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From the Boston Gazette.

We are happy to lay before our readers, this day, the commencement of a series of letters from a venerated statesman and patriot, on a subject which has excited the highest interest in the public, and which immediately affects the character of a member of the cabinet.

LETTER I.

To the People of the United States.

I again address you, fellow-citizens, under my proper signature; because a primary object in view being to state facts, these ought to be supported by evidence; by public documents, where applicable to the subject and attainable, or my own testimony, or that of others, who, in my opinion, are entitled to credit. I am desirous also, that the observations, I make on facts, may be presented to your consideration, with that degree of interest to which a long practical acquaintance with public affairs and public men give me some claim. And I hope the time is at length arrived, when strong, not unfounded prejudices, favorable to one set of men, and adverse to another, may give place to wholesome, though to some perhaps, unpalatable truths. On such a salutary change in the public mind, the salvation of our country depends.

For five months subsequent to the last winter session of congress, you were amused with the talk and cheered with the prospect of PEACE, under the mediation of the Russian Emperor. With this subject president Madison opened his message to congress at their late summer session; suggesting with his usual art, what might induce you to think that G. Britain ought to agree to a peace to be negotiated under that mediation.

That the sentiments of G. Britain (said the president) towards that sovereign will have produced an acceptance of his offered mediation, must be presumed. That no adequate motives exist to prefer a continuance of war with the U. States to the terms on which they are willing to close it, is certain. To which after some observations, sufficiently philosophical and obscure, on the subject of impressions, he adds: "If the reasonableness of expectations drawn from these considerations could guarantee their fulfilment, a peace would not be distant."

Thus the president meant to prepare the good people of these states to throw all the blame on Great Britain if peace did not speedily take place. And an attentive examination of the message warrants the opinion, that the president himself did not expect peace to result from this project of the Russian mediation. Accordingly, his remarks immediately following the passage last quoted, far from a conciliatory tendency, were calculated to keep up and aggravate all the angry passions of the people towards Great Britain, to induce their acquiescence in a continuance of the war. That the president had much reason to doubt of success in his mission to Russia, will appear from the views of it which I shall offer to your consideration.

I am the more inclined, and indeed constrained, to examine this subject, because at one period, during the session of Congress, I said that I was then disposed to believe our administration intended to make peace. For several of Mr. Bayard's remarks had informed me, that he had his instructions were broad enough to admit of a practical peace; and one which should be satisfactory to G. Britain as well as to the U. States. And my strong doubts whether the offer of the Russian mediation had proceeded from the Emperor, and been tendered to the President, as well as to our own government, had abated in consequence of information received at Washington through a respectable channel, which rendered it probable that it was the fact. But though the channel of information was entirely unimpaired, its source ought to

have excited serious doubts of its purity.

THE RUSSIAN MEDIATION, which when first announced was an interesting subject to the people of the U. States, and peculiarly so to those citizens who, feeling deeply the evils and miseries produced by the war with G. Britain, earnestly wished for the restoration of peace—appears to have excited not less concern since intelligence has arrived that the mediation has been rejected by Great Britain; whereby all hopes of peace are banished.

The use that will be made of this rejection it is not difficult to anticipate. By the administration and its partisans it will be cited as a new proof of the perseveringly hostile spirit of Britain towards the United States; a spirit which, they will say, regardless of justice and neutral rights, proud of the uncontrolled dominion of the sea, and envious of our commercial prosperity which was fast rivalling that of G. B. would crush and annihilate all our foreign trade and navigation. All this and much more will be said, and with a boldness and confidence of assertion proportioned to its want of truth.

The arrangement with Mr. Erskine, in 1809, will be again called up, and its rejection charged fresh, impudently by some, ignorantly by most, to the perfidy of the British government; when that whole transaction and its result are to be ascribed to the juggling misconduct and bad faith of our own. I speak this without reserve, because the public documents themselves authorize the inference. To go into details on that subject would here be improper. I will only observe, that the word arrangement (of which our government seem peculiarly fond) when applied to the settlement of differences, means an agreement, and an agreement between nations is a treaty, which may be more or less formal.—Now no man knows better than Mr. Madison, that in order to make a valid treaty, the ministers who concludes it ought to be furnished by his government with specific powers or instructions for that purpose, and if such minister offering to treat, does not produce his powers or instructions, it is the duty of the government to which he makes the offer to demand them; and should he refuse to exhibit them no government acting with prudence and good faith would treat with him.

But Mr. Madison did treat with Mr. Erskine, and make an arrangement relative to the attack on the Chesapeake, and the revocation of the British orders in council, without knowing, according to his own statement, whether Mr. Erskine had adequate powers or instructions for that purpose. When, therefore, the arrangement with Mr. Erskine was rejected by the British government, because made in violation of his instructions, Mr. Madison had not the shadow of right to complain of the rejection, because he knew it was his duty to have demanded a communication of Mr. Erskine's powers or instructions, to see whether they authorized him to agree to such an arrangement, and to have the evidence thereof in his own hands. Yet Mr. Madison, in his subsequent message to Congress, dared to insinuate that because the arrangement had been made by the British minister plenipotentiary, therefore it was of binding force on the nation!

To render this matter plain to every reader, I will state a case in common life: A merchant or shop-keeper employs his clerk in selling the goods in his warehouse or shop; and any person is safe in receiving and paying for them; for such sales are the ordinary business and duty of such clerks every where. But if the clerks were to offer to sell the warehouse or shop itself, a building lot in town, or a lot or farm in the country, belonging to his employer—the least informed trader, mechanic or farmer would ask—Have you a power of attorney to make the conveyance? and if answered "yes"—then before making the bargain and paying his money, he would demand the power of attorney, as essential to the legality and safety of his purchase.

In the prosecution of this subject, I shall inquire—

1. Whether the mediation of Russia, to bring about a peace between the United States and Great-Britain was tendered to the President by the orders of the Emperor Alexander—or was graciously offered by his minister here, Mr. Daschkoff?

2. What motives might induce the President to accept the Russian Mediation—whether he did or did not know that Mr. Daschkoff had not any instructions to offer it?

3. If Mr. Madison sincerely aimed at peace in the institution of this mission to Russia, what were the terms he must have instructed his commissioners, Messrs. Adams, Bayard and Gallatin, to propose or admit, as indispensable to obtain the consent of the British government to make peace?

4. I shall then show, that it was as well known to our administration six years ago, as when the mission to Russia was instituted, that Great Britain would not and could not, consistently with her safety relinquish the right (the like right belonging to us and every other maritime nation) of taking her own native seamen found on board neutral merchant vessels on the high seas. But that Mr. Jefferson, then president, and Mr. Madison secretary of state, cordially co-operating with the president, obstinately persisted in demanding such a relinquishment, as the indispensable condition, of any treaty to be made for the settlement of differences with Great Britain.

5. I trust it will next be made to appear, that this demand was so persisted in, on purpose to prevent the conclusion of a treaty with Great-Britain: Instead of which, they have chosen embargo, non-intercourse, non-importation and war.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

September, 1813.

LETTER II.

RUSSIAN MEDIATION.

1. Was the mediation of Russia, to bring about a peace with the U. States and Great-Britain, tendered to the President by the orders of the Emperor Alexander—or was it gratuitously offered by his minister here, Mr. Daschkoff?

In his message to congress, at the commencement of their late session in May, President Madison says—"at an early day after the close of the late session of congress, an offer was formally communicated from his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, of his mediation, as the common friend of the U. S. and G. Britain, for the purpose of facilitating a peace between them." The president then mentions his immediate appointment of envoys to conclude a treaty of peace with persons clothed with like authority on the part of G. Britain; and two of his envoys (Messrs. Bayard and Gallatin) had proceeded to join their colleague (Mr. Adams) already at St. Petersburg—"The issue of this friendly interposition (says the president) of the Russian Emperor and this pacific manifestation on the part of the U. States, time only can decide. That the sentiments of G. Britain towards that sovereign will have produced an acceptance of his offered mediation must be presumed."

Now, fellow-citizens, I will take leave to lay before you facts and reasons which at this time authorize the belief, that the offer of the Russian Mediation, however "formally communicated" by Mr. Daschkoff, was made without orders or instructions from the Emperor. That this project therefore for effecting peace has proved abortive, should excite no surprise.

When at Philadelphia in May last, on my way to Washington to attend the late session of Congress, I was called on by Dr. Logan.* He in-

formed me of a conversation with the Russian minister, Mr. Daschkoff, in which he (Dr. Logan) manifested his earnest desire to have peace restored between the U. States and G. Britain; and urged Mr. Daschkoff to interpose his good offices to effect it, even though he had no special instructions from his government. The hour of my departure from Philadelphia being arrived, my conversation with Dr. Logan, on this important subject was less particular than I wished. For this reason, and in order to obtain precise information, I wrote to Dr. Logan from Washington, requesting a statement in writing. He was so good as to give it; and here it is in his own words, in his answer of the 31st of May. "I did suggest to Mr. Daschkoff, at his house in Washington, early in January last, to make use of his influence with Mr. Madison to restore peace between the United States and G. Britain. I understood Mr. Daschkoff to say, he had no instruction on the subject from his government, nor had received any public despatches from Russia since November last. I urged him to the measure even unofficially, as highly beneficial to his country. My advice was kindly received, and I believe adopted."

Having received the information, and reflecting on the subject, I was inclined to think that the accepted mediation of Russia rested solely on the act of the Russian minister, Mr. D. It seemed that common civility required of one government towards another, that before positively tendering its mediation to one, inquiry should be made whether its interposition would be acceptable to the other. But when I considered the close and important association between Russia and G. Britain in a terrible war against a common enemy, it seemed to me impossible that the Russian government should offer to that of the U. S. its mediation without previously consulting its great ally, and asking—"Will my mediation to effect a peace between you and the U. S. be acceptable?" To this question the British government would have answered yes or no. If yes, then it would have appointed a minister or ministers to meet those of the U. States: If no, it is certain the Russian government would not afterwards offer its mediation to the U. States; because it would be justly offensive to Great-Britain and in itself absurd. If the answer of the British government had been indecisive—that they neither accepted or rejected the offered mediation—the inference appears to me equally plain, that the Russian government would have stopped there, and waited the decision of the British government before offering its mediation to the United States.

