



canonading and several charges which the enemy made without success. General Compans occupied Bautzen, Gen. Bonier occupied the village of Niedkavn and carried at quick step, an eminence with a level summit, which rendered him master of the whole centre of the enemy's position; the Duke of Reggio possessed himself of the heights, and at seven o'clock in the evening, the enemy was thrown back upon his second position. Gen. Bertrand passed one of the arms of the Spree; but the enemy preserved the heights which supported his right, and by this means maintained himself between the corps of the Prince of Moskwa and our army.

The Emperor entered Bautzen at 8 o'clock in the evening and was received by the inhabitants and the authorities with those sentiments that allies ought to feel, who have the happiness to be delivered from the Silesians, the Kottzebues, and the Cosacks. The events of this day, were they unconnected with any other, might be called the battle of Bautzen; but they were only the prelude to the battle of Wurtzen.

In the meantime, the enemy began to perceive the possibility of being forced into his positions; his hopes were no longer the same, and he must from this moment have felt the presage of his defeat. Already were all his positions changed. The fate of the battle was no longer to be decided behind his entrenchments. His immense labors and his three hundred redoubts became useless. The right of his position, which was opposed to the 4th corps, became his centre, and he was obliged to throw his right which formed a great part of his army, in order to oppose the Prince of Moskwa, into a place which he had not studied, and which he believed out of his position.

The 21st, at 5 in the morning, the emperor proceeded to the heights, three quarters of a league in front of Bautzen.

The Duke of Reggio sustained a brisk firing of musketry upon the heights which defended the enemy's left. The Russians, who felt the importance of this position, had placed there a strong division of the army, in order that their left might not be turned. The Emperor ordered the Duke of Reggio and Tarentum to maintain this position with the view of preventing the enemy's left from uncovering itself, and to mask from him the true attack, the result of which would not be felt before 12 or 1 o'clock.

At 11, the Duke of Reggio marched 2000 yards in front of his position, and commenced a frightful canonading before the redoubts and entrenchments of the enemy. The guards, and the reserve of the army, infantry and cavalry thus masked had openings from which they might easily advance to the right or left according to the vicissitudes of the day. The enemy was thus held in a state of uncertainty as to the true point of attack.

Whilst this passed, the Prince of Moskwa overthrew the enemy at Klux, passed the Spree, and drove all before him to the village of Preilitz. At 10 o'clock he carried the village; but the reserve of the enemy having advanced to cover his head quarters, the Prince of Moskwa was driven back and lost the village of Preilitz. The Duke of Dalmatia began to defile at 1 in the afternoon. The enemy comprehending the danger with which he was threatened by the only turn the battle had taken, felt that the means of sustaining with advantage the action against the Prince of Moskwa, was to prevent us from filing off. They wished to oppose the attack of the Duke of Dalmatia. The moment for deciding the battle was precisely indicated. The Emperor, by a movement on the left, passed in 20 minutes with the guards, the 4 divisions of Gen. Latour Maubourg, and a great quantity of artillery, upon the flank of the right of the enemy's position which had become the centre of the Russian army.

The division of Morand and the Wurtemberg division carried the hillock which the enemy had made his point of support.

Gen. Devaux established a battery and directed its fire upon the masses which sought to resume their position. The Generals Dulauoy and Drouot, with 60 pieces of cannon advanced in front. Lastly, the Duke of Treviso (Mortier) with 2 divisions of the younger guards, marched upon the Inn of Klicz Baschwitz, cutting off the road from Wurtzen to Bautzen.

The enemy was obliged to uncover his right in order to parry this

attack. The prince of Moskwa took advantage of this and marched forward. He took the village of Preilig, and advanced having pushed the enemy's quarters upon Wurtzen. It was 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and whilst the army was in the greatest uncertainty as to its success, the Emperor announced that the battle was won.

The enemy seeing his right turned commenced his retreat, and this retreat soon became a flight.

At 7 in the evening, the Prince of Moskwa and Gen. Lauriston arrived at Wurtzen. The Duke of Ragusa then received orders to make a movement the reverse of that which the guards had just made. He occupied all the entrenched villages, and all the redoubts which the enemy was obliged to evacuate, advanced in the direction of Hochkirk, and then outflanked the enemy's left, which then fled in the greatest disorder. The Duke of Tarentum, on his side, assailed violently the enemy and did him much injury.

The Emperor slept upon the road in the midst of his guards at the Inn of Klem-Baschwitz. Thus the enemy forced from all his positions, left in our power the field of battle covered with his dead and wounded, and several thousand prisoners.

On the 22d, at 4 o'clock in the morning, the French army put itself into motion. The enemy had fled the whole night by all the roads and in every direction. His first posts were encountered beyond Weissenburg, he did not make any resistance until we had reached the heights behind Reichenbach. The enemy had not seen our cavalry.

General Lebrene Desnouettes, at the head of 1500 horse, Polish lancers; and the red lancers of the guards, charged in the plain of Reichenbach the enemy's cavalry, and overthrew it. The enemy, believing that they were alone caused a division of cavalry to advance, and several divisions engaged successively. General Latour Maubourg, with his 14,000 horse, and the French and Saxon cuirassiers, came to their succor, and many charges of cavalry took place. The enemy, quite astonished or find before them 15 to sixteen thousand, when they believed we were entirely destitute of it retired in disorder; the red lancers of the guard were composed chiefly of volunteers from Paris and its environs. General Leyebre Desnouettes and General Colbert, their colonel bestow on them the greatest praise.

In this affair of cavalry, general Bruyere, an officer of the light cavalry of the highest distinction, had his leg carried away by a ball. Gen. Regnier repaired with the Saxon Corps to the heights beyond Reichenbach and pursued the enemy quite to the village of Hottendorf—night found us a league from Guerlitz. Although the day had been very long, since we found ourselves 8 leagues from the field of battle, and the troops had experienced so much fatigue, the French army might have slept at Guerlitz; but the enemy had a body of their rear guard upon a height in front of this town, and an hour of daylight would have been necessary to have turned it by the left. The emperor therefore ordered that we should take up our quarters.

In the battle of the 20th and 21st the Wurtemberg general Franquemont and General Lorenz were wounded. Our loss on those days may be estimated at 11 or 12,000 killed or wounded. The evening of the 22d, at 7 o'clock, the grand Marshal, Duke of Frioul (Duroc) being upon a small eminence, conversing with the Duke of Treviso and general Kirgener, all three being on foot, and sufficiently distant from the fire, one of the last cannon balls of the enemy passed near the Duke of Treviso, struck the grand marshal, and killed outright general Kirgener. The Duke of Frioul perceived that he was mortally wounded. He expired 12 hours afterwards. The moment the posts were placed and the army had taken up its quarters, with double entries, the Emperor went to see the Duke of Frioul. He found him perfectly sensible, and exhibiting the greatest serenity of mind. The Duke pressed the hands of the Emperor & carried it to his lips. The whole of my life, said he, has been consecrated to your service, and I only regret it on account of the utility which it still might have been to you. Duroc! said the Emperor to him, there is another life! It is there you shall go to await me, and there we shall one day meet again. Yes, sire, but it shall be in thirty years, when you shall have triumphed over your enemies, and realised all the hopes of our country. I have lived an honest

man.—I reproach myself with nothing—I leave a daughter—your majesty will be to her a father.—The Emperor, pressing with his right hand the Marshal, remained a quarter of an hour with his head supported in his left hand with the most profound silence. Ah, sire, retire—this scene distresses you.—The Emperor leaning upon the Duke of Dalmatia and the Grand Ecuery left the Duke of Frioul, without being able to utter any thing but these words: Farewell, then, my friend! His majesty entered his tent and received no one during the night.

The 23d, at 9 o'clock in the morning, general Regnier entered Guerlitz. Bridges were thrown over the Neiss, and the army passed this river.

On the 22d, in the evening, the Duke of Belluno was upon Batzenburg; Count Lauriston had his head quarters at Lockireh; Count Regnier in front of Trotskendorf upon the road of Laubau, and Count Bertrand in the rear of the same village. The Duke of Tarentum was upon Schoerburg. The Emperor was at Guerlitz. A flag of truce sent by the enemy brought letters which it is believed treated of a proposition for an armistice.

The enemy retired by Branslau and Labau, into Silesia. All Saxony is delivered from its enemies, and on the morning of the 24th, the French army will be in Silesia.

The enemy has burnt much of his baggage; blown up many parks of artillery, and scattered in the villages a great number of wounded.—Those which they were able to carry off in their waggons had not their wounds dressed. The inhabitants estimate the number at more than 18,000. Upwards of 10,000 wounded remain in our power.

The town of Guerlitz, which contains from 8 to 10,000 inhabitants, received the French as their deliverers.

The city of Dresden and the Saxon ministry have used the greatest activity in providing for the army, which has never enjoyed greater abundance.

Although a great quantity of munitions has been consumed, the workshops of Torgau and Dresden, and the convoys which arrived by the care of gen. Sobier, keep our artillery well furnished.

There is news from Clogau, Costrin and Stettin. All these places were in a good state.

This account of the battle of Wurtzen can only be considered as a sketch. The chief of the general staff will compile the reports, which shall make known the officers, soldiers and corps who have distinguished themselves.

In the battle of the 22d, at Reichenbach, we have ascertained the certainty that our young cavalry is, with equal numbers, superior to that of the enemy. We have not been able to take any colors; the enemy always withdraw them from the field of battle. We have only taken 19 cannon—the enemy blew up their parks and caissons. The Emperor keeps his cavalry in reserve & wishes to spare it until it is sufficiently numerous.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

French and Prussian account of the late battles.

At length we have official accounts—the French accounts, of the late great battles, not of 1 or 2 days continuance, but of 4 days, the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d ult.—the battles of Weissig, of Bautzen, of Wurtzen and of Reichenbach.—The effects of these has been to advance Buonaparte's position from the Spree to the Neisse a space of about 20 miles, at a greater expence of blood than formerly the conquest of Kingdoms, the subjugation of Prussia or of Austria cost him.

A mail from Heligoland arrived early this morning, and about noon it was followed by the arrival of Hamburg papers to the 30th May. They contained the following accounts of the battles of the 19th, 20th, and 21st, which want of room obliges us to give without any comments.

BERLIN, May 22.

"This moment (11 in the forenoon) we have received the following intelligence from our grand army:

Wurtzen, near Bautzen, May 20.—The accounts respecting the enemy have for some days past coincided in the following reports, that gen. Lauriston's corps, about 11,000 strong, is in motion against our right flank by making a large circle, by the Luckow and Hoverswerda road and that it is followed at a day's

march by Mitschal Ney, with a force of 18,000 men. It was accordingly resolved to march against Gen. Lauriston, engage and defeat him before supports could reach him; Gen. Barclay de Tolly received directions for this purpose and accordingly in the afternoon of the 19th made a brisk movement forward to Konigswerder, whilst General Von Yorck marched through Weissig to join Gen. Tolly's corps. The Russian's fell in with the enemy at Konigswerder and after a strong dispute forced the town with irresistible force by the bayonet, took 10 cannons, and put the enemy totally to the rout. Meanwhile General Von Yorck had fallen in with a strong detachment of the enemy not far from Weissig. The battle was here extremely obstinate, and it soon appeared that we had to do with three divisions of Marshal Ney's corps, being the very same that were supposed to be still at some leagues distance. The Prussian troops though much inferior in numbers sustained the glorious combat against such superior force until night, and kept possession of the field of battle. It was this courageous resistance only that rendered it possible of fully attaining the proposed end of driving gen. Lauriston's corps entirely out of the field.

"This morning, as the enemy had retreated during the night, the corps of Gen. Barclay and Von Yorck have again moved nearer to the army. The result of this day, exclusive of the ten pieces of cannon taken, is 1500 prisoners, besides a general of division and a general of brigade, and total destruction of an enemy's column of 9000 men, as likewise the annihilation of the framed plan which with his other movement stood in connexion.

"The courier who brings us the intelligence, states that on the day before yesterday it came to a general battle near Bautzen, and at his departure from thence which was at half past 4 o'clock in the afternoon, every thing was going on as well as we could wish. Our troops fought like lions, and we hope with God's assistance, very soon to lay before the public the particulars of a new great victory for the sacred cause.

"The loyal military general for the country between the Elbe and the Oder.

(Signed) I'ESTOCQ  
Berlin, May 22."

"An official report from Gibersdorf, between Galzen, and Dahme, dated the 23d inst. at 11 o'clock at night, states as follows:—That the enemy had taken his position between Luckau & Dahme, and pushed his patrols to Dahmsdorf.—The corps was strong, and was intended to push forward into the Mark of Brandenburg, but the arrival of the Russian corps and the approach of Bulow and Birstal's corps, have prevented their designs.

"Two days ago the Russians captured 100 of the enemy near Dahme, and to-day he suddenly broke up directing his march towards Upper Lusalia. At this moment he is four German miles from us, the single patrols being already returned from that distance. It is supposed that the sudden retreat of the enemy proceeds from his design of joining the grand army. The corps of gens. Bulow, Borstel, and the Russian gen. Marph which are collected near to Bareuth, will march early to-morrow, partly in pursuit of the enemy, and partly to take a position near Wirttemberg.

