes the wisdom of the national Legislature, to keep in view a true policy, or rather the insurmountable obligation of adapting measures to the opposition that only course to that happy end in the vigorous employment of resources of war.

As an encouragement to persevering and invigorated exertions, being the contest to a happy result, I have the satisfaction of being able to appeal to the auspicious progress of our arms, both by land and the water.

In continuation of the brilliant achievements of our infant navy, a signal triumph has been gained by capt. Lawrence and his command in the Hornet sloop of war, which destroyed a British sloop of war with a celerity so unexampled, as with a slaughter of the enemy so disproportionate to the loss in the Hornet, as to claim for the commander the highest praise, and the recompense provided by Congress in preceding cases.

The augmentation of our navy force as authorized at the last session of congress, is in progress. On the Lakes our superiority is at hand where it is not already established.

The events of the campaign, as far as they are known to us, furnish matter of congratulation, and show that under a wise organization and efficient direction, the army is destined to a glory not less brilliant than that which already enriches the navy. The attack and capture of York is, in that quarter, a promise of future and greater victories.

The provisions last made for filling the ranks and enlarging the staff of the army, have had the best effects. It will be for the consideration of congress, whether other provisions depending on their authority may not still further improve the military establishment and the means of defence.

The sudden death of the distinguished citizen who represented the United States in France, without any special arrangements by him for such a contingency, has left us without the expected sequel to his last communications; nor has the President government taken any measures for bringing the depending negotiations to a conclusion, through his representative in the United States.

The receipts into the treasury from the first of Oct. to the 31st of March last, including the sums received on account of Treasury Notes, and of the loans authorized by the acts of the last and preceding sessions of congress, have amounted to fifteen millions four hundred and twelve thousand dollars.

millions of dollars... part of the receipts as above... The remainder of that loan, amounting to near fifteen millions... with the sum of five millions... authorized to be issued in Treasury Notes, and the estimate... of public lands, amounting to millions three hundred thousand... and three in the whole... and dollars to be received... the last nine months of the year, will be necessary to... expenditures already authorized... the engagements contracted... to the public debt. The... engagements amounting to... to ten millions five hundred... and dollars, which, with a... million for the civil... and diplomatic expenses, foreign and domestic, and... millions eight hundred thousand... the military and naval... including the ships of war... and to be built, will leave... the treasury at the end of... sent year equal to that on... April last. A part of this... be considered as a resource... fraying any extraordinary... already authorized by law, the sums above estimated... further resource for any... may be found in the sum of... million of dollars, the loan of... the United States has been... rised by the state of Penns... but which has not yet been... into effect.