With this train of reasoning, I present to my fellow-citizens the following information which, on my way home from Washington, in August, I received from a respectable gentleman, an old acquaintance and friend, who is conversant in public affairs, and very attentive to important occurrences. The facts stated to me by that gentleman were those: That on the 30th of January last, Mr. Daschkoff told him he dined with the president of the U. S. on the 28th; and that when the rest of the company had left the table, he observed to the president that he thought it was then the proper moment to make peace with G. Britain, while the issue of the war between Russia and France remained undecided. That the president gave no answer. That Mr. Daschkoff then told the president that although he had no instructions from his court, yet he would on his own risk, offer the emperor's interference as a mediator to Britain. That the president then seeming to reflect, acknow-

ledged the offer to be very liberal and the moment favourable; but asked Mr. Daschkoff—Will, or can you guarantee to us all the rights we claim? To which Mr. Daschkoff replied—That is out of my power. That Mr. Daschkoff and the president then went into another room and joined the company.

The natural course of proceeding would obviously have been this—If for the sake of enlarging its commerce, by opening a free intercourse with the U. States—and in order to prevent any part of the British force being diverted by the American force from its co-operation against France—the Russian government had been disposed to offer its mediation—it would have at first applied at London—three thousand miles nearer than the U. States—and have asked the above question—"Will my mediation be acceptable?"—If the answer had been affirmative, then the same question would have been proposed to the U. States; and if this likewise were affirmative, the previous assent of the British government would have been made known; and then the way would have been open to appoint ministers on the part of the U. States to treat with those whom the British government would appoint as soon as apprized of the assent of the U. S. to negotiate under that mediation.—But intelligence has reached this country through various channels, that the British government will not consent to treat with the U. S. under the mediation of Russia. This fact alone authorises the conclusion, that the offer of that mediation to our government was merely the act of Mr. Daschkoff, without instructions from his government. For had it been authorized by the Russian government, that of Great-Britain would certainly have been first consulted and its assent obtained before the mediation would have been positively offered to the government of the U. S. If that assent had been so obtained, the British government would not afterwards have exposed itself to the charge of bad faith, and the just displeasure of the Russian government, by refusing to conform to such previous assent.

Mr. Daschkoff having made this communication to the gentleman, my informant asked if he had done right in making such an offer. The gentleman answered: That as the conversation had taken such a turn (by which I understand my friend to mean, the offered mediation not being accepted) it was well enough; but that he thought he (Mr. D.) ran a considerable risk in making such an offer without instructions. Mr. Daschkoff again assured the gentleman that he had no orders for what he had done.

That afterwards from the 30th of January, to the 6th of March, Mr. Daschkoff and that gentleman frequently met, and often spoke about the above-mentioned mediation. That on the 6th of March, Mr. Daschkoff repeated the foregoing details, and assured him he had no instructions from his government!

That on the 9th of March, the National Intelligencer stated that the president had accepted the offered mediation of Russia. On seeing which, the gentleman wrote to Mr. Daschkoff, expressing his surprise that the mediation was again offered, and accepted by the president, when on the 6th of March he had assured him (my informant) that he had no instructions from his government. That afterwards the gentleman wrote to Mr. Daschkoff two more letters on the subject; all of which Mr. Daschkoff, on the 21st of March, acknowledged the receipt; but waved answering relative to the Russian mediation.

Some further statements on this subject, with observations on the whole, will be given in my next letter.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

September 1813.

A Bar Keeper Wanted.

A person qualified to discharge the duties of a Bar Keeper, will meet with an eligible situation at the City Tavern, Annapolis.

Sept. 16.

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of France, he was censured. In both cases I have since been perfectly convinced of the purity and patriotism of his views. In England he made it his business to mingle in society; and among all classes of people, nobility, gentry, merchants, farmers, mechanics and others, he assured me that he found but one person, a single naval officer, who was indifferent to peace, or willing to have war with the U. S.

Dr. Logan is of a family of that respectable portion of our fellow-citizens called Quakers; and perhaps no member of that society is a more ardent lover of peace. With such pacific principles, and possessed of an ample fortune, he at his own expense visited France in 1798—9, and England in 1810—in the former case to contribute what might be in his power to restore peace—in the latter to prevent war. For his interference in the case

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FOREIGN.
IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

BOSTON, SEPT. 25.
By the courtesy of Mr. Morrissey, passenger in the brig *Cidade de Lisboa*, from Lisbon, we have received the *Gazettes* of that city to the 9th August, and a London paper of the 23d July.

The Lisbon papers contain very interesting but unofficial accounts from the armies in the north of Spain. They state, that from the resources of the Empire Marshal Soult had collected a strong force in Gascony, computed at from 45 to 70,000 men, and passing the Pyrenees, by the gaps of Navarre, about the 25th July, compelled the allied corps on the frontier, under Gen. Hill, to retreat on the main body; and the whole to retire to the vicinity of Pamplona—a distance of about 30 miles—fighting every step of the way—Here the allies took a position, which Soult reiteratedly assailed on the 28th July, and was fully repulsed, and retreated in his turn to beyond Oritz, (about nine miles) where, on the 30th the contest was most bloodily continued; and where, according to the Lisbon accounts, the French again suffered severe defeat and loss, and were compelled to retrace their steps to France.

Such is the substance of the intelligence in these papers, to the details of which we refer the reader, with the remark, that the *Lisbon Gazette* does not usually give intelligence on slight grounds.

On the other hand, it is proper to state, that the brig *Ann Maria* from London, was boarded from an American cartel on the 19th of August, a passenger in which, informed the passengers of the *Ann Maria*, that on the day she sailed from Plymouth, (Aug. 12th or 13th) a vessel arrived there from the Bay of Biscay, in a short passage, bringing official information that the troops of Soult and Suchet had effected a junction, and had completely defeated Lord Wellington's army which had lost 5000 men.

We give this account in full, tho' we anticipate the Lisbon accounts will be found most correct.

[Continel.]

ADVICES FROM EUROPE.

The *New-Bedford Mercury*, received last evening, contains some extracts from Bell's Weekly Messenger of the 9th of Aug. The departure of the Earl of Aberdeen for the continent, is the principal subject of speculation. He left London the 7th Aug. and was to sail from Yarmouth in the *Cydnus* frigate, for Stralsund. The Courier says that the Spanish Regency and Cortes have refused to send a minister to the Congress, if one is admitted from King Joseph. It was at the request of Austria, that Russia consented to extend the armistice to the middle of August. The Emperor Alexander had ordered a new levy of 200,000 men.

Great complaints are made by the passengers in the *Ann Maria* of the conduct of Mr. Beasley, the American agent for prisoners in London.

[Bost. Daily Adv.]

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JULY 22.

This being the last day of the session, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent came down to the house in great state, for the purpose of proroguing parliament with a speech from the throne. The side benches were occupied by a large assemblage of ladies of the first distinction; among the numerous spectators were the Russian, Spanish and Portuguese ambassadors. The commons having appeared at the bar, his royal highness delivered from the throne the following

SPEECH:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I cannot release you from your attendance in parliament, without repeating the expression of my deep regret at the continuance of his majesty's lamented indisposition. The attention which you have paid to the public interests in the course of the session, demands my warmest acknowledgments.

The splendid and signal success which has attended the commencement of the campaign in the Peninsula—the consummate skill and ability displayed by field marshal the marquis of Wellington, in the progress of these operations which have led to the great and decisive victory obtained near Victoria; and the valour and intrepidity by which his

majesty's forces, and those of his allies have been distinguished, are as highly gratifying to my feelings as they have been to those of the whole nation. Whilst these operations have added new lustre to the British arms, they afford the best prospect of the deliverance of the Peninsula from the tyranny & oppression of France, and they furnish the most decisive proof of the wisdom of that policy, which has induced you under every vicissitude of fortune, to persevere in the support of this glorious contest.

The entire failure of the French ruler in his designs against the Russian Empire, and the destruction of the French army employed on that service, were followed by the advance of the Russian forces, since joined by those of Prussia, to the banks of the Elbe. And though upon the renewal of the contest the allied armies have found themselves obliged to retreat before the superior numbers collected by the enemy, their conduct during a series of severe and sanguinary conflicts, has nobly upheld their military character, and commanded the admiration of Europe.

I have great satisfaction in acquainting you, that there exists between me and the courts of St. Petersburg, Berlin and Stockholm, the most cordial union and concert; and I trust I shall be enabled, by the aids which you have so liberally afforded, to render this union effectual for the accomplishment of the great purpose for which it has been established.

I regret the continuance of the war with the U. States of America.

My desire to re-establish between the two countries those friendly relations so important to their mutual interests, continues unabated; but I cannot consent to purchase the restoration of peace by any sacrifice of the maritime rights of the British empire.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I thank you for the liberal provision you have made for the services of the present year. It is a great satisfaction to me to reflect, that by the regulations you have adopted for the redemption of the national debt, you have established a system which will not retard its ultimate liquidation; whilst at the same time it provides for the vigorous prosecution of the war, with the least practicable addition to the public burthens.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I entirely approve of the arrangements which you have made for the government of the British territories in India, and for the regulation of the British commerce in that part of the world. They appear to have been wisely framed with a view to the circumstances which have occurred since this subject was last under the consideration of parliament. By these arrangements you have preserved in its essential parts that system of government which experience has proved to be no less calculated to provide for the happiness of the inhabitants of India, than to promote the interests of Great Britain; and you have judiciously extended to the subjects of the United Kingdom in general, a participation in the commerce of countries within the limits of the East-India Company's Charter, which will, I doubt not, have the effect of augmenting the resources of India, and of increasing and improving the trade and navigation of his majesty's dominions.