"Every attempt of the enemy to approach the capital has been frustrated; and indeed it was rather a demonstration than an attempt. Thus the French corps which had passed the Elbe, and by which it was first dreaded that a diversion would be made on Berlin, has so suddenly again withdrawn towards the Elbe, is in a great measure to be attributed to the speedy assembling of the landsturm of the circles of Beskow and Storkow, who are animated by the best spirit, and who to him appear so formidable."

ALTONA, MAY 24.

"Last night and this present day have passed very quietly."

BERLIN, MAY 25.

The following letter from an eye-witness of the battle of the 20th and 21st inst. has been officially imparted to us.

"On the 20th at noon, the enemy attacked the combined army in its position at Bautzen, but his efforts, although they were directed against single points, and with a

great superiority of force, effected, and the united army held in their position during the night from the 20th to the 21st. On the day at 4 A. M. the battle commenced on our left wing with great spirit. But the attack made by the enemy on this side, as it afterwards appeared, was merely a feint. Gen. Bludnowitz, under whom General Lauriston had the command of the left wing, under the Duke of Wurtemberg.

"Some time afterwards the battle was renewed with still greater impetuosity towards the centre, where the artillery in particular had great effect, & all the enemy's attacks were repulsed. Gen. Lauriston's corps now appeared and endeavored to surround our right wing, but was defeated. As general Barclay de Tolly was posted at Gottamiede to serve the enemy, till Gen. Kleber's corps and Klux and Boerder's brigade fell on the rear of the enemy, and by a close cartridge fire caused great destruction, and forced him to retreat; but by detaching three brigades, Gen. Von Blucher's position on the heights of Kirckwitz was weakened, and the moment was seized by the enemy to attack this corps with a great superiority before it could receive any support. Gen. Von Blucher, therefore, found himself obliged to fall back to a position at a small distance in his rear in order to join Gen. Yorck, who formed his reserve.

"Meanwhile, to counteract this disadvantage our left moved considerably forward, and took some cannon and provisions from the enemy. The intended purpose was thereby attained, the enemy being deterred from pressing any further on our right wing. Night put an end to this battle, which had lasted two days, and cost the enemy so much blood. The allied army drew up again in the greatest order and ready for battle, near Weissenberg a small distance from the field of battle.

"We have lost neither artillery nor prisoners, excepting a few who were severely wounded. On the other hand, we have taken both artillery and prisoners from the enemy, and many of his cannon were dismounted. A battalion of Wurtembergers, who were to have stormed a battery at Krickurtz, came over to us, as likewise did a part of the Saxon troops.

"We cannot state the number lost on our side or that of the enemy, but he has lost in the proportion of 3 to one more than us, as the ground, the superiority of our artillery, and the valor of our troops, gave us the advantage over him in all these attacks. Our reserve of the centre of the left wing, among which were the flower of the Russian troops, and their artillery did not come into the battle, and their strength must be reserved for more important purposes.

"The French at Wilhelmshagen have suffered much by the wetness of the weather, and a part of the island has been overflowed by the late high tide, and it is to be presumed that the French will be obliged to desert from their designs against Hamburg as the water is certainly not their favorite element.

HAMBURG, May 22.  
"Yesterday some battalions of Prussian and M-ecklenburgers arrived here to replace the Swedish troops who have taken a position near Bergendorf. The works on our walls are almost finished; it appears to be the intention of Colonel Tottenborn to make Hamburg a place of arms. It will soon be in a condition to make a most effectual resistance in case of an attack.

"The Correspondent of the 23d May, states the whole number of Swedish troops in Pomerania, M-ecklenburgh, and the Elbe, at 24,000 men. The artillery consisted of from 75 to 90 pieces, is landed, and the head quarters of the Crown Prince were expected to be on the 30th at Wittenberg, at which place the whole Swedish force is to be collected.

"Another attempt to bring round the Danes has been made but without success. A war between Sweden and Denmark is therefore considered inevitable.

By its political institutions, and every nature of its government, no country can enjoy a greater latitude in the expression of its feelings upon any subject of government, than this; yet with extreme mortification the sometimes see attempts made to shackle the liberty of the press by no means uncommon that these violations of right sanction the approbation of men who have enjoyed the confidence of their fellow citizens, and who, from their situation in life, have been regarded (though must be confessed wrongfully) as guardians of our dearest rights, our inalienable privileges. Though they should appear in the ranks of a mob, they themselves, though they might not raise a voice of violence to prostrate the unalienable rights of freemen, and trample upon the laws they themselves made, yet like the breeze which kindles the spark into a conflagration; do but disorder by their encouragement, and indignation should be upon men who, with republican principles, become preachers of anarchy by their example. To speak with plainness and energy, is a mark characteristic of one who feels a spirit of independence, and knows the privilege granted to him in the legacy of our fathers and heroes, who fought unflinchingly for freedom, and yielded a sacrifice upon the altar of liberty. What shall be thought of his lawless violence, or becoming a champion of discord, to frustrate legitimate objects, and seal the enlightened and intelligent from doing give way to this fell spirit, increases in strength with such impunity, that it will soon be placed under the control of reason. Sympathy rebellious spirit have been manifested on several recent occasions within our own neighbourhood, whether it was the offspring of sentiment, or some other cause, is not undertaken to decide. Still the aggravation, when arms are employed, or attempted to be employed, for such illegitimate purposes, they are diverted in such a manner rather than to defend our country. At all public meetings the invitations extend to every politician, no obstacle should be put to prevent deliberation, and greater is the impropriety when trust themselves into company for the exclusive purpose of all venture to say some do, disturbance. Men, however, of every degree of delicacy, and by the turbulence of passion, usually the first to begin, and are frequently seconded in their produce a riot, by others, in the world, by some accident given a respectable character, has been informed was meeting called by the Federal 4th election district of the purpose of appointing a committee to meet and select candidates for their confidence to represent the next legislature of the State. The war party gives unable to meet the other discussion, than they shewed an to try them with the evidence probably would have proceeded, had they not found that their force, that even might be beaten. Thus far in the campaign, little of any serious nature, with the exception of one success, although the animosity of men against those who are engaged in measures, does not have subsided. More animosity, however, than was expected, which we think is not their war-fever is by no means, and as violent as those who were afflicted with the same symptoms, are now to be seen.

By its political institutions, and the very nature of its government, no country can enjoy a greater latitude in the expression of its feelings upon any measure of government, than this; yet it is with extreme mortification that we sometimes see attempts made to silence the freedom of debate, as well as to shackle the liberty of the press. It is by no means uncommon that we see these violations of right sanctioned by the approbation of men who have enjoyed the confidence of their fellow-citizens, and who, from their situations in life, have been regarded (though it must be confessed wrongfully) as the guardians of our dearest rights, our inalienable privileges. Though they may not appear in the ranks of a mob themselves, though they might not raise the arm of violence to prostrate the unquestionable rights of freemen, and trample upon the laws they themselves had made, yet like the breeze which fans the spark into a conflagration, do they add to disorder by their encouragement. Frowns and indignation should light upon men who, with republicanism on their lips, become preachers of anarchy by their example. To speak with firmness and energy, is a mark characteristic of one who feels a spirit of independence, and knows the privileges bequeathed to him in the legacy of patriots and heroes, who fought under the banners of freedom, and yielded their lives a sacrifice upon the altar of liberty. What shall be thought of him who uses lawless violence, or becomes the champion of discord, to frustrate the legitimate objects, and seal the lips of enlightened and intelligent freemen? Once give way to this fell spirit, and it increases in strength with such rapidity, that it will soon be placed beyond the control of reason. Symptoms of this rebellious spirit have been clearly manifested on several recent occasions, and within our own neighbourhood, but whether it was the offspring of disappointment, or some other cause, we will not undertake to decide. Still greater is the aggravation, when armed men are employed, or attempted to be employed, for such illegitimate purposes, or they are diverted in such cases to misadventure rather than to defend their country. At all public meetings, where the invitations extend to every class of citizens, no obstacle should be opposed to prevent deliberation, and still greater is the impropriety when any trust themselves into company, unasked, for the exclusive purpose, as we will venture to say some do, to create disturbance. Men, however, devoid of every degree of delicacy, and carried away by the turbulence of passion, are usually the first to begin, and they are frequently seconded in their attempt to produce a riot, by others, to whom the world, by some accident or other, has given a respectable character. This we have been informed was the case at a meeting called by the Federalists in the 4th election district of this county, for the purpose of appointing a committee to meet and select candidates worthy their confidence to represent them in the next legislature of the state. No wonder did the war party find themselves unable to meet the other in fair discussion, than they shewed a disposition to try them with the cudgel, and probably would have proceeded to extremities, had they not found, after calling their force, that even here they might be beaten. Thus far in the electioneering campaign, little or no difficulty of any serious nature has arisen, with the exception of one or two instances, although the animosity of the men against those who oppose their ruling measures, does not appear yet to have subsided. More amity has been displayed, however, than was generally expected, which we think is an evidence that their war-force is by no means increasing and as violent as it was, and those who were, afflicted with the most alarming symptoms, are now in a state of convalescence.

While a single particle of commerce remained, Mr. Madison with his western country friends, could not avoid showing their deadly hatred against it; accordingly he in a confidential message, recommends an embargo, and they, obedient to his nod, pass it through the house. The senate, however, actuated it is presumed by more liberal motives, put their veto upon it. Why was such a measure necessary, it may be asked, or what prospect of advantage was there to result from it? Because the British had blockaded one part of the coast, and thereby precluded the possibility of any commercial intercourse from that quarter, the president in the plenitude of his wisdom, thought it equitable to put the states on the same footing, therefore he would effectually blockade what had been spared by the British. The reason of such a measure being recommended is very plain, although it must be evident that it could be attended with no benefit to the country. As Massachusetts and New-Hampshire are the only two commercial states whose trade is not totally cut off by the blockade, and they had shewn a degree of political disobedience which had excited the displeasure of the president, no other mode presented itself of punishing them, equal to his irritation, but to harass them with another embargo. Such is the jealousy which this small remnant of commerce continues to excite in the bosom of Mr. Madison, and the people beyond the Allegany mountains. Conscious they have the power in their own hands upon questions generally that come before the house, they not unfrequently exercise it to the worst of purposes, by ruining individuals as well as debasing the nation. Such is their animosity to whatever bears the denomination of a ship, that it can scarcely be mentioned before their deadly vengeance breaks out upon it. If an opportunity occasionally presents itself for a vessel to escape the squadron that is now on the coast, why not indulge the merchant in it? They are the only losers in the event of capture, or any other misfortune, and why then, under such circumstances, not suffer them to run the risk? Conduct like this would have influenced a liberal administration after all the calamities which they had bro't upon the country—but no, as long as a single remnant of trade remains, they cannot fail to shew an eagerness to lay their hands upon it. It is not the least of our calamities that we have such men at the head of our affairs, for actuated as they are by little petty jealousies, we must always continue to be a divided and unhappy people, while they continue under the controul of such passions, or until a reformation is produced in some other way. They have tried one scheme after another, embargo after embargo, until the citizens seemed almost reconciled to any scourge that could be applied. It is by wearing down the spirit of a nation, loading it with burdens light at first, and increasing them as its temper becomes a little mollified, that slavery can be introduced with the least danger, by aspiring ambitious demagogues. Whether any such attempt may ever be made in this country, is altogether a matter of speculation; but, indeed, it would seem, that preparations were getting up for some exhibition of power, different from what is usually exercised in republican governments. Although there might exist a difference in sentiment, yet it would be a source of some pleasure to see our government guided by a spirit of toleration, by an impartiality, which became the character of dignified statesmen. But when they descend to trifles with the feelings, to disregard the crying distresses of the people, to say the least they are no longer entitled to that confidence which their important stations demand. The president, however, has found a check in the senate which he did not anticipate, an obstacle to his favourite measures which he cannot easily remove, and it is owing to that body that the whole country is not again trampled by another embargo!

Little or no friendship, it is said, now exists between the different members of this body. Previous to the departure of Gallatin, much jealousy existed among them, and he was accused not only of giving motion and activity to Madison's policy, but of ruling with a kind of imperial sway, over the whole of their proceedings. Such is said to have been his undoubted influence over the president's mind, that he needed only to recommend any particular measure and it was adopted, in spite of the remonstrances of other members. No harmony now exists among them, and such is the jealousy and animosity which controuls their deportment towards each other that they seldom meet in council.

The senate, say some of Mr. Madison's warm admirers, will eventually break down the administration. Every favourable measure that he has proposed during the present session, has met with some insurmountable obstacle in the senate. What has given rise to this opposition, we do not pretend to know, but suffice it to say, that the system of policy introduced by the administration, has produced a degree of alarm, which has roused their watchful circumspection. There was nothing more unexpected, and nothing which has lately occurred in the history of our politics, productive of more pleasure. Surely when the people see their favourite senators arrayed against the administration, the only rational inference they can draw from it is, that something wrong has been discovered, which has induced the change. This then, ought to be sufficient to stagger every ministerialist, however obstinate he may have been in his prejudices. When we see men, who have heretofore joined hands with the administration, and gone with them all lengths in a particular system of policy, beginning to waver and finally avow their opposition, we are authorised in concluding that it is the influence of principle, and a firm persuasion that all is not right, especially when neither the hope of reward, nor the influence of fear, could have any preponderancy in this determination. Whatever might have been their motive, we are at this time far from impeaching them, because many beneficial consequences have already flowed from them. The hideous aspect of our affairs, stripped of the flimsy veil of policy which served as their only excuse, must awaken the people to reflect on their actual condition, and this, when united with the distraction that prevails in the cabinet, cannot fail to produce so desirable an effect. If the little bickerings and animosities which have divided the heads of the nation, could not weaken in some degree the confidence of enlightened freemen, and shake their faith in the infallibility of Mr. Madison, yet we should suppose that the opposition made by the senate to his policy would have that tendency. Even the house, ready as they always have been to be led blindfold to the adoption of any measure that he might propose, have withheld their vote of approbation upon his conduct relative to the important inquiry occasioned by Mr. Webster's resolutions. Mortifying, indeed, must be any neglect of this sort, to a man whose conduct has heretofore been rewarded by that body with the most extravagant praises, and with seeming approbation. All these incidents, operating at the same time on the public mind, is a happy presage of some interesting event, which we hope is at no great distance from us. Those who read will be able to form an opinion for themselves, and would they turn their attention, freed from all the direful effects of prejudice, to the passing occurrences of the times view the political concerns of the country as they have in different ways been exhibited, their judgments would direct them to form a decision against those measures which so much harass and distress the country.

At a numerous meeting of the voters of the 3d Election District of Anne Arundel County, on Thursday the 29th July the following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That this meeting highly approve of the proceedings that have taken place in the 1st and 2d districts of this county at their respective meetings. And that we will zealously co-operate with our friends and fellow-citizens in obtaining a representation in the next legislature of Maryland, who will use all honourable and constitutional means of bringing to a close the ruinous war our country is involved in, and of restoring the commerce of the United States, to that prosperous state in which it flourished during the enlightened administration of our beloved Washington.

Resolved, That Charles Waters, Baruch Fowler, Henry Evans, Frederick MacKubin, George Adams, John Linstead and John Cross, be and they are hereby appointed a committee to correspond with any similar committees already appointed, or that may be appointed, by the other election districts of this county, for the purpose of forming a general committee to select and recommend fit and proper persons as candidates to represent Anne Arundel county in the next general assembly of Maryland.

At a numerous meeting of the Voters of the 4th Election District of Anne Arundel county, convened in pursuance of previous notice at a Spring on the Farm of Thos. Worthington, jun. on Friday 20th July, the following gentlemen, to wit—Thos. Worthington, sen. Richard Gambrell, Archibald Dorsey, Anderson Warfield, Philip Hammond, John Dorsey, and Richard Hopkins, were a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of a majority of the meeting on the alarming situation of our country.

The resolutions are justly descriptive of the feelings of enlightened freemen, who have writhed under a theoretic partial system of measures, which has spread over the country its destructive ravages, until their happiness and prosperity are swallowed in its yawning abyss. Their length precludes the possibility of publishing them this week.

The Resolutions having been read & accepted by the meeting, the same committee were appointed to correspond with any other committees in the county, appointed for a similar purpose.

**Enemy's Squadron.**

Tuesday evening came up and anchored a few miles above this place, three of the enemy's ships. Nineteen other vessels are a short distance below, standing up, plainly to be seen from the state house. Every preparation necessary for their reception has been made, should they make any attempt to land their forces. A large body of militia, in addition to the drafts, are already here, together with a detachment of regulars, and volunteers, under the command of Col. Carberry, which arrived yesterday. Our force is now very respectable, both as to quality and numbers, and we think we might venture to measure swords with them without any apprehension as to the result. Most of the families have fled to the country, with the principal part of their goods, and nothing now remains to distract the soldiers attention from defending the capital of the state with cool and determined resolution.

At an election held at the Banking-house on Monday last, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Farmers Bank for the western shore, for the ensuing year.

For Annapolis & A. A. County.  
John P. Mercer, Lewis Neth, Thomas Harris, jun. Alexander C. Magruder, Burton Wheterost, Levin Winder.

William Thomas, St. Mary's county.  
Philip Stuart, Charles county.  
Joseph Wilkinson, Calvert county.  
John C. Herbert, P. George's county.  
Thomas A. Davis, Montgomery city.  
Abraham Shriwer, Frederick county.  
John T. Mason, Washington city.  
Roger Perry, Allegany county.  
Samuel Moale, Baltimore county.  
Benedict E. Hall, Harford county.

For the Branch Bank at Frederick-Town.  
John Tyler, John M'Pherson, John Hoffman, George Baer, Rich. Brooke, John Grahame, Thomas Hawkins, Roger B. Taney, John H. Thomas.

Extract of a letter from Brig. Gen. Boyd to the Secretary of War, dated Fort George, July 20.

"I have the honour to report, that on the 17th inst. the enemy attacked our pickets, in a body of about 200 British, besides Indians. Detachments were sent out to support them, but with instructions to act defensively. After a contest of one hour occasionally severe, the enemy were dispersed. Our loss was trifling—only 3 or 4 being killed, and a few wounded; the loss of the enemy has not been ascertained, but being exposed to some well directed fire of our light artillery, under the command of Lt.

Smith, it is probable their loss must have been comparatively great. Col. Scott, who had the direction of our troops which were engaged, speaks highly of the ardour and steadiness of both officers and men. Being fought in detachments, many young officers had an opportunity of evincing their activity and bravery. To use the language of Col. Scott, "this affair though small served to test the merits of the officers and men engaged. More ardour has seldom been displayed. Capt. Vandeurson fought his detachment with good effect; and Capt. Madison, with his picket guard was fully engaged. They could not lose their ardour under Maj. Cummins, Capt. Birdsell's riflemen were nearest to the enemy in pursuit. Maj. Armstrong, who was officer of the day, was active in concentrating and arranging the troops and pickets. Capt. Towson, of the artillery, was wounded in the hand, while voluntarily bearing Col. Scott's orders; and an officer of the rifle corps was slightly wounded."

[National Intelligencer.]

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

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

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

LEVIN WINDER.

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

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

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

By order,  
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

**Head Quarters,**  
Government-House, Aug. 4, 1813.

The Commander in Chief of the Militia of Maryland having appointed William Bond Martin, Esq. an Assistant-Aid, all officers and soldiers of the militia of the State are strictly enjoined to obey and respect him accordingly.

By order  
of the Commander in Chief,  
JNO. GASSAWAY, Adj't. Gen.

**Sheriff's Sales.**

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, issued out of Anne Arundel county court, returnable to April term last, and to me directed, I will expose to Public Sale, at my Office in Annapolis, on Tuesday the twenty-fourth inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,

**3 Valuable Negro Men,**  
viz. Joe, Anthony, and Andrew. The above are taken as the property of William Brogden, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Jacob Gillum. Sale to be for cash.

SOL GROVES, Sheriff A. A. C.  
August 5, 1813.

By virtue of a writ of *feri facias*, issued out of Anne Arundel county court, returnable to April term last, and to me directed, I will expose to Public Sale, at my office in Annapolis, on Tuesday the 24th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M.

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

SOL GROVES, Sheriff A. A. C.  
Aug. 5, 1813.

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

One fourth part or interest of a Tract of Land called Bridge Hill, containing five hundred acres. The above is taken as the property of Benedict Stewart, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due David Hanlon, and for the use of James Shaw. Terms of sale Cash.

SOL GROVES, Sheriff A. A. C.  
Aug. 5, 1813.

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

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SOL GROVES, Sheriff A. A. C.  
Aug. 5, 1813.

### DISTRIBUTION OF ARMS. A REPORT.

The Committee of Military Affairs to whom was referred a resolution of the house of the 23d of June, instructing them to enquire whether any, and if any, what alterations are necessary to be made in the act, entitled, An act making provision for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the United States; and particularly whether any, and if any, what alterations are necessary as to the time when the arms procured by virtue of said act, shall be distributed to each state and territory,

#### REPORT:

That the funds appropriated by the act of the 23d of April for arming the whole body of the militia amounted, on the 23d day of April last, to one million of dollars; that of this sum 94,792 dollars have been actually expended, and that the whole number of arms procured up to this day amount to 24,476 stands, all derived under contracts of supply that of these the following disposition has been made, viz.

Before the 24th of Dec. 1812.	
New-Hampshire	1,000
Vermont	2,000
Rhode Island	1,000
New-Jersey	1,000
Delaware	500
North-Carolina	2,430
South-Carolina	2,000
Georgia	1,000
Ohio	1,500
Kentucky	1,500
Tennessee	1,500
Illinois Territory	216
Indiana Territory	—
Louisiana	250

Since the 24th of Dec. 1812.

Connecticut	2,000
New-York	2,000
Maryland	1,000
Louisiana	1,500
Ohio	1,500
District of Columbia	2,200

Making an aggregate of 26,000 stands delivered, and leaving a balance of 8,477 stands subject to future distribution.

That the aforesaid disposition has been made in virtue of the authority conferred by the third section of the act of April, 1808, which is as follows: "That all the arms procured in virtue of this act shall be transmitted to the several states composing this union and territories thereof; to each state and territory respectively, in proportion to the number of effective militia in each state and territory, and by each state and territory to be distributed to be distributed to the militia in each state and territory under such rules and regulations as shall be by law prescribed by the legislature of each state and territory."

The language of this section is clear, and admits of but one construction. The proportion to which each state is entitled is secured by it; each state having contributed its just proportion of money to the purchase, each state is entitled to receive its just proportion of arms; "shall be transmitted to each state and territory respectively, in proportion to the number of effective militia in each state and territory." "Transmitted" when? At such time as the executive may deem proper. This is the only construction, in the opinion of your committee, of which the language of the section is susceptible. If the intention of the legislature had been to bind the executive to a simultaneous or periodical transmission, the language of the section would have been different: "shall be transmitted at the same time," or shall be transmitted annually or biennially or triennially," would have been the language of the legislature. The time of transmission not being specified, therefore, but left as your committee conclude, to a sound executive discretion, the question is, whether any alteration in the act of April, 1808, be in this respect expedient.

In legislation it is extremely difficult and frequently impossible to foresee all the exigencies which may arise under a particular act; and consequently extremely difficult and frequently impossible, to make adequate provision for them. In some cases even the legislature foreseeing a possible exigency, it would be unwise to anticipate and provide for it by the express letter of the law. Would it become the legislature of the union, for instance, to anticipate the rebellion of a state against the authority of the United States, and to enact that "no state in actual rebellion against the U. States, should be entitled to receive its proportion of arms?" Your committee presume not; a legislation of this character, would, to say no-

thing of the violence it would offer to the enlightened sensibility of the national legislature, be the means when frequently indulged of bringing about that very state of things which cannot be thought of without horror, and which ought not to be spoken of at all. In every act of legislation, therefore, something must be left to discretion: something must be left to implication: something must be left to discretion. But there are other considerations, which, in the opinion of your committee, justify the discretion as to the time of transmission.

A war unexpectedly breaks out; a particular section is exposed to the assaults of the enemy; that section is destitute of arms; shall the enemy be suffered to advance, to lay waste with fire and sword, because the president is bound by the letter of the law so to distribute the arms as that each state shall, at the same time, receive a proportion exactly equal to the number of its effective militia? No, would be the exclamation from one end of the union to the other; let the safety of a part be consulted, though the whole suffer inconvenience. Yet were such the letter of the law, the executive would, under any circumstances, be bound to respect it. The act of the 23d of April, 1808, was passed in a session of profound peace; contemplating future wars, it looked to no particular war; it had just gone into operation, had scarcely developed its first fruits, when the present war broke out. The war found the militia badly armed; it found particular portions of them worse armed, and more exposed than others. Would it have been wise under these circumstances to distribute 30,000 stands of arms equally among 800,000 militia, or would it have been wiser to consult the wants and exposure of particular portions.

But suppose it were expedient, in the opinion of your committee, to define with precision, the time of transmission, what period ought to be selected? If a yearly or biennial, or triennial distribution were adopted, it might happen by casualty or accident that within the period limited no arms were received or so few that the expense and trouble of distribution would exceed the expense of manufacture, and what would the distribution of a dozen or an hundred stands of arms avail the militia of a great state? They would be lost by the transmission, or suffered by the state to lie neglected and forgotten. In the distribution by the states themselves among their own militia, it is more than probable they would be governed by the same principle as that by which the recent disposition of the U. S. has seemed to be regulated. Would a state having 1000 companies of militia, so scrupulously consult the principle of equality in the distribution of one thousand stands of arms as to give one musket and bayonet to each company? It may fairly be presumed not. The wants the frontier position and actual exposure of particular parts of the state would be much more likely to regulate the distribution. Those of the militia, to be sure, from whom, for the moment, they are withheld, might complain of a departure from the principle of exact equality; but with what concern would the legislative body of such state regard such complaint?

For these, and various other reasons which might be adduced, but with which your committee forbear to trouble the house, they are of opinion that, for the present at least, the act of April, 1808, requires no alterations. They are the more confirmed in this opinion, because they have reason to believe that there has been no misconstruction of the law; that the seeming irregularity which has taken place has grown out of the exigency of the times; that a disposition exists to correct such irregularity as soon as circumstances will admit—that the correction is, in fact, at this moment proceeding, that in due time all the states must and will receive their respective proportions of arms; and in fine, that the immediate representatives of the people in congress, inspecting as they do with never ceasing vigilance the execution of this as well as every other law, stand ready to apply the remedy whenever right, or justice, or expediency shall seem to them to demand it.

Copy of a letter to the Secretary of War, respecting the distribution of arms.

Committee Room, June 20, 1813.