The tried and affectionate loyalty of his majesty's people, the constancy which they have displayed, during this long and arduous war, and the patience with which they have sustained the burthens necessarily imposed upon them, have made an indelible impression on my mind. Such continued and persevering exertions under so severe a pressure, afford the strongest proof of their attachment to that constitution, which it is the first object of my life to maintain.

In the success which has recently attended his majesty's arms, I acknowledge with devout gratitude the hand of Divine Providence; the use I desire to make of these and of all other advantages, is to promote and secure the welfare of his majesty's people; and I cannot more decidedly evince this disposition than by employing the powerful means you have placed in my hands, in such a manner as may be best calculated to reduce the extravagant pretensions of the enemy, and thereby to facilitate the attainment, in conjunction with my allies, of a secure and honourable peace.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by the Prince Regent's command, said, *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

It is the command of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name & on behalf of his majesty, that this parliament be prorogued to Monday the 23d day of August next.

BOSTON, SEPT. 28.

We are indebted to Capt. Reed, (who arrived at New-Bedford in the cartel,) for English papers to the 5th of August.

The English papers mention that General Dearborn had committed to close custody 27 Englishmen, to retaliate if naturalized British subjects were punished by England for being caught in the American service.

A French writer says there are 75 passes over the Pyrenees, 28 of which are practicable for cavalry, and 7 for carriages and artillery. Between 5 and 6000 troops were sent from England in July, to reinforce Lord Wellington; and a naval expedition against Bayonne was talked of.

By the late accounts it is made certain that the French Gen. Suchet had not joined Soult with his army. If he had, he must have evacuated the South of Spain, and left the contiguous parts of France almost defenceless. He would also have left the Anglo-Spanish army under Lord Benthick at liberty to have joined Wellington, or to have made inroads on the French Territory.

Major Noah, Am. Consul for Tunis, and Mr. Remoussin, of S. Carolina, were taken in the *Jool Barlow*, and were in London, August 6.

The *Pizarro*, Munroe, from Amelia, ar. at Liverpool latter end of July. Also, the *Anna* from Boston prize to the Barton.

It is said to be ascertained in Turkey, that Vaccination renders an individual insusceptible to the plague.

LONDON, AUG. 5.

A new frigate, called the *Java*, is to be built immediately, of the following dimensions: gun-deck 172 feet, keel 145, breadth 43, depth 14, tons 1450. She will be rated 50, but carry 64 guns.

The surviving lieuts. of the *Shannon* have been promoted to commanders.

The Spaniards have given to Lord Wellington the dukedom of Albufera, (which Buonaparte had given to Suchet, if he could get it and keep it.) It is worth 15,000l. per annum in good times.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 29.

DREADFUL CONFLICT.

Extract of a letter received in this city, dated Fort St. Stevens, Sept. 4, 1813.

"The storm which has been so long gathering, and so often predicted by honest respectable citizens, has at length fallen on our defenceless settlements. On Monday last, the Creek Indians commenced hostilities against us, and on that day reduced one Fort at Tensasio, about 15 miles from Sroddert; in which there were between three and four hundred persons of every description. Of these, about one hundred and thirty-five were volunteers in the service of the U. S. and local militia. 'Tis said the Fort was surprized, and the Indians entered at one of the gates and set fire to an old framed house in the centre of the pickets. All was done that could be effected by cool, determined bravery; but overpowered by numbers, they were literally butchered, the house set on fire, and the old men, women and children who were in an upper room) burnt to death. Our little Spartan band sold their lives well, having killed (as stated by the few who escaped) about 200, and wounded many more. Of all that were in the fort, eight only have got in, and they escaped by cutting down the pickets. Under the double influence of British gold and furious fanaticism, the savages fought in a manner scarcely to be credited. The fight was so obstinately maintained for a long time, that the opponents overcome by fatigue and exertion, loaded their pieces deliberately and shot each other down, or were mutually dispatched by the bayonet and tomahawk."

"The brave and much lamented Maj. Beasley commanded, and was killed at the gate, very early in the action; at this place 63 of the savages were killed. Not an officer of the fort survived—they fell bravely discharging their duty to their country. This disastrous event has

stricken a panic into many on the east of Tombigbe, and they are flying in every direction. At this place we have made a stand and must either repulse the enemy or share the fate of those who fell in the Fort at Tensasio."

BOSTON, SEPT. 27.

COM. RODGERS ARRIVED!

We are indebted to Mr. Topliff, keeper of the E. C. H. Books, for the following.

The cartel Russian ship *Hoffnung*, Hames, 48 days from Plymouth, (Eng.) with 403 American prisoners, arrived at N. Bedford on Saturday evening last. Three days out fell in with a fleet of transports, (with troops) and merchantmen, consisting of 90 sail, under convoy of a three decker, 74, 3 frigates, 2 brigs and a schooner, all for Quebec and Nova Scotia. About fourteen days since, lat. 41 1 2 long. 60, spoke a Swedish ship, 120 days from Gotteburgh, and 60 from England for Boston.

About 10 days since, lat. 41, long 69, fell in with the wreck of the ship *Henry*, Gardner, off and for Nantucket from the South seas, 60 days out, when she was totally dismantled and thrown on her beam ends the 27th July.—Took off 5 men, the only survivors, who had been on the wreck 47 days. The captain and two mates were drowned at the time and 6 men have died since. 23d inst. 4 miles west of the south shoal of Nantucket fell in with and was boarded from the United States frigate *PRESIDENT*, Com. Rodgers, and received the following information—

That on the cruise had taken TWENTY-SEVEN sail of British vessels including the whole fleet of Greenland Whalem, 11 of which he ransomed for 20,000 dollars each—that he manned out a number and a number he had destroyed—that the President, in co. with a large American sch. privateer, was chased off the north cape, 4 days, by a 74 and a frigate—that she had not met with a single frigate on the cruise—that 6 days since they parted with a brig and sch. loaded with rum and sugar, her prizes, bound in. The above is all the information we have been able to obtain, relative to the President's cruize, which we received from a number of passengers in the *Hoffnung*, who arrived in town this morning.

They also state, that the U. S. frigate *PRESIDENT*, Com. Rodgers, arrived at Newport yesterday morning, and carried in with her H. B. M. sch. *Highflyer*, which she took three days previous.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

Office of the *Newport Mercury*, Sunday Evening, Sept. 26.
This morning arrived in this harbour, the U. S. Frigate *PRESIDENT*, com. Rodgers, from a cruise of five months. We have been favoured with the following account of his cruise:

JOURNAL.

May 8, lat. 39. 13, long. 59, separated from the Congress.

June 9, lat. 42. 19, long. 32. 27, captured the brig *Hetty*, from Newfoundland for Alicant, with a cargo of fish, and ordered her for France.

June 10, captured the British packet *Duke of Montrose*, from Falmouth for Halifax.

June 11, cap'd. the British letter of marque brig *Maria*, from Newfoundland for Spain, with fish, and ordered her for France—dispatched the *Duke of Montrose* as a cartel, with the crews of the captured vessels on parole, being 78 in number.

June 12, captured the British sch. *Falcon*, fr. Newfoundland for Spain, and ordered her for France.

June 27, arrived at Bergen, in Norway, the distressed situation of which place prevented our getting any supplies, except water—sailed from thence July 2d.

July 13, captured off the North Cape the British brig *Jane* and *Ann*, from Northshields for Archangel, in ballast, and destroyed her.

July 18, captured the Brit. brig *Daphne*, from Cork for Archangel, in ballast, and destroyed her.

July 19, chased from our cruising ground off the N. Cape, by a line of battle and a frigate; and from the lightness of the wind, and several shiftings in their favour, the chase lasted 66 hours.

July 24, cap'd. the British whale ship *Eliza* Swan, returning from Greenland with a cargo of fish and blubber—ransomed her, and put on board the crews of the captured vessels, which were, together with their own crew, permitted to proceed to England on parole, being 70 in number.

July 29, off the Ferro Islands, captured the British brig *Alert*, from Archangel for England, with pack and tar, and destroyed her.

Aug. 8, between the Ferro Islands and the coast of Scotland, captured the British barque *Lion*, from a whaling voyage, with fish and blubber—ransomed her, and sent the crew of the *Alert*, together with her's, being 62 in number, to England on parole.

August 30, lat. 47, 71, long. 46, captured the British brig *Shannon*, from Antigua for London, with rum and sugar, and ordered her for the first American port.

Sept. 9, lat. 48, 3, long. 80, 21, captured the British brig *Fly*, from Jamaica for London, with coffee, & ordered her for the first American port.

Sept. 23, off Nantucket Shoals, captured H. B. M. sch. *Highflyer*, capt. Hutchinson, with 5 guns and 39 men, and ordered her for an American port.

The President was bound to Boston, but on obtaining information by the *Highflyer* that the *Majestic* and a frigate were in Boston Bay, com. R. stood for this port.

Com. R. obtained information of the loss of the American signals, from a vessel which he spoke in the north sea.

The President has kept the sea until her provisions were nearly exhausted. She has seen no enemy's cruisers except the squadron and sch. mentioned above. The crew of the President are all in good health.

Com. R. has sent 216 prisoners on parole to England, and has now on board 54 including 3 officers.

The President and her prize, the *Highflyer*, proceeded this evening up Providence River.

WASHINGTON, OCT. 1.

[PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.]
Northampton County, Vir. Sept. 22, 1813.

As I suppose the proceedings of the enemy in our bay, are interesting to you and the public, I beg leave to communicate the following information.