SIR, I am directed by the committee on military affairs, to whom has

been referred a resolution instructing them to enquire what alterations are necessary in the act of the 23d April 1808, providing for the arming the whole body of the militia of the U. S. to ask information on the following points, viz.

1st. What number of arms have been received by the U. S. since the 24th day of Dec. 1812, under contracts or purchases for carrying into effect the aforesaid act of the 23d April, 1808?

2d. Whether, since the 24th day of Dec. 1813, any further disposition has been made of the arms acquired under the act of the 23d April, 1808, and if any further disposition to what amount; to what states and territories, and the number to each respectively?

3d. By what authority 8,100 stands of arms have been, as appears by a report from your department made to the house of representatives the 24th of Dec. 1812, loaned to several states and territories, and whether the arms so loaned were arms acquired under the authority of the aforesaid act of the twenty-third of April, 1808; or any other information in possession of your department, touching the distribution of arms acquired under the act of 1808, and which will enable the committee to comply with the instruction of the house.

War Department, 6th July, 1813.

#### SIR,

In reply to the note you did me the honour to write to me on the 30th ultimo, I beg leave to state, that 2837 stands of arms have been received into the public stores since Dec. 1812, under contracts made pursuant to law; and that deliveries of arms since that period, to the amount of 7,000 stands, have been made as follows, viz.

2,000 to the State of Connecticut.  
2,000 to the State of New-York.  
1,500 to the State of Maryland,  
and

1,500 to the State of Louisiana.  
The arms stated in the report of Dec. last to have been loaned, were in part acquired under the act of the 28th of April, 1808, viz.

1,500 delivered to major-general Wadsworth, of Ohio, and  
2,200 to the District of Columbia, and are considered as furnished under that law. In the former of these cases the exigence growing out of the surrender of Gen. Hull did not leave to this department time for the employment of the customary form of getting the receipt of the governor. The balance of loaned arms (2900) was not acquired under the aforesaid act.

Accept sir, the assurances of my very high respect,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

The Hon. Mr. Troup.

From a N. York paper of July 27.

#### THE YOUNG TEAZER.

It will be seen by the following letter that the account of the destruction of the armed sloop Young Teazer, is confirmed. Mr. Johnson, the wretch who was the cause of this dreadful disaster, was first lieutenant on board of her. He had been commander of the Old Teazer of this port, which was taken sometime since by admiral Warren's squadron, and Johnson was released on his parole; without waiting for an exchange he entered as lieutenant on board the Young Teazer—and probably to avoid falling into the hands of the enemy, he perpetrated the cruel act which not only destroyed his own life, but the lives of almost all his companions. Had he blown his own brains out, or tied a gun about his neck and flung himself overboard, very few would have mourned, and no one would have found fault, as by all accounts he was not the most amiable man living:—Indeed he must have been possessed of the disposition of the devil, to plunge such a number of his friends into eternity, who had parents, wives and children to mourn their untimely fate, and to suffer for want of protection and assistance.

Extract of a letter from Portland, to the agent of the privateer Young Teazer, in this city, dated July 24.

"I have seen a young man direct from Halifax, who informed me, that he saw the men who brought the survivors of the Young Teazer's crew, prisoners to Halifax. They stated that Captain Dobson, while holding the tiller in one hand and the trumpet in the other, called all the officers to him on the deck, to consult what was best to be done, when one of the sailors called out,

that Lt. Johnson had gone into the cabin with a coil of fire; in an instant the Young Teazer blew up, and all the crew except 7 sailors perished. These stood on the fore-castle, and one of them has since died."

#### A CURE

For the Dysentery or Bowel Complaint.

Take a handful of green fireweed, or in proportion of dry, boil it, strain it through a piece of cat-gut or thin muslin, mix with it as much pure starch as will bring it to a proper consistence for an injection, put into it as much laudanum as you would give at three times by the mouth, agreeably to the age of the patient, give an injection of this morning and evening. Make a strong decoction of red oak bark taken from the tree or tan yard; take one table spoonful every two hours, till the complaint abates, then about half the quantity till the disease is removed. Make a Tea of Fireweed, sweeten it with loaf sugar, and let the patient use it for common drink. Should the complaint be too suddenly checked, a little Rheubarb is to be given.

\* \* Adults may omit the injection when the complaint is not very severe.

†† The printers in the U. S. are requested to publish the above in their papers.

[Virginia Argus.]

NEW-YORK, July 26.

By the steam-boat.

We receive information that just before the departure of the steam-boat from Albany, an express was received there from Niagara, directed to the governor, which, in his absence, was opened by the lieutenant governor. Its contents are variously stated by rumour. It is generally believed, however, that it contains a request that the commander in chief would order out a detachment of militia, probably to defend the frontier from the incursions of the enemy, and perhaps to repel a meditated attack upon the rear of Fort Niagara. The enemy had shown indications of a speedy assault of Fort George. As com. Chauncey now has the command of the Lake, Gen. Vincent must be quick in his operations, as he will find it impossible to provision his troops. Little apprehensions need be entertained for Fort George, as our troops are superior in number to the enemy, and certainly not his inferior in bravery.

#### General Orders,

Annapolis, June 28, 1813.

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

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

#### NOTICE.

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

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

Terms made known on the day of sale, which will be accommodating; an indisputable title will be given. R. WELCH, of Ben. July 15.

#### New Books

GEORGE SHAW,

Has just received the following NEW WORKS:

A new volume of Burke's Works never before published, containing essays, letters, &c.  
Edwards's genuine edition of the Book, or the proceedings and correspondence upon the subject of the inquiry into the conduct of the Prince of Wales.  
Horace in London, by the author of Rejected Addresses.  
The Loyalists, a new novel, by Mrs. West.

Duane's Hand Book for Riflemen in Infantry.  
Porter's Travels in Russia.  
The Edinburgh and London Reviews in complete sets.

Christian Morals, by Hannah More. No recommendation of this work will be required by those who have read the author's "Practical Piety." Christian Morals will perhaps be the last work from the pen of this excellent and venerable lady. She states in her preface, that it was composed during the hours of pain and suffering, which must excite additional interest in the minds of those who have been accustomed to derive instruction from her pages, to see her precepts exemplified under circumstances so distressing and afflicting. July 29.

#### Just Published

And for Sale at George Shaw's Book Store, Price, \$1 50 in Boards—\$2 00 Bound.

#### The Report

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

#### Public Sale.

Intending to leave Town, I will sell at Public Sale, on Saturday the 5th day of August next, at 11 o'clock A. M. my house and lot, situate in West-street, in the City of Annapolis; and also my Black-Smith and Wheel-Wright Shops with the lot on which they stand, situate in said street. The said houses and lots afford a good and convenient stand to any person engaged in either of the above businesses, or in the mercantile business. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. RICHARD-B. WATTS. Annapolis, July 29, 1813.

#### 50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from Salubria, near Hagar's-Town, Washington county, (Md) on the 14th inst. a negro slave who calls himself BILL GUY, the property of the subscriber. Bill is about 5 feet 8 or 7 inches high, rather of a lighter complexion than the generality of blacks, extremely awkward and ungainly in his address and particularly his walk, and has a wild and suspicious stare when accosted. He is between 18 and 21 years of age and was raised by Mr. Benjamin Harrison of West River, at which place he has a mother and other relations. The above reward will be given to any person who shall secure him in any gaol in the United States, if taken out of Washington county. O. H. W. STULL. Washington County, July 15th, 1813.

J. HUGHES,

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

MICHAEL LEE'S

#### Family Medicines

So justly celebrated, in all parts of the United States, for twelve years past, has on hand and intends keeping a constant supply of

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, for the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, &c.  
Lee's Elixir, for violent colds, coughs, &c.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.  
Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges.  
Lee's Ith Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without Mercury).  
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.  
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal.

Lee's Persian Lotion for tetters and eruptions.  
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard for the Rheumatism, &c.  
Lee's Eye-Water.  
Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops.  
Lee's Damask Lip Salve.  
Lee's Corn Plaster.  
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.

Lee's Tooth Powder.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper the signature of MICHAEL LEE & Co.

\* \* \* At the places of sale, any one had gratis, pamphlets containing a list of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted.

R. WELCH, of Ben. July 15.

[VOL. LXX.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

MARYLAND GAZETTE

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUG. 1

Since the enemy's squadron the bay, calls have been so made upon the hands, who were office, to do military duty, find it impracticable to issue a half-sheet this week.

Some short time since a man name of Smothers, somewhat Herring Bay, went on board with his daughter. A barge was soon came ashore with the y man, and the officer who com the boat, with a part of his n up to a house owned by a Mr. and took several articles, hogs &c. which he said they were of, and offered to pay the o them; but he refused any co; protesting it was contra laws of his country that he rectly or indirectly traffic with my. This being made kno governor, he dispatched M one of his aids, on board o Warren's ship, with a remon gainst such proceedings—at they would altogether destr; city of flags. The Admiral declared he was ignorant had been on shore, and that should be immediately insti he highly disapproved of suc

Tuesday morning sever from the enemy's fleet cam at this place. Little inform consequence could be obta them. From their account ent force on board is no mor marines and 1000 regular tr

KENT-ISLAND TA The enemy, from their o have landed about 2000 t Kent-Island, and taken pos Several of their smaller ves tioned in the river which s island from the main, and v eral pieces of artillery gurd the only place in the is fordable. Admiral Coe ed the party which lande, the few inhabitants that v ing, that their property shou ed with vigilance agains tion, and themselves pro vidence.

BRITISH SQUAD There are two 74's, on other ships, frigates, and a and three brigs, lying abo between Hackett's and S. One large frigate has dro mediate opposite the city er one is lying about two down. Below, there are two frigates, besides sev vessels, brigs, schooners,

Since there remains r continuance of the wa presumed that it must be Madison to see the count; the lowest ebb of distre ands of his fellow citiz under sufferings occur them by an unadvise It is idle to say that by petty system of hostilit; ing nearer to a settleme ces; because the whole hinges on a point, that m modated by negotiation, effusion of blood. Wha the motive of our presi our whole seaboard to fa tions of the enemy, i country by increasing i and continue to harass trymen, when it can be no embarrassing effects. No people would more e their homes, and undere ships and privations of in defence of liberty, th cans; but when they e to engage in a contest, principle revolts, and my which a misguided rulers has brought to e not surprising that we murmurs, and see man; reluctance. While any country exists, non-w aid in repelling it. W their country remains cessary for them to sno pines, it will be obeys; the right of que priety, and exercising dual privilege to depriv

# MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1813.

No. 291

[VOL. LXX.]

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BY  
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Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

**MARYLAND GAZETTE.**

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUG. 12, 1813.

Since the enemy's squadron came up the bay, calls have been so frequently made upon the hands, who work in our office, to do military duty, that we find it impracticable to issue more than a half-sheet this week.

Some short time since a man by the name of Smothers, somewhere about Herring Bay, went on board the fleet, with his daughter. A barge with a flag, soon came ashore with the young woman, and the officer who commanded the boat, with a part of his men, went up to a house owned by Mr. Crandell, and took several articles; hogs, poultry, &c. which he said they were in want of, and offered to pay the owner for them; but he refused any compensation; protesting it was contrary to the laws of his country that he should directly or indirectly traffic with the enemy. This being made known to the Governor, he dispatched Mr. Martin, one of his aids, on board of Admiral Warren's ship, with a remonstrance against such proceedings—stating that they would altogether destroy the sanctity of flags. The Admiral in answer, declared he was ignorant that a flag had been on shore, and that an enquiry should be immediately instituted, for he highly disapproved of such acts.

Tuesday morning seven deserters from the enemy's fleet came on shore at this place. Little information of any consequence could be obtained from them. From their account the efficient force on board is no more than 2000 marines and 1000 regular troops.

**KENT-ISLAND TAKEN.**  
The enemy, from their own account, have landed about 2000 troops upon Kent-Island, and taken possession of it. Several of their smaller vessels are stationed in the river which separates the island from the main, and they have several pieces of artillery planted to guard the only place in the river which is fordable. Admiral Cockburn headed the party which landed, and assured the few inhabitants that were remaining, that their property should be guarded with vigilance against any depredation, and themselves protected from violence.

**BRITISH SQUADRON.**  
There are two 74's, one 64, seven other ships, frigates, and sloops of war, and three brigs, lying above this place, between Hackett's and Sandy Points. One large frigate has dropped down immediately opposite the city, and a smaller one is lying about two miles farther down. Below, there are two 74's, and two frigates, besides several smaller vessels, brigs, schooners, tenders &c.

Since there remains no cause for a continuance of the war, it is to be presumed that it must soon terminate. Madison to see the country reduced to the lowest ebb of distress, and thousands of his fellow citizens writhing under sufferings accumulated upon them by an unadvised policy of his. It is idle to say that by continuing this petty system of hostility, we are drawing nearer to a settlement of differences; because the whole dispute now hinges on a point, that must be accommodated by negotiation, and not by the effusion of blood. What then can be the motive of our president to expose our whole seaboard to farther depredations of the enemy, impoverish the country by increasing its public debt, and continue to harass his own countrymen, when it can be attended with no embarrassing effects to the enemy? No people would more cheerfully leave their homes, and undergo all the hardships and privations of a military life, in defence of liberty, than the Americans; but when they are called upon to engage in a contest at which their principle revolts, and fight an enemy which a misguided notion of our rulers has brought to our shores, it is not surprising that we sometimes hear murmurs, and see manifest signs of reluctance. While any invasion of the country exists, none will refuse their aid in repelling it. While any law of their country remains to make it necessary for them to sacrifice their happiness, it will be obeyed; yet there remains the right of questioning its propriety, and exercising every constitutional privilege to deprive its authors of

the power of enacting others of a similar nature. Without stepping a foot on our soil, or spilling a single drop of blood, the enemy, which has been selected by our government, can bankrupt, not only the nation, but every individual state which lies contiguous to the Atlantic. Without risking the lives of their men, or incurring any extraordinary expense, their troops are supported from the productions of our country, as we have already seen; while our debt, together with our calamities, are daily increasing in a geometrical series. Who then are the greatest sufferers? It is unnecessary to recur to those disasters which have attended our arms in the north, since difficulties of so serious a nature call for our attention at home. In a contest like this, where the means of annoyance are all on the side of our enemy, and all the evils arising from it are heaped upon ourselves, it well deserves those harsh appellations which have so frequently been applied to it. If the interest of the country should be thus promoted, any sacrifice should be submitted to; but there is not the remotest prospect of so favorable a result.

At a meeting of the friends of peace of the 5th Election District of Anne-Arundel County, convened in pursuance of public notice, at Mr. John Bell's Tavern in said district, on Saturday 31st July.  
Col. RICHARD DORSEY was called to the chair, and Dr. GUSTAVUS WARFIELD appointed Secretary.  
The following gentlemen, Mr. Nicholas Worthington, of Jno. Mr. William Shipley, senior, Mr. Daniel Warfield, Major Thos. Hood, Dr. Allen Thomas, Mr. Alfred Warfield, and Mr. Gustavus Warfield, were appointed a committee to draught resolutions, expressive of the sense of this meeting, on the present situation of public affairs. Who, having retired, prepared and reported the following preamble and resolutions.

Whereas, having this day assembled under the sanction of our constitution, which guarantees to us freedom of opinion and liberty of speech, we declare ourselves ready to comply with every constitutional requisition of our government, while at the same time we claim, and will exert the privilege of investigating the conduct of those who are placed in public office. When we take a retrospective view of our country, we see her smiling under all the blessings of peace, agriculture and commerce. Our citizens enjoying every comfort, nay even luxury, the produce of the most distant climes, while at their own doors they have found a ready and rich market for all the surplus produce of their farms—Compare those times with the present, and how changed is the prospect! With deep regret we now see our country drawn into the vortex of European warfare, and the wiles of European policy. Our commerce destroyed—our agriculture languishing—our debts, public and private accumulating—A long list of heavy taxes—Loans to an immense amount, the principal and interest of which must be liquidated by the sweat from the farmer's brow—an empty treasury—our vessels burnt by the French, captured by the British, or rotting at our own wharves—our low-citizens bleeding under the effects of an ill planned and worse conducted war on our frontiers—therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of every man of intelligence to make use of all honourable and constitutional means of disseminating political information, and withdrawing our country from the dangerous and disastrous situation into which she has been plunged by those whose duty it was most sedulously to guard her best rights.

Resolved, That neutrality was the true policy dictated by reason, and warranted by experience.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, a navy is the proper defence of our country against the insults and aggressions of our enemies, and that it is absurd policy to send armies into Canada, while our seaboard is exposed to the depredations of their armed vessels.

Resolved, That being governed only by our own laws, and claiming a high stand as a free and enlightened people, it becomes us to extend equal justice to every other government, and neither to be inveigled by the smiles, or deterred by the frowns, of European despotism, from pursuing the plain and honourable path pointed out by the father of our country.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, a war of invasion or aggression is incompatible with the genius of our government, or true interests of our country, and that men should be selected for office who, taking the high stand of truth and impartiality, will seek the first opportunity of negotiating peace on a firm and honourable basis.

Resolved, That the Canadians, having no control over the British council, are not answerable for the acts of that government; and that an invasion and destruction of their property is punishing the innocent for the acts of the guilty.

Resolved, That we have no confidence in the integrity or wisdom of the men now in office.

Resolved, That Maj. Thomas Hood, Dr. Allen Thomas, and Gustavus Warfield, be appointed a committee to correspond and confer with the general committee, for the purpose of selecting suitable characters to represent us in the state legislature at the ensuing election.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Maryland Gazette.

Resolved, That the above preamble and resolutions be signed by the chairman and attested by the secretary.

Signed,  
**RICHARD DORSEY,**  
Attest,  
**GUSTAVUS WARFIELD.**

**FEDERAL REPUBLICAN**  
Candidates for Frederick County.  
John Thomas,  
John Hanson Thomas,  
Joshua Delaplaine,  
William Grubame.

**FEDERAL REPUBLICAN**  
Candidates for Caroline County.  
William Potter,  
John Young,  
Richard Hoghlett,  
William McDonald.

**FEDERAL REPUBLICAN**  
Candidates for Dorchester County.  
John Stewart,  
Benjamin W. Lecompte,  
Richard Tootel,  
Edward Griffith.

**From the Federal Gazette.**  
CÆCIL COUNTY, (MD.)  
The several districts of Cæcil county have had a meeting of committees who have determined upon candidates for the next assembly. The following is the ticket:  
William Lusby,  
John R. Evans,  
Samuel Hogg,  
Robert Evans.

**From the People's Monitor.**  
KENT COUNTY.  
At a general meeting of the committees from the different districts of Kent county, on Saturday the 6th of June, at Chester-Town, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the assembly and a candidate for the sheriff's office, Mr. James Blackiston was called to the chair, and Beddingfield Hlands, Esq. appointed secretary.

It was resolved unanimously, that Col. Jervis Spencer be recommended to the citizens of Kent county as a suitable person to represent them in the General Assembly, and Capt. Ephraim Vansant as a proper person to fill the office of Sheriff.

**FEDERAL REPUBLICAN**  
Candidates for the Assembly.  
Jervis Spencer,  
Frederick Boyer,  
Joseph Brown, 4th,  
Beddingfield Hlands,  
June 26, 1813.

**ALBANY, July 31, 1813—3-4 past 8.**  
Colonel Christie died at Fort George a few days since, of a fever.  
Colonel Tuttle about the same time at Sackett's Harbor.

At the time the Stege left Buffalo a skirmish had commenced between the British and our Guards at Fort George the result of which was not known.

An immediate attack was expected on our vessels at Lake Erie, and great fears were entertained for their safety.

**WASHINGTON, AUG. 4.**  
Copy of a letter from Lt. Angus, commanding the U. S. Delaware flotilla, to the Secretary of the Navy.  
U. S. Flotilla, Cape May, July 29th, 1813.

**SIR,**  
Lying off Dennis's creek this morning, I discovered that an enemy's sloop of war had chased a small vessel, and taken her near the overfalls. I immediately got under way and stood down the Bay. The sloop of war stood near the Overfalls, that she grounded slightly on the outer ridge of Crow's shoals. I thought proper to endeavour to bring him to action. I succeeded and got within three quarters of a mile and anchored the boats (consisting of 8 gun boats and two block-sloops) in a line ahead. A heavy frigate had by this time anchored about a half mile further out. After a cannonade of one hour and 45 minutes, in which the ships kept up a constant and heavy fire, heaving their shot from a half to three

quarters of a mile over us, they doing us but little damage, their shot seldom striking us, the sloop of war and frigate, finding our shot to tell on their hulls, manned their boats ten in number (two launches the rest large barges and cutters) with from 30 to 40 men in each, and dispatched them after gun-boat No. 121, sailing master, Shead, which had unfortunately fell a mile and a half out of the line, although it had been my positive and express orders to anchor at half cable length apart and not farther. From the strong ebb tide, they succeeded in capturing her, after a gallant resistance, (for three times did No. 121 discharge her long gun, apparently full of canister, among the whole line of boats when at a very short distance, which must have done execution, and not till after he was boarded did the colours come down) before any assistance could be given her; however we got near enough to destroy 3 or 4 of their boats, and must have killed a vast number of men. It being a calm, they succeeded in getting her away, by sending all their boats ahead and towing her, but have paid dearly for their temerity; they must at least have had one third of their men killed and wounded. They put one shot through the foot of the Buffalo's jib, and one through the under part of the bowsprit, and cut gun boat No. 125, sailing master L. Moliere's rigging in several places, and an 18lb. shot struck her long gun and indented it several inches; but happy am I to say, that not a man was wounded in any of the boats; except the one captured and have not yet learned their fate. I feel much indebted to Lieut. Mitchell, and officers commanding gun-boats for their spirited conduct in carrying into execution my orders; and if I may judge from the gallant resistance made by sailing master Shead in engaging when surrounded by the boats of the enemy, that every officer and man of the flotilla will do their duty in all situations.

I have the honour to be, &c.  
**SAMUEL ANGUS.**  
Commanding U. S. Del. Flotilla.  
P. S. The action commenced at 7 minutes before 1 P. M. and ended 37 minutes past 2 P. M.

**FROM FORT MEIGS.**  
ZANESVILLE, JULY 24.  
The following serious intelligence has just now been received by Brig. Gen. Lewis Cass, at this place by the express from Col. Barlet, gr. ma. gen. Gen. Cass repairs immediately to the scene of action. Col. Owings with about 600 Kentucky regulars, are supposed to have reached Franklinton, on their march. From the accounts it would appear that Gen. Harrison has a force of at least 2000 efficient men exclusive of those who may turn out on the occasion. Should the fort make a determined resistance until the reinforcements are pushed forward, we anticipate a glorious result.

**Upper Sandusky, 22d July.**  
1813, 10 o'clock, P. M.  
DEAR SIR,  
Mr. Oliver this moment arrived from Fort Meigs with a verbal message from Gen. Clay to Maj. Gen. Harrison, informing him that the British and Indians have again besieged that place—they were discovered on the opposite side of the river yesterday morning 21st inst. after reveille; the Indians had crossed over in the night, and succeeded in killing and taking off 7 of the picket guard; the force landed from the gun-boats and in view of the fort was estimated at 1500 British troops besides those that had taken their position in the night. Early last night the enemy took possession of the point on this side of the river 200 yards below the fort, where they were erecting batteries. Our batteries opened yesterday morning and we heard several guns this evening—ten or twelve boats, four of them rigged, were in view of the fort when Mr. Oliver left that. I left Gen. Harrison this morning at Lower Sandusky—he has 500 regulars and 100 militia with him and Col. Paul is within 22 miles of head-quarters with 500 regulars, and there are 100 of the 24th regiment infantry at Fort Ball.

I am, Sir,  
With great respect,  
Your most obt. hbl. serv't,  
**J. C. BARTLET,** a. m. o.  
Brig. Gen. Lewis Cass.

P. S. Should Gov. Meigs be at Marietta, be pleased to write to him. I have sent him a copy of this addressed to Chillicothe.

**CHILICOTHE, JULY 27.**  
On Saturday last an express arrived here from Lower Sandusky, bringing the unpleasant intelligence of another attack on Fort Meigs. The force of the enemy is not ascertainable; but it is supposed to be considerable. As soon as the attack on the Fort was known the commander of the 2d division of Ohio militia ordered a levy en

masse of the troops under his command, in order to march to the relief of the frontier; the militia are now getting ready and will march immediately. We hope that every exertion will be used to make the enemy repent of his rashness, and that our fellow-citizens, whose patriotism has ever been conspicuous, will with energy and vigour rally round the standard of their country at the present eventful crisis.

**BUFFALO, JULY 27.**  
Since our last paper there have been frequent skirmishes in the neighbourhood of Fort George—forsaging parties and the picket guards have been repeatedly attacked. In one of these affairs the enemy's loss was very serious, 60 or 70 are said to have been killed—Sunday evening a cannonading was heard in the direction of Fort George. The picket guards of the enemy are within sight of ours beyond the light house, near the place where our troops landed on the 26th May.

Three of our armed schrs. have arrived at Fort Niagara, which brought up between 2 and three hundred sailors, who passed here on Friday last to enter on-board commodore Perry's squadron at Erie. It is said that the British fleet have gone into Kingston, and that our fleet is now out. This probably is only a manoeuvre of the enemy to get our fleet divided, so that they may take it by piece-meal.

Gen. De Rottenburg takes the reins of government in Upper Canada in the place of Gen. Sheaffe.

The British troops which appeared at Fort Erie in the early part of last week, and which caused much alarm in this village, have gone up the lake to join Proctor, or go on board the enemy's fleet.

Messrs. Still, Stennard, Seelye, and other citizens taken at Black Rock, were released on Saturday week. Lt. Col. Bishop has died of his wounds. The enemy acknowledged a loss in the Black Rock affair of nearly 100 in killed, wounded and prisoners.

An express arrived in this village on Sunday evening last, from Erie, who informs that 5 sail of the enemy's fleet had appeared before that place, and menaced our shipping in the harbour, and that the militia were coming in to protect our fleet.

**[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]**  
New-York, Aug. 6.—Noon.  
**DESCENT ON PLATTSBURGH.**  
The editors of the Commercial Advertiser have politely favored us with the following intelligence received from their correspondents, of a descent by the enemy at Plattsburgh, and his destruction of the public property at that place. Our misfortune in the loss of the Growler and Eagle has given to the enemy the temporary command of Lake Champlain, of which Gen. Murray has availed himself. The barracks, the value of which is estimated at \$25,000, were built by the soldiers, and their materials did not probably cost the U. States \$3000.