On Friday last about 3 o'clock P. M. a British tender and two barges pursued a small schooner in Cherrystone creek or river—

The sch. outsailed them and arrived two miles above the entrance of the harbour, within about four hundred yards of the house, lately the residence of Wm. B. Savage, deceased; where she ran aground; the British tender grounded near the entrance of the river; the two barges, however, continued the pursuit, and the wind favouring them, they arrived at the schooner and took possession of her in fifteen or twenty minutes after they had entered the river, as the schooner's hands had taken off her sails, and she was fast aground; they left her in a few minutes without injury, and took possession of another shallow loaded with grain, lying a little lower down, and proceeded immediately to the mouth of the river with her, the wind being all favourable: a small party of militia had by this time collected on the shore and attacked them: they ran her aground, and the fire of the militia being kept up sharply upon them, after a smart conflict, they set fire to the vessel, tho' proper to draw off to the tender, which was still fast aground; in the course of the night, the militia brought a field-piece to the land nearest the tender, and very early in the morning, as she was still aground, and the barges alongside, a fire was commenced from the shore with a piece of artillery, and returned to the tender for a considerable time, when one of the barges left the tender, and under sails and oars was it is supposed, to Lynhaven for reinforcement. The militia continued firing on the tender, but from the distance she was off, it is supposed very little damage was done. The British, however, ceased firing long before the tide rose to enable them to get her off, and the remaining barge, full of men, left her, and laid off at such a distance, that she shot could not reach them from shore—the militia were within boats to board: in the afternoon a large ship made her appearance, came in towards the tender; several barges were also seen coming towards the ship; but, before they could get off and stood down the bay, as did also the ship and barges. In the two barges were between thirty and forty men, how many of the tender is not known.

On the following Tuesday (Friday last inst.) early in the day, six barges, chased the sch. up King's Creek, which

Cherrystone communicate with the bay by the same mouth or inlet. They took possession of the schooner and another shallow lying in a creek and attempted to carry them, but the militia appeared aground and attacked them; the vessels aground, and after some contest with the militia, the enemy set to the vessels and left them, continuing the contest along shore until they found it convenient to retire to a brig which had been lying off and on near the land all while, and at length grounded a large ship also was near, and under the brig's firing, she came aground and two more barges to the relief of the brig, by whose assistance (the wind favouring) she got out the next full tide, and they all moved towards the western shore, appearing now to be beating up the bay against a light wind. The brig was aground fired several shot to the bat no harm was done by them. Injury has been done the militia several of the enemy have been killed and wounded—much blood was found on the decks of the two vessels which they attempted to destroy. Men were seen to fall; one an officer.

PORTLAND, SEPT. 2.

Dinner of the *Brave Tar*. On Monday the 20th inst. a dinner was provided for the crew of the U. S. brig *Enterprise*, by inhabitants of Portland. At 6 o'clock, they were conveyed to their vessel, lying in Fore River Union wharf, where they were received by the committee of arrangements, whence they marched procession through Union, Mechanic Hall, to the music of an excellent band, greeted by the gaze of numerous citizens at the bars of streets.

The healthy, hardy and elegant appearance, and correct deportment of these brave men, all young, enterprising fellows, with ruddy blood in their veins and ruddy independence in their hearts, was highly gratifying.—A suate officer supported by two comrades, carried a flag bearing the American Eagle, holding in his right hand a scroll, with the inscription *Trade and Sailors Rights*, and in his left an olive branch, in the midst of a linstock with a burning fire.

The Hall was tastefully and handsomely decorated with the flags of the *Enterprise* and *Boxer*, (show where shot had been) the American surmounting the *Enterprise* with vessels in miniature, presentations of naval combat, boatswain presided, assisted by gunner. The exact proper address, exhibited boatswain's management, words of universal observation and applause. The attention and civility of the Committee of Arrangements, were felt in every part of the scene. After the cloth was removed, the company was by the presence of the gallant officers of the *Enterprise*, of the U. S. army, of the militia were accidentally on duty, a sense of distinction.—The toasts were given on the occasion of merit, composed of individuals of the crew, of firmness and sound, would be a toast of equal pitch and more the want of space for their own.—A specimen is given.

TOASTS.

Our old Constitution—May ways have the wind about it.
Our late Gallant Commander—But tho' his body is under him, His soul is gone aloft.

The crew of the Enterprise—ways ready to box the *Boxer* the *Brutizer*, and bare the *Boards*.

Our absent Shipmates—D'apies and rigging, and now they'll never shun a match, though altered to *Shun*.

The Comps of our Hearts—direct us to *Enterprise* and *Boxer*.
By Mr. Ball, boatswain of the *United States*—May ways have *Enterprise* ever know how to *Box*, *Brutize*, *Rant*, when along side o' friend, *Johnny Bull*.

By T. mas Owen—*McCall*, our present Com. May he always conquer.

Nashville. An express arrived on the 10th inst. from Fort Stephens, bringing information of the "bread" of several hundred of the British officers. On August, about 150 savages

...communicate with the... by the same mouth or inlet... They took possession of the schooner and another shallop lying in the creek and attempted to carry them out, but the militia appeared again and attacked them; the vessels ran aground, and after some contest with the militia, the enemy set fire to the vessels and left them, still continuing the contest along shore, until they found it convenient to retire to a brig which had been lying off and on near the land all the while, and at length grounded; a large ship also was near, and upon the brig's firing, she came as near as she could and dispatched her tender and two more barges to the relief of the brig, by whose assistance (the wind favouring) she got out on the next full tide, and they all moved towards the western shore, and appear now to be beating up the bay against a light wind. The brig while aground fired several shot to the land but no harm was done by them. No injury has been done the militia—several of the enemy have been killed and wounded—much blood being found on the decks of the two vessels which they attempted to destroy. Men were seen to fall; one officer.

PORTLAND, SEPT. 23.
Dinner of the Brave Tars.
On Monday the 20th inst. a public dinner was provided for the crew of the U. S. brig Enterprise, by the inhabitants of Portland. At 12 o'clock, they were conveyed from their vessel, lying in Fore River, to Union wharf, where they were received by the committee of arrangements, whence they marched in procession through Union, Middle, Exchange and Fore-streets, to the Mechanic Hall, to the music of an excellent band, greeted by the buzz of numerous citizens at the corners of streets.

The healthy, hardy and cleanly appearance, and correct deportment of these brave men, all young, active, enterprising fellows, with American blood in their veins and American independence in their hearts, was highly gratifying. A subordinate officer supported by two of his comrades, carried a flag bearing the American Eagle, holding in his beak a scroll, with the inscription "*Free Trade and Sailors Rights*," and in one hand an olive branch, in the other a linstock with a burning match. The Hall was tastefully and judiciously decorated with the flags of the Enterprise and Boxer, (which show where shot had been) the American surmounting the English, with vessels in miniature, and representations of naval combats. The boatswain presided, assisted by the gunner. The exact propriety and admirable address, exhibited in the boatswain's management were subjects of universal observation and applause. The attention and direction of the Committee of Arrangements, were felt in every part of the scene. After the cloth was removed, the company was honoured by the presence of the gallant officers of the Enterprise, officers of the U. S. army, of the militia who were accidentally on duty, and citizens of distinction. The following toasts were given on the occasion; Songs of merit, composed by individuals of the crew, of fine sentiment and sound, would exclude toasts of equal pith and moment for the want of space for their insertion.—A specimen is given.

TOASTS.
Our old Constitution—May she always have the wind abaft the beam.
Our late Gallant Commander—
"But tho' his body is under hatches, 'His soul is gone aloft."
The crew of the Enterprise—Always ready to box the Boxer, bruise the Bruiser, and bore the Borer.
Our absent Shipmates—Damsaged in space and rigging, and now in ordinary—they'll never shut a Boxing match, though altered to *Razors*.
The Camps of our Hearts—May it direct us to *Enterprise and Glory*.
By Mr. Ball, boatswain.—*The tars of the United States*—May they always have *Enterprise* enough to know how to *Box, Bruise, Bore* and *Raze*, when along side of our old friend, *Johnny Bull*.
By T. W. Owen—Lieutenant M'Call, our present Commander—May he always conquer.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 14.
An express arrived on Sunday last, from his excellency governor Blount from Fort Stephens, bringing certain information of the dreadful slaughter of several hundred of our fellow citizens by the Creek Indians, headed by some have imagined, by Spanish or British officers. On the 30th of August, about 200 savages attacked

Fort Meems, a stockaded fort about 10 miles above Fort Stoddart, and 35 below Fort Stephens, defended by about 175 fighting men, in which were 120 or 180 women and children.

They made a desperate assault, with axes they cut away the pickets and at the same time fired the block house. The assailants defended themselves very gallantly; but as soon as one Indian fell another took his station and axe. After an opening was effected they rushed in and butchered them without mercy. Major Beasley, of the 13 month's men fell as they entered the opening. Mr. Meems, and a number of women and children, were burnt to death in the block house. Every soul of the whites perished except 8, and of the Indians about two hundred were killed.

On the Thursday following an attack was made on Fort Sinkfield; but proved unsuccessful—about ten Indians were killed. A number of families were butchered on Bassett's Creek.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCT. 7, 1813.

MARYLAND ELECTIONS.

City of Annapolis.
DEMOCRATIC. FEDERAL.
Dr. Claude, * 137. T. H. Bowie, 90.
Lewis Duval, * 152.

Anne-Arundel County.
DEMOCRATIC.
District No. 1 2 3 4 5 Total
T. Dorsey, * 227 73 226 365 257 1148
T. Sellman, * 233 74 232 369 220 1128
J. S. Belt, * 214 71 226 383 195 1089
Wm. Hall, * 226 74 229 354 195 1077

City of Baltimore.
Barney, * 2355.
Donaldson, * 1939.
Hughes, * 1373.

Those marked * are elected.

Prince George's County.

	Herbert	Hall	Somerset	Collis
Marlborough,	135	143	136	136
Nottingham,	144	146	151	141
Piscataway,	318	314	313	322
Vans Ville,	117	114	110	106
Bladensburg,	165	167	164	166
	879	881	874	871

DEMOCRATIC.

	Bowie	Sprigg	Washington	M. Eldery
Marlborough,	125	129	127	119
Nottingham,	138	163	166	151
Piscataway,	56	55	53	63
Vans Ville,	199	199	199	196
Bladensburg,	100	105	102	102
	638	641	637	633

Kent County.

FEDERAL.	DEMOCRATIC.
Hands, 606	Stewart, 551
Boyer, 612	Moffitt, 568
Spencer, 609	Harris, 564
Brown, 605	Masey, 549

Dorchester County.

FEDERAL.	DEMOCRATIC.
Stewart, 1143	Lake, 728
Leomptie, 1151	Waggaman, 718
Griffith, 1143	Stanford, 717
Tootle, 1141	Geoghegan, 706

The Federal or Peace Tickets have succeeded in Frederick, Calvert & Cecil counties—in Frederick by a majority of 200 votes, and in Cecil by 47 votes. The War Ticket has succeeded in Talbot county.

COMMUNICATED.

"The immortal soul has left its frail abode."
"And flown, sublimely, to the realms of God."

On Sunday, the 19th September, departed this life, after a painful illness, at the residence of her mother Mrs. Howard, A. Arundel county, Mrs. MARGARET CLARKE, aged 39 years, wife of Daniel Clarke, esq. of Prince-George's county. She bore her sufferings with patience, and expired with a fortitude and resignation which demonstrated her firm belief and hope in the christian religion.

In yielding up her dear friends and relatives, she looked forward, in the midst of her sufferings, to approaching death with rational piety, modest hope, and religious resignation—and said, "I am willing to go, and the time of my departure is near at hand—my conscience is at ease—death has lost its terrors"—and soon after expired, retaining her senses to the last moment.

With a heart kind, benevolent & charitable, she possessed a chaste mind and cultivated understanding. In her death society has lost one of its brightest ornaments: For several years affliction and ill-health deprived her of many of the innocent pleasures of social life, and the accompanying enjoyments of an affectionate intercourse with her numerous friends and acquaintances.

In domestic life her endearing manners and virtues were of the first order—there, indeed, her loss is irreparable. Her relatives have lost a sincere friend & companion—her husband a beloved and endearing wife—and her infant children are no longer soothed by the tender cares of an affectionate mother. In the affliction it has pleased God to call upon her sorrowing friends to undergo, I sympathise with my whole soul; I grieve for their sufferings, but only on their account—for, a life not merely blameless, but spent in the exercise of those virtues which sex and situation require, and religion impose, followed by such a death, affords no cause for regret—it would be selfish indeed to mourn it—the weakness of humanity alone can cause grief under such circumstances; it should be viewed as the consummation of a well-spent life—under God as the seal of a blessed immortality, and rather as an encouragement to us to go on our way rejoicing in the Lord Jesus, than cause for sorrow under a dispensation of Providence, which, however afflicting to her friends, was mercy, the tenderest of mercies, to her whose loss we deplore.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

The Hoax.—When such an imposition is practised on the community as was lately done in the case of the Argus and Barbaodes, it becomes the duty of every distinguished editor of paper to bear witness against it in the most expressive and unequivocal terms. Among those who have vented their indignation in the strongest manner on this occasion, none have evinced more spirit than Mr. Lang in the following paragraph:

"By the mail yesterday, we received all the Charleston papers of Monday the 20th, and to our utter astonishment they do not contain a single syllable about the Argus or her prize! of course the story must be a base fabrication. *May the fiercest fiends ever disturb the repose of the base scoundrel who has thus trifled with the public feeling!*"

From the National Intelligencer.

The President of the U. S. since the battle on Lake Erie, has appointed Oliver H. Perry, Esquire, to the rank of Captain in the Navy.

Copy of a letter from Commodore O. H. Perry, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

U. S. Schooner *Ariel*, Put-in-Bay, September 24th, 1813.

SIR,
I have the honour to acquaint you, that about 1200 troops were yesterday transported to a small island, distant about 4 leagues from Malden, notwithstanding it blew hard with frequent squalls. This day, altho' the weather is not settled, the squadron will again take over as many more. We only wait for favourable weather to make a final move. I need not assure you, sir, that every possible exertion will be made by the officers and men under my command to assist the advance of the army, and it affords me great pleasure to have it in my power to say, that the utmost harmony prevails between the army and navy.

I have the honour to be, &c.
O. H. PERRY.
The Hon. William Jones,
Secretary of the Navy.

Copy of a letter from Lt. John J. Yarnall, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

U. S. Schooner *Lawrence*, Erie, 23d September, 1813.

SIR,
I have the honour to announce to you my safe arrival here with the U. S. schooner *Lawrence*, she has

on board, all the sick and wounded of the squadron. I have made such arrangements as will contribute much to their relief. Died of the typhus fever, Richard Williams and Henry Vanpool, marines, during our passage from Put-in-Bay.

I have the honour to be, &c.
JOHN J. YARNALL,
The Hon. Wm. Jones,
Secretary of the Navy.

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 4.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. Louis to his friends in Pittsburg, dated August 27, 1813.

"An expedition is formed at this place to route the savages from the Illinois and Mississippi Territories, to rendezvous on the 30th instant, about 30 miles above this place and take up their line of march on the 1st of September. General Howard commands the expedition, which is to consist of 210 regular troops in boats, 3 companies U. S. rangers, each 100 strong, two companies of old rangers each seventy-five men strong, and three companies of mounted militia, 100 strong each. The expedition will be 40 days out, and there is no doubt but that we shall have to contend with powerful hordes of red skins, as our frontiers have been lined with them all the summer, and have had frequent skirmishes with our regulars and rangers. Reports say Dixon is come to the Upper Mississippi with cannon. I hope in my next to be able to give you a good account of him and his savage associates."

10 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on Sunday the 25th of September last, a mulatto boy by the name of MOSES, fifteen years of age last March; has thick lips, grey eyes and round face, and when spoken to is very apt to be stubborn. His clothes are a brown cloth coat, nankeen trousers, osanburgh shirt, broad strap shoes, and a new wool hat. No doubt but what he has other clothes, as his mother has been in the habit of giving him old clothes. His mother lives with Doctor Ridgely, and his brother with Chancellor Killy. He was bought of the estate of Thomas Worker, by Benjamin Welch, on the Manor. I bought him of the said B. Welch. He has a grand father and grand mother living with Major Brogden. He ran away last summer, and was found on the Manor. The above reward will be paid, and all reasonable charges to any person that brings him home.

JOHN HYDE.
Annapolis, October 7, 1813.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, October 1st, 1813.
Thomas G. Addison (2), An. George Addams, near An. Francis Bird, Lydia Brian, Thomas Bicknell (2) Frederick Bunge, Francis Bird, A. A. county; Rev. G. B. Bitouzey, Wm. Bryant, Jas. H. Ballard (3), Patrick Barrit, John Bennet, Thomas Birch, Oliver Bird, Thomas A. Brooke, Valentine Buckley, John Brewer (2), An. Richard Curten, Thos. Cross, A. A. county; Wm. Carman, John Creagh, Mrs. Mary Clayton, Capt. Jesse Copeland, An. Mr. Duck-et, Rev. Mr. Wm. Duncan, Joseph Davis, An. Daniel Emery (3), Joseph Everitt, An. Mrs. Elizabeth Franklin, A. A. county; Nathan Fuggeron, Stephen Fairfield, An. Wm. Green, Dorsey Glasgow, Wm. Gray, Rich'd. Gibson, Eleuder Griffin, The Clerk of A. A. county. Clement Holliday, John Hangerman, An. Thomas Hinton, Os. S. Harwood, Samuel Horner, A. A. county. Ensign George Johnson, Lt. Thos. Johnston, Stephen Johnson, An. The hon. Wm. Kilty, Wm. Kirby, An. Samuel R. Lusby, A. A. county; Le-dia Lincoln, An. James Miller, Henry Murphy, Joseph Mace, Charles M'Coy, Thomas Mitchell, Horatio M'Eldey, Cornelius Mills, Ann Martin, Annap. Moses Orme, Charles O'Harrow, Henry Ridlen, J. Riegles, An. Benj. Sew-ill, Rezin Spurrier, Thomas Small, Richard Stirling, Henry Seibely, Richard Stockett, An. Mrs. Anna Thomas, Philip J. Thomas, West River; John Thompson, near An. Lt. George Van-shon (2), An. Wm. Woodward, Henry Woodward, Jinks Waite, Wm. Wilkinson.
John Munroe, P. M.
October 7. 3w

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

I hereby certify, that John N. Stockett brought before me the subscriber, as a stray trespassing on his enclosures, a BROWN MARE about 3 or 4 years old, and about 13 hands high; a star on her forehead. She paces, trots and canters. Given under my hand, one of the justices of the peace in and for said county.

JOSEPH WATKINS.
The owner is hereby requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOS. N. STOCKETT.
Oct. 7, 1813.

NOTICE.

Stage passengers can be furnished with Rel-shes and Coffes at the half way house between Annapolis and Baltimore, while the horses are changing, which time is fifteen minutes.
JOHN WELCH.
October 7, 1813. 3w

Anne-Arundel county, sc.

I hereby certify, that Andrew Parker brought before me, as a trespassing stray, a Black Horse, about sixteen hands high, much marked with the collar, no other perceivable mark.

NICHOLS WATRINS, of Thos.
The owner of the above Horse is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

ANDREW PARKER,
Living on the Head of South River.

This is to give notice.

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, letters of administration *de bonis non*, on the personal estate of John Wastenays, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and those indebted to make payment to THOMAS SELLMAN, Adm'r. *de bonis non* with the w. a. September 16. 3w.

Public Sale.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be offered at Public Sale, on Tuesday the 12th day of October next, at Thomas Morton's on Herring Creek, all the personal property of John Wastenays, late of said county, deceased, to wit:

Several valuable Negro Men, one Woman and four Children; one Horse, and Household Furniture, or so much of said property as will pay the claims against said estate. The above property will be sold on a credit of 3 months; the purchasers to give bond with approved security, with interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

THOMAS SELLMAN, Adm'r.
D. N. W. A.
Sept. 16.

J. HUGHES,

Having succeeded *Gideon White* as Agent in Annapolis for the sale of MICHAEL LEE'S

Family Medicines

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

- Lee's Anti-Billious Pills, for the prevention and cure of Billious Fevers, &c.
- Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, &c.
- Lee's Infalible Ague and Fever Drops.
- Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges.
- Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without Mercury.)
- Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.
- Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal.
- Lee's Persian Lotion for 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, may be had gratis, pamphlets containing cases of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted.

This is to give notice.

That the subscriber of Calvert county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Yoe, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of August, 1813.