As there are no troops at Plattsburgh and probably few if any will be stationed there, the public loss cannot be considered of very material importance.—We are happy that in this instance the enemy did not repeat the enormities which have characterized their invasions of Maryland and Virginia, but seem to have confined themselves solely to the legitimate object of the descent, the destruction of public property.

**Albany, half past 3 o'clock, Wednesday morning.**  
At a late hour last night an officer of the army arrived in this city from Plattsburgh, who informed that the British had destroyed all the public property at Plattsburgh. They came up in two sloops and several barges; landed 1500 men; after forming in marching order, a flag was dispatched to the town with a demand for its surrender, promising, if no resistance was made, all private property should be respected—not having sufficient force to oppose the enemy the inhabitants left the town, and the British entered, burnt the barracks, public stores, &c. valued at \$50,000.

**FROM THE SAME.**  
Albany, Aug. 4—10 P. M.  
I wrote to you this morning by mail, stating the disaster at Plattsburgh, since which I have seen a gentleman from that place, who states, that all the movable public property was removed previous to the entry of the British troops. The enemy was under the command of general Murray. The actual worth of the public buildings burnt, amounts to about \$33,300, viz:

Barracks at Seneca	2	\$25,000
Cantonment	5	
Arsenal at Plattsburgh	5	6,000
Platt's Store	5	600
Block House	5	1,500
Sailey's Store	5	500
		33,300

We have about 1500 men at Burlington, under the command of Gen. Hampton. No fears are entertained for the safety of this place.

Gen. Dearborn has left Greenbush for the eastward. It is generally believed he has resigned his commission; hearing the day previous to his leaving Albany closed his pay account with the paymaster.

#### FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

Burlington, Aug. 1.

On the morning of the 30th ult. an express arrived from the Northward, advising us of the enemy's passing the lines with a large force, estimated at 3000 men, in batteaux, accompanied with the two sloops of war, the Eagle and Growler, lately captured from us, and 4 or 5 gun-boats and row galleys. The United States troops in this cantonment, consisting, as we conjecture, of about 4000 men, under the command of Maj. Gen. Hampton, were, without delay, under arms, and prepared for the reception of the enemy. Capt. McDonough, the commodore of this lake was also prepared to meet them upon the water, although his force is not yet in readiness for sailing.

In this situation we remained until yesterday afternoon, when an express arrived, announcing the arrival of the enemy at Plattsburgh consisting of about 1500 men, transported in 14 barges under their protection of the Growler, Eagle, three row galleys and one gun-boat, under the command of Col. Murray, who sent in a flag of truce, demanding the surrender of the town of Plattsburgh and troops, with assurance, that, if no resistance was made private property should be respected. As there were no troops stationed at Plattsburgh of course there was no resistance. The inhabitants, we are informed, had all removed with their effects from town. The public buildings consisting of a block house, barracks, arsenal, &c. were destroyed by fire, but no private property injured, as we can yet ascertain. The flames of the public buildings were distinctly seen from this town; the last fire was about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. On their way to Plattsburgh, they made a short stay at Camberland head, but did no injury, as we learn.

We have to-day received intelligence that the enemy sailed up the lake about 10 miles south of Plattsburgh and have returned to the northward. By reason of the loss of the Growler and Eagle, the enemy have the command of the lake, but Commodore McDonough, by his vigilance, has effected the completion of two sloops of war, which will be ready for sailing in a day or two, when we shall again have the command of the lake. At present we are sufficiently prepared to repel an attack of the enemy, though not to pursue them on their retreat by water.

#### NEW-LONDON, AUG. 1.

I think in my last I mentioned the safe return of the barges sent off by Com. Decatur. I have since learnt particulars which I will relate. The object of the expedition, I understand, was to take a captain of one of the enemy's ships, and others, whom, it was said, lodged on shore at Gardiner's Island. For this purpose they started on Monday last. In the night the boats separated, and three of them went to Sagg-Harbour; and the other in the night landed at Gardiner's Island. In the morning they found themselves within the reach of the guns of the Ramilies, and deemed it necessary to quit their boat. The crew consisting of a midshipman and five or six men, immediately proceeded to Gardiner's house, where they found a first and third lieutenant, the sailing master and 15 men of the Ramilies. The midshipman on entering, told the first lieutenant that he and his corps were Americans, and they were his prisoners; and that he had his choice either to be paroled or to go with him to the American squadron. The lieutenant at first hesitated, but on being told that he must answer immediately, the lieutenant concluding, (I suppose) that he had a number of men besides on the island, considered it most prudent for himself and men to be paroled, which they did. They then left the house; finding themselves sufficiently strong, took the boat belonging to our men, and went off to the Ramilies. Our men took a whale boat from the island (it being impossible to return at that time, the enemy were so situated) and started for Sagg-Harbour; but soon discovered they were pursued by 11 barges from the enemy. The militia, however, prevented their landing there, and repulsed the barges. They all started in the night together, passed the enemy and arrived safe.

#### AUGUST 2.

Com. Decatur has sent a flag off to-day. The report I have not learnt; but think probably to demand satisfaction for the prisoners taken by his boat after being paroled. [Columbian.]

#### From the Locomotive.

It has rarely fallen to the lot of any person to record a more melancholy and afflicting accident than one which very lately happened in Russia. Mr. Stephen Hyde (brother to the Sheriff of this county) and a Mr. Dimock, went into the woods after deer and seated themselves upon a log waiting for game. After tarrying some time a deer came in sight and Mr. Hyde stepped a pace or two from the log—fired, and wounded the deer, but not so mortally but that he ran. Eager for the game he called to his companion to fire, who cocked his rifle but in turning himself for the object his gun accidentally went off and the ball entered the right side of Mr. Hyde and passing near the heart, came out at his left breast. "You have killed me," he exclaimed—"I am dead—dead—de—" the last word dying on his lips, and he expired in the arms of his companion.

He was a native of Franklin in Connecticut, from which place he removed with his parents to the Wyalusing in the year 1800.

The deceased was about 28 years of age. Full of health, sensible and amiable, he gave great promise of future usefulness. He had established himself as a merchant at the Forks of the Wyalusing, in which business, industry and fairness had already rendered him successful, and his prospects were as flattering and his fondest hopes. No young man in the county was more esteemed: No one could be more regretted.

The sun rose and found him hale and fresh as the morning. The sun declined in night, and lo! he had set in darkness. But the sun shall rise again and illumine with his cheering smile all who had gladdened in his ray—but no more shall he return to his fond parents, his relations and friends whom he delighted with his presence. Consolation to his aged and excellent parents we would gladly impart, but their deep affliction can only be assuaged by consolation from Heaven.

#### The Russian Mediation once more!

Our readers will recollect that we quoted, a day or two ago, some remarks of Mr. Grundy respecting the time at which the overture of Russia to mediate was first made. In reply to those remarks, Mr. Goldsborough made some remarks, purporting that Mr. G's explanation did not refute the statement made in secret session by his colleague (Mr. Hanson) viz. that the mission had been suggested to the president in person by Mr. Daschkoff, and by him had been ungraciously received, some weeks prior to the official communication of it.

To those observations, Mr. Epes replied in substance, that "in addition to the remarks which had fallen from the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Grundy) he was authorized to declare, that no conversation of the kind, heretofore mentioned by a gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Hanson) had ever taken place between Mr. Daschkoff, the Russian minister and the president of the U. S. either six weeks before the adjournment of the last Congress, or at any other time. He would state further, that no conversation either formal or informal, on the subject of the Russian mediation was ever held by the Russian minister with the President of the U. S. or with the secretary of state until after his note of the 26th Feb. requesting a conference. The reason is plain and obvious—Mr. Daschkoff did not receive his authority to tender the mediation until the 25th or 26th of Feb. In October, 1812, the first intimation of the intention of the emperor to interpose his mediation between the U. S. and G. Britain, was communicated to our minister at St. Petersburg. A similar communication was made about the same time to Lord Cathcart, the British minister at St. Petersburg. It is to be presumed that the American and British ministers at St. Petersburg communicated as early as possible this information to their respective governments. Mr. Adams' first communication on this subject was received by the American government on the 26th of Feb. The same vessel brought to Mr. Daschkoff his instructions to offer the mediation of the Emperor of Russia. At what period the information transmitted by Lord Cathcart arrived in England is not known: probably, however, much sooner than the same information was received by the American government. In a letter received from Mr. Adams since the 26th of Feb. he states that Lord Castlereagh on receiving the communication of Lord Cathcart,

had declared his belief that the Russian mediation would not be accepted by the American government. It is very possible that this information might have been transmitted to this country through British merchants, and the mere opinion of Lord Castlereagh, considered conclusive as to the disposition of the American government. Mr. E. concluded by saying he had no objection in rising but to state in explicit terms, that no conversation of the character alluded to had taken place between Mr. Daschkoff and the president of the U. S. either six weeks before the rising of Congress, or at any other time. The mediation was tendered at the time and in the manner stated by the gentleman from Tenn. Mr. (G.) and in no other form; and it appears from all the circumstances that the charge of an indisposition on the part of the government to accept the mediation cannot be supported.

[National Intel.]

#### FOREIGN.

#### Boston, July 30.

Yesterday arrived the Carle brig Rodrigo, Capt. Wayne, 47 days from Chatham, England. By this arrival we have received a file of the Courier to the 14th June, no later than other papers before received, but more complete and satisfactory. We made to day some additional extracts, as well from this as other English journals, received at this office by recent arrivals.

A messenger had been sent from the Continent to England to invite her to send Commissioners to the Congress for Peace.

Dr. May, who arrived in England from Paris, states that private accounts from the French army represented their loss in the battle at Lutzen at 22,000 men. Dr. M. says the people of Paris openly express their dislike of Buonaparte.

The treaty between Sweden and Russia is published. The latter engages to assist in acquiring for the former, the territory of Norway; and this proceeding was to take place before the Swedes were to act on the continent; but as Bernadotte has crossed the Baltic there must have been some modification of the original terms.

The British joined Russia in the promise and guarantee of Norway; and it is said have also given Guadeloupe, probably as the price of Sweden's co-operating on the continent previously to the conquest of Norway. Britain has likewise made pecuniary advances to Sweden.

The British subsidy to Sweden is one million sterling, payable by installments of 200,000 per month. Guadeloupe was to be surrendered to the Swedes in August, or three months after the Swedish troops should have been landed on the Continent. The Swedes grant to the English the right of depot of merchandise at Gottenburg, Carlsham and Stralsund, on the payment of 1 per cent. on arrival and 1 on departure.

The Swedes agree to fulfil all the engagements of the British in favour of the inhabitants of Guadeloupe—not to permit the importation of slaves—not to allow cruisers inimical to the British to put in there—and not to alienate said island without the consent of England.

The Russian squadron from England has sailed to cruise off the Texel.

It is reported that Murat, king of Naples, has attempted arrangements to render himself and kingdom independent of Buonaparte. It appears that the British General at Sicily and Murat have opened an intercourse, and some trade is established between the places they respectively controul. The sudden return of the French Vice Roy to Italy, is supposed to regard Murat's defection.

Buonaparte has appointed Massena Governor of Toulon, and General of the Eighth Military Division.

#### LONDON, June 8.

The Hamburg Paper now received is entitled, in French, the Journal of the Department of the mouths of the Elbe, and the Hamburg arms are taken away.

#### June 10.

We are enabled to give the following as the amount of the Garrisons of the French in Germany, 20th May, 1813:

At Cuxhaven,	3000 men
Magdeburg,	10,000
Wittenberg,	3,000
Torgura,	3,000
Sebastiani & Dumoneau, joint corps near Dresden,	16,000
Glogau,	6,000
Stettin,	7,000
Dantzic,	10,000
Polonaise at Cracow,	20,000
Zamosk,	2,500
Modeln,	4,000
	87,500

The Statue of Lord Nelson, erected in Barbadoes, is Colossal and of Bronze, in the admiral's full uniform, with all the insignia of his orders. It was made by Westmacott. It stands on a pedestal of Granite of several tons weight, raised on three plinths or steps, of Portland stone, and surrounded by a handsome iron railing. In front, immediately under the feet of the statue, is inscribed the single word NELSON. In

the compartments of the pedestal, on the right and left sides of the statue, are the following inscriptions:

HON. VICE ADMIRAL AND BARON NELOS, Vice Admiral of the White, K. D. commanded and conquered on the 1st of August, 1799, at the Nile. On the 2d of April, 1801, at Copenhagen; and at Trafalgar, where he fell in the moment of victory on the 21st of October, 1805. This Statue, in honor of the hero, the inhabitants of this Island erected A. D. 1812.

#### PARIS, June 8.

On the 28th, the Duke of Reggio having taken a position at Hoyerswerda, was attacked by the corps of General Below, from 15 to 18,000 strong. The battle began: the enemy was repulsed at all points, and pursued for the space of two leagues. The report of this affair is subjoined.

Report to his Highness the Prince of Neufchatel, &c.

"Monsieur—The enemy came to attack me in the position of Hoyerswerda, where I am, and where I am detained, expecting the division of General Grayere.

"The enemy arrived from Semtenberg by the two banks of the Schwartz Elster. His first attack took place about Bergen and Neuwies, where his cavalry drove back my advanced posts; and about the same time I was attacked on my left on the side of Narditz, where the enemy deployed 30 pieces of cannon.

"I was yet ignorant of the side on which the principal attack would be, and I was obliged to divide my men between these two points.