Robert Yoe, Executor.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber hath taken out letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Waring, late of Prince-George's county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and those indebted to the estate to make immediate payment.

Henry Waring, Executor.

A Cook Wanted.

A person residing in Baltimore wants to purchase a Negro Woman of good disposition, industrious and honest, who has been accustomed to cooking—Any one having such a servant for sale, who would be willing to let her be on trial for a month, will be informed of a purchaser by applying to the editor.

POET'S CORNER

From the Christian Observer.

ON HEBREWS, IV. 15.

When gathering clouds around I view
And days are dark and friends are few
On mine I lean who not in vain
Experience every human pain
He sees my wants, allays my fears
And counts and treasures up my tears
If aught should tempt my soul to stray
From Heavenly virtue's narrow way
To fly the good I would pursue
Or do the sin I would not do
Still he who felt temptations power
Should guard me in that dangerous hour
If wounded love my bosom swell
Droop'd by those I priz'd too well
He shall his pitying aid bestow
Who felt on earth severer woe
At once betray'd, denied or fled
By all that shad'd his daily bread
When vexing thoughts within me rise
And sore dismay'd my spirit dies
Yet he who once vouch safed to hear
The sickening anguish of despair
Shall sweetly sooth, shall gently dry
The throbbing heart, the streaming eye
When sorrowing o'er some stone I bend
Which covers all that was a friend
And from his voice his hand, his smile
Divides me—for a little while
Thou, Saviour, cease the tears I shed
For thou didst weep o'er Lazarus dead
And O, when I have safely past
Thro' every conflict but the last
Still, still unchanged, watch beside
My painful bed, for thou hast died
Then point to realms of cloudless day
And wipe the latest tear away

THE ADDRESS

OF THE FRIENDS OF PEACE

In the County Hunterdon New-Jersey.

The friends of peace of the county
of Hunterdon, assembled at Flemington
on the lawful day of nomination
for the purpose of consulting
and agreeing upon a ticket to be
supported at the ensuing election
feeling a deep concern in public
affairs at this interesting crisis
respectfully address the electors
of the county.

The evils of a ruinous war are
now experienced by our once happy
land.—The melancholy forebodings
of the wise and good, which so
generally impressed the minds of the
people of New-Jersey, without regard
to former political distinctions
have been too seriously realized
during the past year.

No single advantage has yet arisen
from a state of hostility. The
country is suffering under a general
stagnation of trade. Foreign goods,
by long habit, become the necessities
and comforts of life, have risen
to double their former prices, while
the means of purchase daily diminishing
in our hands. Thousands
who enjoyed comfort and ease, have
sunk into poverty and distress. Our
extended and once flourishing seaboard
is languishing under a rigorous
blockade—the communication
from port to port cut off, and even
the navigation of many of our rivers
and bays, is destroyed by the war.

Never was a country possessing so
much happiness, so needlessly and
wantonly arrested in its career, and
so totally stripped of the means and
sources of prosperity.

The experiment of war has now
been tried—and all that was promised
by its advocates has utterly
failed. Army after army has been
defeated or cut off; and the repeated
attempts to over run and conquer
the feeble and thinly peopled
provinces of Canada, have proved abortive.

This war to achieve, as was pretended,
the "Liberty of the Seas,"
has driven our vessels from the
ocean—the quarrel about "Sailor's
Rights," has sent our suffering
seamen, by thousands to British
prisons; deprived tens of thousands
of their accustomed means of livelihood,
and left thousands to beg or
starve. Our ships are swept
from every sea; millions of property
have been captured; millions
are left to useless decay; and
millions are forever lost to the
public revenues of the country.

Who can paint the sufferings,
who describe the afflictions engendered
by war, the ravages of the
sword, or the pestilence and disease
that ever follow in its train. The
widows and the orphans! Who can
bind up their wounds, who supply
the places of their protectors and
fathers?

But of all the multiplied calamities
incident to the present disastrous
war, those proceedings which
directly threaten the extinction of
civil liberty are to us the most
alarming. The friends of peace,
though assailed with calumny and
reproach, know their rights, and
will maintain them. They make no
factions, opposition to this war. To
all lawful measures of government,

they bow with submission. But
they will continue to exercise the
rights of freemen and free citizens;
to examine the conduct of public
men, and judge of the propriety and
usefulness of public measures. These
privileges they inherit from their
fathers; they are their birth right;
and the blood and toil, and treasure
of the revolution, sacrificed to ensure
and perpetuate them, was a
price too high to suffer them to be
yielded to those who inculcate the
slavish doctrine of "passive obedience
and nonresistance."

Against the arbitrary arrests of
their fellow-citizens, by the military—
against the tyranny of standing
armies—the invasion of private
rights, the violation of domestic
security, which have been wantonly
and unconstitutionally exercised,
under cover of military authority,
since the commencement of the war,
this meeting does most solemnly protest.
In these measures they perceive
the openings to despotic power,
& the prelude to the destruction
of the freedom of the people and
the happiness of their country.

Added to the catalogue of suffering,
privations and distresses—the
loss of lives and of property, a
monstrous national debt is already
accumulated and increasing beyond
example. The expenses of the war
are enormous—and waste and prodigality
have gone hand-in-hand
with disgrace and defeat.

Burthensome exactions, the certain
attendants of war, are now to be
levied upon the people in the
forms of a house and land tax, a
stamp tax, a salt tax, a shop tax,
a carriage tax, a sugar tax, and an
auction tax—and these burthens are
levied when the people through the
evils of war, are rendered less able
to bear or support them. The
weight of debt and taxes is accumulating
and bearing down the people
—and generations to come must feel
the evils and pressure of this great
calamity.

From this depth of embarrassment
and perplexity, the prospect of
peace but faintly gleams. The
means of coercion upon the enemy
are futile and vain. The infatuated
managers at Washington have twice
rejected the offer of a truce since
they rashly declared this war; and
now, when fear hath come upon
them, Britain in her turn appears
to mock at their calamity. Having
failed in her first efforts to obtain
a reconciliation, she seems to regard
with equal eye our enmity and
friendship; she sees our wide spread
commerce rivalling her own, swept
from the ocean, and the expanse of
the watery world surrendered to her
sole dominion. To this fatal result
the blind policy of the advocates
of war reduced their once
flourishing and happy country.

The causes of war, if any such
did exist, have long since been done
away. The orders in council, as
soon as the French repealing
decree was made known, were
rescinded. This Britain had promised
and this she performed.—But
neither this manifestation of a disposition
for peace, nor the permission
granted to our citizens to bring home
in safety their immense property in
England, had any effect to soften
the hearts of administration or to
lead them to corresponding dispositions
for peace.

The occasional injuries from
impressment, which are now made
the pretext for continuing the war,
England has again declared her
willingness to regress; and has redressed.
Her ambassador at Washington,
in one of his last letters before
war was declared, spontaneously
offered to restore every American
sailor in the British navy
the moment they were pointed
out. On the subject of impressment
the most extravagant and false statements
are published for the purpose
of justifying the war and exciting
the people to revenge. It is also
deserving of remark, that in those parts
of the country where impressment,
if it did exist to the extent pretended,
would be the most sensibly felt,
the war, for such a cause, is decidedly
disapproved and earnestly opposed;

while the states of the south and
west, who have neither ships nor
sailors make impressment the theme
of their unceasing clamours for war
and bloodshed.

Among the many instances which
might be adduced to justify this
assertion, the appropriation of 14,000
dollars for the purchase of new furniture
for the household of the Presidential
palace, in addition to the proceeds of
the sale of the old furniture, and to his
salary of 25,000 dollars a year, at this
embarrassing period of taxation and
distress, is a remarkable proof.

The friends of peace see no just
nor adequate cause for this war.
They see no prospect of its accomplishing
the objects for which it is
pretendedly waged; and were even
these points to be attained by it, of
which, however, there is scarcely
any probability, still the cost would
exceed ten thousand times their value
to the country, when obtained.
The war is a war, not of self-defence
but of foreign invasion—carrying its
evils and its ravages among the
people of the Canadas who have done
us no injury; who have given us no
offence.—Against such a war
science and duty compel the friends
of peace most solemnly to protest;
while the great interests of their
country, interwoven with their own,
second the dictates of morality and
religion, and urge them to every
lawful exertion to stop the further
effusion of human blood.

The voice of New-Jersey, both
in the general and state government,
has been pronounced in favour of
peace. Peace can yet be obtained
on honourable and advantageous
terms, if but sought in the spirit of
peace. Whatever interested men
may say—those who fatten upon
the blood and calamities of their
own country; those who grow rich
by the jobs and contracts and offices
of war—Peace may and can be
restored, if the people, true to themselves
and their country, steadfastly
discountenance war and its abettors.

The friends of peace of the county
of Hunterdon, solemnly impressed
with the awful situation of their
country, are anxious to bury all former
differences of opinions. In this
spirit they have selected their candidates
without reference to former
distinctions of party, and they cordially
and earnestly invite the liberal
and honest of all classes and
descriptions to unite with them in one
more effort to save their country.

Let us fellow-citizens, unite as
brethren to do away these party
bickerings; these illiberal persecutions,
which have so long distracted
the commonwealth, and which have
finally led to that great calamity
which now overspreads as a thick
cloud the hopes and prosperity of
our country. Even those who may
believe that this war was necessary,
must now at least be convinced
that the men who have brought it
upon us are utterly incompetent and
unfit to carry it on. If persisted in,
they will assuredly ruin their country,
as they have already covered it
with shame and disgrace. There is
no hope for the nation, but in a speedy
termination of the war, and there
is no prospect that this will be accomplished,
but by the VOICE OF
THE PEOPLE, AUDIBLY, REPEATEDLY
and FIRMLY pronounced in
their elections, that they are THE
FRIENDS OF PEACE.

DAVID BISHOP, Chairman.
BENJ. SMITH, Secretary.

NOTICE.

There will be a petition presented
to the next General Assembly of the
State of Maryland, for a large and
commodious main road, to run from
Magruder's Tavern, in Prince-George's
county, through the said county and
Anne-Arundel county, the most convenient
and direct route to a ferry on
Patuxent river, called and known by the
name of Craggs' or Hammond's Ferry,
thence from the said Magruder's Tavern,
through Prince George's county,
the most convenient and direct route,
to intersect a new road (not long since
laid out through the said counties from
the city of Annapolis to the Federal
City) not far from the South East
corner of Archibald Van-Horn, Esquire's
farm, whereon he now lives,
and from thence to run with the said
Annapolis road to the line of the District
of Columbia.

10 Dollars Reward.

On Monday the 20th September
abandoned from the service of the
subscriber, an apprentice lad, aged 20
years on the 13th of August last, past,
named John C. Richards, he is about 5
feet 11 inches high, of a swarthy
complexion, dark eyes and hair, which
curls on his temples, wide mouth, and thick
nose, when speaking hastily has a small
impediment in his speech, makes a tolerable
genteel appearance when dress;
his clothing unknown, as he had a variety.
Any person apprehending said apprentice,
and bringing him to the subscriber,
living in Annapolis, shall receive
the above reward and reasonable
charges paid by

WILLIAM COE.

N. B. All persons are forewarned
harbouring or employing said apprentice.

W. C. 3w.
2 September 30.

Coach & Harness Making.

JONATHAN HUTTON.

Sensible of the liberal encouragement
which he has received since his commencement
of the above businesses in
this city; returns unfeigned thanks to
his patrons, who he hopes will continue
their favours.

N. B. Orders from the country punctually
attended to, and all work executed
with neatness and dispatch.

3X Annapolis, Corn-Hill street, 2
Sept. 23, 1813. 3w.

NOTICE.

CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE,

September 20, 1813.

The stockholders of this Institution,
will please take notice that the second
instalment of FIVE DOLLARS, on each
share of the Capital Stock, is required
to be paid in, on or before the 25th day
of November next. Those who hold
powers of attorney to transfer stock,
are requested to make the same before
the payment of the above instalment.

By order of the Board,
J. STERETT, Cash'r.

2 Sept. 30.

Farmers Bank of Maryland.

20th September, 1813.

The President and Directors of the
Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared
a dividend of 8 per cent. of the
Stock of said Bank, for six months,
ending the first and payable on or after
Monday the fourth of October next, to
Stockholders on the Western Shore at
the Bank at Annapolis, and to Stockholders
on the Eastern Shore at the
Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal
application, on the exhibition of powers
of attorney, or by correct simple orders.

By order,
JON. PINKNEY, Cashier.

By his Excellency Levin Winder, esq.
Governor of Maryland,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, on the night of the twenty-sixth
day of August last, the Barn of
Sebastian Graff, esq. of Frederick county,
was burnt down, and there is reason
to believe that some evil-disposed person
set fire to the same: And whereas it is
of importance that the perpetrator or
perpetrators of such daring outrages
should be brought to punishment—I
have therefore thought proper to issue
this my Proclamation, and do, by and
with the advice and consent of the
Council, offer a Reward of TWO HUNDRED
DOLLARS, to any person or
persons who shall discover the perpetrator
of said offence, provided he be
brought to justice.

Given in Council, at the City of
Annapolis, under the great seal
of the State of Maryland, this
twentieth day of September, in
the year of our Lord one thousand
eight hundred and thirteen.

LEW. WINDER.

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

To be published four weeks in the
Maryland Gazette, Frederick-Town
Herald, and Plain Dealer.

Sept. 23, 1813.

A. A. County, to wit:

I hereby certify, that William Cowdon,
a free man of colour, living opposite
the paper mill on the Frederick-
town turnpike road, brought before me
the subscriber, a justice of the peace, as a
Stray, a ROAN MARE, about twelve
years old, fourteen hands high, trots
and canters.—Given under my hand
this tenth day of September, 1813.

William P. Mathews.

The owner of the above described
Mare is requested to prove property,
pay charges, and take her away.

3X William P. Cowdon.
Sept. 23. mark 3w.

Notice is hereby given,

That a Petition will be presented to the
General Assembly, at its next session,
for a law to change the place of holding
the Election in Election District No. 2,
of Anne-Arundel county.

September 17. 8w.

NOTICE.

I hereby forwarn all persons from
hunting with either dog or gun, or in
any manner trespassing on my plantation
in South River Neck, as I am determined
to put the law in force against
all such offenders, without any favour
or affection.

RICHARD BATTEE.
Sept. 16th, 1813. 3w.

NOTICE.

There will be a petition presented to
the next General Assembly of this state
for a road, to commence at a landing
occupied by the Messieurs Boones, on a
creek called Deep Creek, that makes
out of Magothy river, in Anne-Arundel
county, and to run from the said
landing, along on the same tract of a
large cart road, now used by the said
Boones, and others, until it intersects
the public main road, at the back of the
Messieurs Boones' peach orchard, that
leads from Broad Neck up through
the neighbourhood of Magothy river.

W. C. 3w.
Sept. 16.

Just Published

And for Sale at George Shaver'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 Riots
and Mobs in the City of Baltimore.

Together with the
DEPOSITIONS
Taken before the said Committee.

Daily Federal Republican

At the commencement of the late
session of congress, our readers will recollect,
that the reporter for this paper was
refused a seat among the stenographers
on the floor of the House of Representatives.—
By a subsequent resolution
the Speaker was required to furnish
seats for more stenographers, and they
were by the same resolution all to be
placed in the gallery. For some reason
to us and to the public unknown, this
resolution has never been complied with
by the Speaker; of course we could not
have a reporter in the house this session.

Although, therefore, we have made
every exertion that our disinterested
situation would permit, to furnish our
readers with the proceedings and debates
of congress, yet many omissions have
been inevitable, and these have in no
measure been supplied by the lame and
mutilated abstracts which have been
published in the National Intelligencer.
That Gazette is under the absolute
control of the administration, and through
evil report and through good report,
must support the interests and measures
of its masters. Hence it has happened
that during the late session, although
Gales is a stenographer, and has a seat
provided on the floor, but very barren
abstracts of the congressional business
have been furnished, and almost every
debate has been suppressed. The motive
for this suppression may be discovered
in the manner in which the debates
have been conducted, & the many
of the most of them.—They certainly
would never have raised the reputation
of the majority in congress, or have
served to strengthen the administration
among the people. The debates have
been extremely interesting and upon
the most important subjects. Bold truths
have been freely spoken, the errors and
vices of the administration have been
unfolded.—But as our reporter was
excluded, and as Gales has chosen to
suppress the debates, all has been lost to
the people. This evil must be remedied.—
If Federal Reporters are excluded the
floor, they must with other citizens
enter the galleries. But under the resolution
above alluded to, before the next session,
we presume, new and additional
accommodations will be provided for
stenographers. And if there is a stenographer
in the country competent to
give the debates on all subjects in the
house, he will be procured for the
next session of Congress. It is our determination,
if sufficient encouragement is
afforded, to issue, besides our present
publication, a daily paper during the
session.

Facts and events are daily occurring
at the seat of government, extremely
interesting to all classes of society, and
the earliest publicity should be given
them through the country.

Those who are willing to patronize
the Daily Paper, will send on their
names without delay, post-paid. We have
no other object in view but to serve
the cause, to do which effectually it is
necessary to keep pace with the
Gazette, which scarcely ever issues, without
containing some misrepresentation
and deception to the injury of the people.

The affairs of administration have
become so desperate, that the practice of
suppressing altogether or discoloring
important information, and of frequently
disseminating the boldest falsehoods,
require every effort to increase and
strengthen the guards of truth, to counteract
a system of organized deception
and falsehood, destructive of the best
morals, and aimed against the best
interests of the nation. The Daily
National Intelligencer is chiefly supported
by Federal merchants, whose business
requires constant and early information.
If that information can be as readily
derived from some other than the
pure source now relied on, it is to be
presumed there will be no hesitation in
discontinuing patronage to such mischievous
print whose proprietors and directors
are immediately interested in deceiving
the public, to further the sinister views
of an embarrassed ministry.

50 Dollars Reward.
Ran away from Salisbury, near
Garretts-Town, Washington county,
on the 14th inst. a negro slave named
himself BILL GUY, the property
of the subscriber. Bill is about 5 feet
or 7 inches high, rather of a light
complexion than the generality of
blacks, extremely awkward and ungainly
walk, and has a wife and six children,
stars when accosted. He is between
21 and 22 years of age and was raised
in the county of West River. He
has a scar on his forehead, and a
scar on his left arm, which he has a
brother named GUY, who lives in
Washington County. The above
reward will be given to any person who
secure him in any goal in the
State, if taken out of Washington
County. O. H. W. STUBBS.

Washington County,
July 15th, 1813. 5

[VOL. LXXX.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum

From the Boston Gazette.
LETTER III.

To the People of the United States

THE RUSSIAN MEDIATION

The facts detailed in my second
letter, some of which had
communicated to the editors of
Federal Republican in the
beginning of February, abundantly
justify Mr. Hanson's statement in
the House of Representatives, during
the last session of congress,
relative to the mediation of Russia
had offered to the president many
times before the close of their
session (which was on the 3rd
of March) and had been rejected.

To disprove the correctness
of Mr. Hanson's statement, Mr.
Daschkoff, on the 27th of July, said
he would give to the house information
on the subject from the
authority, the Secretary of
War, Mr. Monroe, a member
of the house in whose hand writing, he
held in his hand; and which
was substantially as follows:—

On the 26th of Feb. 1813,
Daschkoff asked an interview
of Mr. Monroe, without expressing
the object. In a few days
after, (here Mr. Grundy taking
the word from off the memorandum)
he was the 1st, 2d, 3d or 4th
of March) an interview took place
between Mr. Daschkoff and
Mr. Monroe, which was to effect
a mediation of Russia to effect
a peace between the U. S. and G. B.

Mr. Monroe communicated the
result of the interview to the
president, who consulted
members of the administration
who advised its acceptance.
The president decided, Mr. Daschkoff
informed that the president
accepted the mediation of his
government. In consequence thereof
Daschkoff on the 8th of
March made a written offer of the
mediation, which was accepted in
writing on the 11th.