"The 14th division formed its squares on the plain of Narditz, under a very warm fire of artillery, to which mine replied with effect.

"The enemy perceiving the uselessness of his efforts on this side, carried his force to the right bank; he debouched columns of infantry, cavalry & cannon. My artillery, very advantageously placed, then put these columns to the rout beating *pas de charge*—Gen. Pachod drove back this Prussian corps a good way beyond Bergen, doing it much injury. From that moment his retreat was quickened at all points, and I remained master of the field where he left many dead. I cannot praise too highly the conduct of Gen. Pachod, as well as of Gen. Poorrilly, who with his brigade, carried two villages with the bayonet in the nearest manner.

"We are still following the enemy at five in the evening.

(Signed)  
"Marshal Duke of REGGIO."  
"Hoyerswerda, May 28, 1813."

#### Farmers Bank

OF MARYLAND, AUG. 9, 1813.

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

By order of the board,  
JONA. PINKNEY, Cash'r.

#### NOTICE.

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

WILLIAM ROSS,  
Annapolis, Aug. 12, 1812. 3w.\*  
By his excellency LEVIN WINDER,  
Esquire, Governor of Maryland,  
A PROCLAMATION.

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

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

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

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

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

By order,  
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

#### Head Quarters.

Government House, Aug. 1, 1813.

The Commander in Chief of the Militia of Maryland having appointed William Bond Martin, Esq. an Assistant-Aid, all officers and soldiers of the militia of the State are strictly enjoined to obey and respect him accordingly.

By order  
of the Commander in Chief,  
JNO. GASSAWAY, Adj't. Gen.

#### Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of *condemnation* issued out of Anne Arundel county court, returnable to April term last, and to me directed, I will expose to Public Sale, at my Office in Annapolis, on Tuesday the twenty-fourth inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon

3 Valuable Negro Men, viz. Jos. Anthony, and Andrew. The above are taken as the property of William Brogden, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Jacob Gillum. Sale to be for cash.

SOL GROVES, SH' R. A. A. C.  
August 5, 1813.

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

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

SOL GROVES, SH' R. A. A. C.  
Aug. 5, 1813.

#### Public Sale.

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

RICHARD B. WATTS,  
Annapolis, July 29, 1813.

#### NOTICE.

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

#### About 120 acres of Land,

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

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

R. WELCH, of Ben.

#### This is to give notice,

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

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

#### 50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from Salubria, near Hagar's Town, Washington county, (MD) on the 11th inst. a negro slave whose name is BILLY GUY, the property of the subscriber. Billy is about 5 feet six or 7 inches high, rather of a lighter complexion than the generality of blacks; extremely awkward and ungainly in his address, and particularly in his walk, and has a wild and suspicious stare when accosted. He is between 20 and 21 years of age and was raised by Mr. Benjamin Harrison of West River, at which place he has a mother and other relations. The above reward will be given to any person who shall secure him in any goal in the United States, if taken out of Washington county.

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

# MARYLAND JOURNAL

## AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. LXXXI.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1813.

No. 303

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From the Analytic Magazine.

### BIOGRAPHY

#### CAPTAIN JAMES LAWRENCE.

It speaks feelingly and sympathetically of the merits of those who have bravely fought and gloriously fallen in the service of their country. It is one of the most difficult tasks of the biographer. Filled with admiration for their valor, and sorrow for their fate, we feel the impotency of our gratitude, in being able to record such great sacrifices, with nearly but empty applause. We are therefore, to be hurried into a species of eulogium, which, however sincere and acknowledged as true, may be regarded as extravagant by the dispassionate eye of after years.

We feel more particularly this difficulty, in undertaking to give the merits of one, whose excellent qualities and gallant deeds are still fresh in our recollection, and whose name and his exploits, in an extraordinary degree, the sympathies of his countrymen. Indeed, the popular career of this youthful hero is so recent, yet so dazzling, almost to prevent, sober investigations. Scarce had we ceased to rejoice in his victory, before we were called on to deplore his loss. It passed before the public eye like a star, just beaming on it for a moment, and falling in the midst of his brightness.

Captain James Lawrence was born on the 1st of October, 1781, at Burlington, in the State of New Jersey. He was the youngest son of John Lawrence, Esquire, an eminent lawyer and one of that place. A few weeks after his birth, his mother died, and the charge of him devolved on his sisters, to whom he ever showed the warmest gratitude for the tender care they took of his infant years. He early manifested that excellence of heart by which he was characterized through life; he was a dutiful and affectionate child, mild in his disposition, and of the most gentle and engaging manners. He was scarce twelve years of age when he expressed a decided partiality for a seafaring life; but his father disapproved of it, and wishing him to prepare for the profession of the law, his strong sense of duty induced him to acquiesce. He went through the common courses of education at a grammar school, at Burlington, with much credit to himself, and satisfaction to his tutors. The peculiar misfortune of his father prevented his receiving a finished education, and when, at the age of thirteen and a half, he had commenced the study of the law with his brother, the late John Lawrence, Esq., who then resided at Woodbury. He remained two years in this situation, vainly striving to accommodate himself to a profession wholly repugnant to his talents and inclinations. The dryness of statutes and reporters, the technical rubbish and dull routine of a lawyer's office, were little calculated to please an imagination glowing with the adventures of the sea. At length, his father being dead, and his strong predilection for the life of a sailor being mistaken by every attempt to curb it, his father yielded to his solicitations, and placed him, under the care of Dr. Grinnell, at Burlington, to acquire the principles of navigation and naval tactics. He remained there for three months, when, in consequence of applying for a situation in the navy being generally refused, several of the most distinguished gentlemen of the State invited themselves in the behalf of the navy department. The succeeding mail brought him a commission as midshipman, and on the 10th and 17th he entered the service of his country.

As an opportunity occurred to call forth particular services, but the situation and intelligence which he uniformly displayed in the discharge of his duties, the correctness of his deportment, and the gravity of his manners, gained him the approbation of his commanders, and rendered him a favourite with his associates and inferiors.

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

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

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

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

On returning from his cruise Captain Lawrence, after consulting with Commodore Rodgers and Bainbridge, and with other experienced gentlemen of the navy, addressed a memorial to the senate, and a letter to the secretary of the navy, where in, after the fullest acknowledgments of the great merits and services of Capt. Morris, he remonstrated in the most temperate and respectful, but firm and manly language, on the impropriety of his promotion, as being contrary to the rules of naval precedence, and particularly hard as it reached him. At the same time he frankly mentioned that he should be compelled, however reluctant, to leave the service, if thus improperly outranked.

The reply of the secretary was immediately brief, barely observing that if he thought proper to leave the service without a request, the

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

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

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

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

On the 24th of Jan. Capt. Lawrence was obliged to lift his cruising ground, by the arrival of the Montagu 74, which had sailed from Rio Janeiro for the express purpose of relieving the Bonne Citoyenne and a British packet of 12 guns, which likewise lay at St. Salvador. At length, on the morning of the 26th Feb. when cruising off Demarys, the Hornet fell in with the British brig Peacock, Capt. Peake, a vessel of about equal force. The combat commenced within half pistol shot, and so tremendous was the fire of the Americans, that in less than 15 minutes the enemy surrendered, and made signal of distress, being in a sinking condition. Her mainmast shortly went by the board, and she was left such an absolute wreck, that notwithstanding every exertion was made to keep her afloat until the prisoners could be removed, she sunk with thirteen of her crew, and three brave American tars, who thus nobly perished in relieving a conquered foe. The slaughter on board of the Peacock was very severe; among the slain I found the body of her commander, Capt. Peake. He was twice wounded in the course of the action, the last wound proved fatal. His body was wrapped in the flag of his

vessel, and laid in the cabin to stink with her, a shower and sepulchre worthy to brave a sailor.

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

The conduct of Lawrence towards his prisoners was such, as was worthy to say, has uniformly characterized the officers of our navy. They have ever displayed the liberality and scrupulous delicacy of generous minds towards those whom the fortune of war has thrown in their power; and thus have won by their magnanimity those whom they have conquered by their valor. The officers of the Peacock were so affected by the treatment they received from Capt. Lawrence, that on their arrival at New-York they made a grateful acknowledgment in the public papers. To use their own expressive phrase, "they ceased to consider themselves prisoners." Nor must we omit to mention a circumstance highly to the honour of the brave tars of the Hornet. Finding that the crew of the Peacock had lost all their clothing by the sudden sinking of the vessel, they made a subscription, and from their own wardrobes supplied each man with two shirts and a blue jacket and trousers. Such may rough sailors be made, when they have before them the example of high-minded men. They are beings of but little reflection, open to the impulse and excitement of the moment; and it depends in a great measure upon their officers, whether, under a Lawrence, they shall ennoble themselves by generous actions; or, under a Cockburn, be hurried away into scenes of unpremeditated atrocity.

On returning to this country Capt. Lawrence was received with great distinction and applause, and various public bodies conferred on him peculiar tokens of approbation. While absent the rank of post-captain had been conferred on him, and shortly after his return he received a letter from the secretary of the navy, offering him the command of the frigate Constitution, provided neither Captains Porter or Evans applied for it, they being older officers. Captain Lawrence respectfully declined this conditional appointment, for satisfactory reasons which he stated to the secretary. He then received an unconditional appointment to that frigate, and directions to superintend the navy-yard at New-York in the absence of Capt. Ludlow. The next day, to his great surprise and chagrin, he received counter orders, with instructions to take command of the frigate Chesapeake then lying at Boston, nearly ready for sea. This appointment was particularly disagreeable to him. He was prejudiced against the Chesapeake, both from her being considered the worst ship in our navy, and from having been in a manner disgraced in the affair with the Leopard. This last circumstance had acquired her the character of an unlucky ship—the worst of stigmas among sailors, who are devout believers in good and bad luck; and so detrimental was it to this vessel that it has been found difficult to recruit crews for her.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

We dwell on these particulars to show the disastrous and disheartening circumstances under which Captain Lawrence went forth to this battle—circumstances which shook even his calm and manly breast, and filled him with a despondency unusual to his nature. Justice to the memory of this invaluable officer requires that the disadvantages under which he fought should be made public. The particulars of this action are shortly given from a conversation with one of the officers of the Chesapeake, and we believe may be relied on as authentic.

(See last page.)

We have about 1500 men at Burlington, under the command of Gen. Hampton. No fears are entertained for the safety of this place.

Gen. Dearborn has left Greenbush for the eastward. It is generally believed he has resigned his commission; having the day previous to his leaving Albany closed his pay account with the paymaster.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

Burlington, Aug. 1.

On the morning of the 30th ult. an express arrived from the Northward, advising us of the enemy's passing the lines with a large force, estimated at 3000 men, in batteaux, accompanied with the two sloops of war, the Eagle and Growler, lately captured from us, and 4 or 5 gun-boats and row galleys. The United States troops in this cantonment, consisting, as we conjecture, of about 4000 men, under the command of Maj. Gen. Hampton, were, without delay, under arms, and prepared for the reception of the enemy. Capt. McDonough, the commodore of this lake was also prepared to meet them upon the water, although his force is not yet in readiness for sailing.

In this situation we remained until yesterday afternoon, when an express arrived, announcing the arrival of the enemy at Plattsburgh consisting of about 15000 men, transported in 44 barges under their protection of the Growler, Eagle, three row galleys and one gunboat, under the command of Col. Murray, who sent in a flag of truce, demanding the surrender of the town of Plattsburgh and troops, with assurance that, if no resistance was made private property should be respected. As there were no troops stationed at Plattsburgh of course there was no resistance. The inhabitants, we are informed, had all removed with their effects from town. The public buildings consisting of a block house, barracks, arsenal, &c. were destroyed by fire, but no private property injured, as we can yet ascertain. The flames of the public buildings were distinctly seen from this town; the last fire was about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. On their way to Plattsburgh, they made a short stay at Cumberland Head, but did no injury, as we learn.

We have to-day received intelligence that the enemy sailed up the lake about 10 miles south of Plattsburgh and have returned to the northward. By reason of the loss of the Growler and Eagle, the enemy have the command of the lake, but Commodore McDonough, by his vigilance, has effected the completion of two sloops of war, which will be ready for sailing in a day or two, when we shall again have the command of the lake. At present we are sufficiently prepared to repel an attack of the enemy, though not to pursue them on their retreat by water.

NEW-LONDON, AUG. 1.

I think in my last I mentioned the safe return of the barges sent off by Com. Decatur. I have since learnt particulars which I will relate.

The object of the expedition, I understand, was to take a captain of one of the enemy's ships, and others, whom, it was said, lodged on shore at Gardiner's Island. For this purpose they started on Monday last. In the night the boats separated, and three of them went to Sagg-Harbour; and the other in the night landed at Gardiner's Island. In the morning they found themselves within the reach of the guns of the Ramilies, and deemed it necessary to quit their boat. The crew consisting of a midshipman and five or six men, immediately proceeded to Gardiner's house, where they found a first and third lieutenant, the sailing master and 5 men of the Ramilies. The midshipman on entering, told the first lieutenant, that he and his corps were Americans, and they were his prisoners; and that he had his choice either to be paroled or to go with him to the American squadron. The lieutenant at first hesitated, but on being told that he must answer immediately, the lieutenant concluding, (I suppose) that he had a number of men besides on the island, considered it most prudent for himself and men to be paroled, which they did. They then left the house; finding themselves sufficiently strong, took the boat belonging to our men, and went off to the Ramilies. Our men took a whale boat from the island (it being impossible to return at that time, the enemy were so situated) and started for Sagg-Harbour; but soon discovered they were pursued by 11 barges from the enemy. The militia, however, prevented their landing there, and repulsed the barges. They all started in the night together, passed the enemy and arrived safe.

AUGUST 2.

Com. Decatur has sent a flag off to-day—the report I have not learnt; but think probably to demand satisfaction for the prisoners, taking his boat after being paroled. [Columbian.]

From the Luzerne Gleaser.

It has rarely fallen to the lot of any person to record a more melancholy and afflicting accident than one which very lately happened in RUSH. Mr. Stephen Hyde (brother to the Sheriff of this county) and a Mr. Dimock, went into the woods after deer and seated themselves upon a log waiting for game. After tarrying some time a deer came in sight and Mr. Hyde stepped a pace or two from the log—fired, and wounded the deer, but not so mortally but that he ran. Eager for the game he called to his companion to fire, who cocked his rifle but in turning himself for the object his gun accidentally went off and the ball entered the right side of Mr. Hyde and passing near the heart, came out at his left breast. "You have killed me" he exclaimed—"I am dead—dead—de—" the last word dying on his lips, and he expired in the arms of his companion.

He was a native of Franklin in Connecticut, from which place he removed with his parents to the Wyalusing in the year 1800.

The deceased was about 28 years of age. Full of health, sensible and amiable, he gave great promise of future usefulness. He had established himself as a merchant at the Forks of the Wyalusing, in which business, industry and fairness had already rendered him successful, and his prospects were as flattering and his fondest hopes. No young man in the county was more esteemed: No one could be more regretted.

The sun rose and found him hale and fresh as the morning. The sun declined in night, and lo! he had set in darkness. But the sun shall rise again and illumine with his cheering smile all who had gladdened in his ray—but no more shall he return to his fond parents, his relations and friends whom he delighted with his presence. Consolation to his aged and excellent parents we would gladly impart, but their deep affliction can only be assuaged by consolation from Heaven.

The Russian Mediation once more!

Our readers will recollect that we quoted, a day or two ago, some remarks of Mr. Grundy respecting the time at which the overture of Russia to mediate was first made. In reply to those remarks, Mr. Goldsborough made some remarks, purporting that Mr. G's explanation did not refute the statement made in secret session by his colleague (Mr. Hanson) viz. that the mission had been suggested to the president in person by Mr. Daschkoff, and by him had been ungraciously received, some weeks prior to the official communication of it.

To those observations, Mr. Eppes replied in substance, that "in addition to the remarks which had fallen from the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Grundy,) he was authorized to declare, that no conversation of the kind, heretofore mentioned by a gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Hanson) had ever taken place between Mr. Daschkoff, the Russian minister and the president of the U. S. either six weeks before the adjournment of the last Congress, or at any other time. He would state further, that no conversation either formal or informal, on the subject of the Russian mediation was ever held by the Russian minister with the President of the U. S. or with the secretary of state until after his note of the 26th Feb. requesting a conference. The reason is plain and obvious—Mr. Daschkoff did not receive his authority to tender the mediation until the 25th or 26th of Feb. In October, 1812, the first intimation of the intention of the emperor to interpose his mediation between the U. S. and G. Britain, was communicated to our minister at St. Petersburg. A similar communication was made about the same time to Lord Cathcart, the British minister at St. Petersburg. It is to be presumed that the American and British ministers at St. Petersburg communicated as early as possible this information to their respective governments. Mr. Adams' first communication on this subject was received by the American government on the 26th of Feb. The same vessel brought to Mr. Daschkoff his instructions to offer the mediation of the Emperor of Russia. At what period the information transmitted by Lord Cathcart arrived in England is not known: probably, however, much sooner than the same information was received by the American government. In a letter received from Mr. Adams since the 26th of Feb. he states that Lord Castlereagh on receiving the communication of Lord Cathcart,

had declared his belief that the Russian mediation would not be accepted by the American government. It is very possible that this information might have been transmitted to this country through British merchants, and the mere opinion of Lord Castlereagh, considered conclusive as to the disposition of the American government. Mr. E. concluded by saying he had no objection in rising but to state in explicit terms, that he was authorized to say, that no conversation of the character alluded to had taken place between Mr. Daschkoff and the president of the U. S. either six weeks before the rising of Congress, or at any other time. The mediation was tendered at the time and in the manner stated by the gentleman from Tenn. Mr. (G.) and in no other form; and it appears from all the circumstances that the charge of an indisposition on the part of the government to accept the mediation cannot be supported.

[National Intel.]

FOREIGN.

Boston, July 30.

Yesterday arrived the Cartel brig Rodrigo, Capt. Wayne, 47 days from Chatham, England. By this arrival we have received a file of the Courier of the 14th June, no later than the Courier that were received, but more complete and satisfactory. We made to day some additional extracts, as well from this as other English journals, received at this office by recent arrivals.

A messenger had been sent from the Continent to England to invite her to send Commissioners to the Congress for Peace.

Dr. May, who arrived in England from Paris, states that private accounts from the French army represented their loss in the battle at Lutzen at 22,000 men. Dr. M. says the people of Paris openly express their dislike of Buonaparte.

The treaty between Sweden and Russia is published. The latter engages to assist in acquiring for the former, the territory of Norway; and this proceeding was to take place before the Swedes were to act on the continent; but as Bernadotte has crossed the Baltic there must have been some modification of the original terms.

The British joined Russia in the promise and guarantee of Norway; and it is said have also given Guadeloupe, probably as the price of Sweden's co-operating on the continent previously to the conquest of Norway. Britain has likewise made pecuniary advances to Sweden.

The British subsidy to Sweden is one million sterling, payable by installments of 200,000 per month. Guadeloupe was to be surrendered to the Swedes in August, or three months after the Swedish troops should have landed on the Continent. The Swedes grant to the English the right of export of merchandise at Gottenburg, Carlsham and Stralsund, on the payment of 1 per cent. on arrival and 1 on departure.

The Swedes agree to fulfil all the engagements of the British in favour of the inhabitants of Guadeloupe—not to permit the importation of slaves—not to allow cruisers inimical to the British to put in there—and not to alienate said island without the consent of England.

The Russian squadron from England has sailed to cruise off the Texel. It is reported that Murat, king of Naples, has attempted arrangements to render himself and kingdom independent of Buonaparte. It appears that the British General at Sicily and Murat have opened an intercourse, and some trade is established between the places they respectively control. The sudden return of the French Vice Roy to Italy, is supposed to regard Murat's defection.

Buonaparte has appointed Massena Governor of Toulon, and General of the Eighth Military Division.

LONDON, June 8.

The Hamburg Paper now received is entitled, in French, the Journal of the Department of the mouths of the Elbe, and the Hamburg farms are taken away.

June 10.

We are enabled to give the following as the amount of the Garrisons of the French in Germany, 20th May, 1813:

At Cuxhaven,	3000 men
Magdeburg,	10,000
Wittenberg,	3,000
Torgura,	3,000
Sebastiani & Dumonceau, joint corps near Dresden,	16,000
Glogau,	6,000
Stettin,	7,000
Dantzic,	10,000
Polonaise at Cracow,	20,000
Zamosk,	2,500
Modeln,	4,000
	87,500

The Statute of Lord Nelson, erected in Barbadoes, is Colossal and of Bronze, in the admiral's full uniform, with all the insignia of his orders. It was made by Westmacott. It stands on a pedestal of Granite of several tons weight, raised on three plinths or steps, of Portland stone, and surrounded by a handsome iron railing. In front, immediately under the feet of the statue, is inscribed the single word Nelson. In

the compartments of the pedestal, on the right and left sides of the statue, are the following inscriptions:

HONORABLE VISCOUNT AND BARRON NATHAN VICE ADMIRAL OF THE WHITE, K. B. Commanded and conquered on the 1st of August, 1799, at the Nile. On the 2d of April, 1801, at Copenhagen; and at Trafalgar, where he fell in the moment of victory on the 21st of October, 1805. This Statute, in honor of the hero, the inhabitants of this Island erected A. D. 1812.

PARIS, June 8.

On the 28th, the Duke of Reggio having taken a position at Hoyerswerda, was attacked by the corps of General Balow, from 15 to 18,000 strong.—The battle began: the enemy was repulsed at all points, and pursued for the space of two leagues. The report of this affair is subjoined.

Report to his Highness the Prince of Neufchatel, &c.

"Monseigneur—The enemy came to attack me in the position of Hoyerswerda, where I am, and where I am detained, expecting the division of General Grayere.

"The enemy arrived from Semtenberg by the two banks of the Schwartz Elster. His first attack took place about Bergen and Neuwiss, where his cavalry drove back my advanced posts; and about the same time I was attacked on my left on the side of Narditz, where the enemy deployed 30 pieces of cannon.

"I was yet ignorant of the side on which the principal attack would be, and I was obliged to divide my men between these two points.

"The 14th division formed its squares on the plain of Narditz, under a very warm fire of artillery, to which mine replied with effect.

"The enemy perceiving the uselessness of his efforts on this side, carried his force to the right bank; he debouched columns of infantry, cavalry & cannon. My artillery, very advantageously placed, then put these columns to the rout beating *pas de charge*—Gen. Pachod drove back this Prussian corps a good way beyond Bergen, doing it much injury. From that moment his retreat was quickened at all points, and I remained master of the field where he left many dead. I cannot praise too highly the conduct of Gen. Pachod, as well as of Gen. Poerrilly, who with his brigade, carried two villages with the bayonet in the nearest manner.

"We are still following the enemy at five in the evening.

(Signed) "Marshal Duke of REGGIO."

"Hoyerswerda, May 28, 1813."

Farmers Bank

OF MARYLAND, AUG. 9, 1813.

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

By order of the board,  
JONA. PINKNEY, Cash'r.

NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By order,  
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

Head Quarters.

Government House, Aug. 1, 1813.

The Commander in Chief of the Militia of Maryland having appointed William Bond Martin, Esq. an Assistant Aid; all officers and soldiers of the militia of the State are strictly enjoined to obey and respect him accordingly.

By order  
of the Commander in Chief,  
JNO. GASSAWAY, Adj't Gen.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, issued out of Anne Arundel county court, returnable to April term last, and to me directed, I will expose to Public Sale, at my Office in Annapolis, on Tuesday the twenty-fourth inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,

3 Valuable Negro Men,

viz. Joe, Anthony, and Andrew. The above are taken as the property of William Broden, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Jacob Gillum. Sale to be for cash.

SOL. GROVES, Sh'f. A. A. C.  
August 5, 1813.

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

One Tract of Land,

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

SOL. GROVES, Sh'f. A. A. C.  
Aug. 5, 1813.

Public Sale.

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

RICHARD B. WATTS,  
Annapolis, July 29, 1813.

NOTICE.

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

About 120 acres of Land,

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

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

R. WELCH, of Ben.  
July 15 4

This is to give notice,

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

Mary Hall, } Executor.  
Henry A. Hall, }

July 26.

50 Dollars Reward.

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

O. H. W. STULL,  
Washington County, 2  
July 19th, 1813. 5

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From the Analytic Magazine.

BIOGRAPHY

CAPTAIN JAMES LAWRENCE

To speak feelingly of those who have bravely fought and gloriously fallen in the service of their country is one of the most difficult tasks of a biographer. Filled with admiration of their valour, and struck with their fate, we feel the impotence of our gratitude, in being able to do such great sacrifices, with only a few empty phrases. We are, therefore, to be hurried into a course of eulogium, which, however sincere and acknowledged, may be regarded as an error by the dispassionate eye of years.

We feel more particularly deeply, in undertaking to give an account of one, whose excellencies and gallant deeds are so fresh in our recollection, and so intimately and so gloriously connected with the service of their country. Indeed, the career of this youthful hero has been so transient, yet so full of almost to prevent a sober investigation. Scarce had we ceased to rejoice in his victory, before we were called on to deplore his fall; just beaming on it for a moment, and falling in the midst of darkness.

Captain James Lawrence was the 1st of October, 1781, at Annapolis, in the State of New Jersey, was the youngest son of Lawrence, Esquire, an eminent lawyer at that time, and within a few weeks after his mother died, and also that he was devoted on his sixteenth birthday to the service of his country. He was characterized by a mild and amiable disposition, and a gentle and unassuming temper. He was scarcely 20 years of age when he expressed a partiality for a sea life; but his father disapproved, and wishing him to prepare for the profession of the law, his sense of duty induced him to do so. He went through the courses of education at a grammar school, at Burlington, and then to his tutors. The peculiarities of his father prevented his receiving a finished education, but at the age of thirteen he commenced the study of the law with his brother, John Lawrence, Esq. who died at Woodbury. He spent two years in this situation, striving to accommodate himself to the pursuits wholly repugnant to his inclinations. The studies of statutes and technical rubbish and doctrine of a lawyer's office, were calculated to please an unassuming young man, who was distinguished by the length of his father being a strong predilection for the life of a sailor being, by every attempt to curb his other yielded to his solicitation placed him under the tutelage of Mr. Benjamin Harrison at Burlington, where the principles of naval tactics. He remained for three months, with a view of applying to the service in the navy being a few gentlemen of the most distinguished names in the department. The above reward will be given to any person who shall secure him in any goal in the United States, if taken out of Washington county.

O. H. W. STULL,  
Washington County, 2  
July 19th, 1813. 5