Mr. Goldsborough then
risen and stated that a previous offer
of mediation had been made to
the president himself. The next
day he stated to the house,
that he was authorized by the president
to state that he had never received
any offer of the Russian mediation
from Mr. Grundy. He then
stated that through Mr. Monroe
he had been informed of the
mediation offered by Mr. Grundy.
He then stated that he would
be proper to offer a resolution
relative to the mediation offered
in the name of Mr. Grundy, on the
27th of July.—That the President
of the U. S. be requested to cause
to be laid before the senate copies
of all communications from the
Russian minister, offering him
a mediation of a peace between
the U. S. and G. B. together with
the answers to such communications,
and noticing the date when
the same were respectively
received.—The resolution was taken
and passed.

The resolution was taken
and passed. The decision of the
senate is must be taken when it is
proposed to offer a mediation
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MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXI.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1813.

No. 39.]

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March) an interview took place in

which Mr. Daschkoff proposed the

mediation of Russia to effect a peace

between the U. S. and G. Britain.

Mr. Monroe communicated the offer

to the president, who consulted the

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Daschkoff stated to the house, that he

was authorized by the president to

say, that he had never received any

offer of the Russian mediation ex-

cept that through Mr. Monroe, ac-

cordingly to the information commu-

icated by Mr. Grundy.

Here it will be proper to intro-

duce a resolution offered in the Se-

nate by Mr. King, on the 2d of Ju-

ly, that the President of the

U. S. be requested to cause to be

sent before the senate copies of the

communications from the Emperor

of Russia, offering his mediation

to bring about a peace between the

U. S. and G. B. together with copies

of the answers to such communicati-

ons, and noticing the dates at which

the same were respectively received

and answered?—The next day

the resolution was taken into con-

sideration and *negatived*. On this

occasion of the senate I must remark,

that when it is proposed to call on

the president for information which

he is not prepared to give, it is not

convenient to communicate, and

it is better to save him from the em-

barrassment of *prevent the call*, by

negating the resolution. And I

trust it has rarely if ever happen-

ed during the last twelve years,

that such a negative could not be

obtained. I now ask why the pre-

sident should have been unwilling

to give the senate, his constitutional

right of advice on the subject of

the communications, the Russian

mediation, proposed to be called

for by Mr. King's resolution? Would it have appear-

ed that the Emperor had not made

any offer? But that Mr. Daschkoff

offered it gratuitously, without

authority from the Emperor? Would

it have appeared that Mr. Madison

accepted the offer without see-

ing for Mr. Daschkoff's au-

thority to make it? Just as he made

an arrangement with Mr. Er-

skine, without demanding his pow-

ers for entering into it?

If such an authority from the Em-
peror existed, it must from its na-
ture have been a plain, candid, in-
struction to his minister Dasch-
koff; and the written offer of the
latter must have been equally
plain and candid as the instruction.
For whatever motives to *intrigue* in
this affair might influence the *Pre-*
sident and his *cabinet*, the Russian
government could have none; and
hence no possible fair reason
for withholding the communications
in question from the senate can be
presumed to exist.

From the facts and reasonings
which have now been exhibited, I
presume the conclusion of every
impartial reader must be, that the
offer "formally communicated from
his imperial majesty, the Emperor
of Russia, of his mediation, as the
common friend of the U. States and
G. Britain, for the purpose of faci-
litating a peace between them," as
stated by the president in his mes-
sage to congress, was merely the
offer of the Russian minister Mr.
Daschkoff, without any orders or
instructions from his government.

But as I am inquiring into the
truth of facts affecting to public
welfare, and desire to conceal none
which can throw any light on this
interesting subject, it is proper for
me to add, that I have lately been
informed that letters received from
Mr. John Quincy Adams, our min-
ister in Russia, mentioned that on the
16th of October last, the Emperor Alex-
ander offered his mediation to Lord Cath-
cart the British minister and to him-
self. This I am told, was the ver-
bal information lately given by Mr.
Adams's brother to a gentleman in
Boston.

To this I answer—that it is not
only very possible, but for impor-
tant reasons before suggested, very
probable that the emperor of Russia,
with the frankness which appears to
be a distinguished trait in his char-
acter mentioned to Lord Cathcart
and Mr. Adams his willingness and
the pleasure it would give him, to act
the part of a mediator between the
U. S. and G. Britain, to bring about
a peace; that he might even desire
them, to sound their respective gov-
ernments on the subject; and add, that if
acceptable to both, he would formally
offer his mediation. But that if he
would, in the first instance, positive-
ly offer his mediation to the U. S.
before he should know whether it
be acceptable to either, and espe-
cially to G. Britain, his great ally
in the war against France, is, for
the reasons I have before stated,
highly improbable, and in my view
altogether incredible.

Let it be remembered, that our
administration do not pretend there
was any other offer of the Russian
mediation than that made by Mr.
Daschkoff, first verbally to Mr.
Monroe, on the 1st, 2d, 3d or 4th
of March, and "formally" in writ-
ing on the 8th. That it was on this
offer on which (for reasons hereaf-
ter to be given) the president ear-
gerly seized; and as he says in his
message "determined to avoid in-
termediate delays, incident to the
distance of the parties by a defini-
tive provision for the contemplated
negotiation," that is, by immedi-
ately appointing and sending his min-
isters Bayard and Gallatin to St.
Petersburg, there to join Mr. Ad-
ams, "with the requisite powers to
conclude a treaty of peace with the
persons clothed with like powers on
the part of G. Britain;" without
knowing whether G. Britain would
accept the Russian mediation, or
even whether it had been formally
offered to her government. And
where the president in his message
says, that "an offer was formally
communicated to him from his im-
perial majesty, the Emperor of Russia,
of his mediation"—however impos-
ing the language, and calculated to
induce the mass of readers to think
that the offer came directly from
the emperor himself—no more is to
be understood than that the offer
was formally made by the em-
peror's minister, Mr. Daschkoff,
probably influenced thereto in the
manner I shall presently mention.
The president's strong language in
the case furnishes no proof to the
contrary. We unfortunately know
to the dishonour and misery of our

country, that the president is capa-
ble of giving the sanction of his
name and of his authority to un-
founded representations whether his
own or his ministers; and of col-
ouring public transactions in such
manner as to deceive those who are
willing to be deceived, together
with multitudes of others who not
possessing the means of discovering
the truth, implicitly believe what-
ever men in such exalted stations
officially and roundly assert or art-
fully display.

In the case of the "arrange-
ment" before mentioned with Er-
skine, as I have already had occasi-
on to remark, Mr. Madison in a
public message to congress, prac-
tised an artifice which a man of hon-
our perfectly understanding the sub-
ject as he did, would have disdain-
ed to use; I mean his insinuating
that Mr. Erskine being a minister
plenipotentiary therefore he had au-
thority to negotiate and conclude a
special agreement! Mr. Madison
knew this was incorrect. Nay, in
communicating that "arrangement"
to Congress, he actually refers to
Mr. Erskine's "provisional instruc-
tions" from his government as the
authority on which he had agreed to
the arrangement! Here I desire it
may be particularly notified, that
the essential part of Mr. Erskine's
instructions, containing the *condi-*
tions on which alone he was authoris-
ed to make the "arrangement," were
previously communicated to our ad-
ministration; and they say, that if
it had been known that those were the
only ones on which he was authoris-
ed to make the arrangement, the
arrangement would not have been
made. Why? Because it was utterly
incompatible with those conditions.
Nevertheless Mr. Erskine became a
party to the arrangement; I should
say judging from my knowledge of
both parties, wheedled into it by
the cunning men with whom he had
to negotiate. Their excuse that Mr.
Erskine said and believed he had
sufficient authority to conclude the
arrangement will not avail them; be-
cause as I have before said, Mr. Ma-
dison knew it was his duty to demand
the evidence of that authority—the
instructions in full—seeing Mr. Er-
skine had no other powers to show.
And this duty was the more indis-
pensable after Mr. Madison had seen
that the instructions, so far as ex-
hibited, were irreconcilable with the
arrangement he desired.

With this *Erskine*-precedent before
our eyes, and without bringing into
view the many other instances of
artifice practised for a series of years
by which the people of the U. S.
have been deceived—it will be easy
to understand the intrigue by which
the Russian mediation has been got
up.

From the evidence I have exhib-
ited, I presume no one will questi-
on the correctness of the following
statement.

1. That early in January last Dr.
Logan recommended to Mr. Dasch-
koff the Russian minister at Wash-
ington, to use his influence with
Mr. Madison to restore peace be-
tween the U. S. and G. Britain; al-
though Mr. Daschkoff had no in-
structions to do it from his govern-
ment. Keeping this in mind.
2. I presume no candid man will
find any difficulty in believing the
fact next stated; that near the close
of that same month January, Mr.
Daschkoff did offer to Mr. Madison
himself, the interference of the em-
peror of Russia, as a mediator to
effect a peace between the U. S.
and G. Britain; telling him at the
same time, (as he had told Dr. Lo-
gan) that he had no instructions
from his government; but would
make the offer on his own risk. This
very declaration that he had no in-
structions, might be one reason why,
on this first unexpected overture,
Mr. Madison waved or rejected the
offer; as was stated in the Federal
Republican in the beginning of Fe-
bruary.
3. Seeing Mr. Daschkoff desirous
of bringing about a peace between
the U. S. and G. Britain, on the
28th of January, did unquestionably

offer the Emperor's mediation, al-
though he had no instructions from his
government to authorize it, there can
be no difficulty in believing him dis-
posed, though still uninstructed to re-
new that offer two months afterward,
on an intimation that of some mem-
ber or agent of the administration
that a renewal of the offer would be
acceptable. To this strong pre-
sumption add the positive testimony
I have exhibited that Mr. Daschkoff
himself assured the gentleman, my
informant, so late as the 6th of
March, that he had not received any
instructions to authorize the offer of the
mediation—and who can resist the
conclusion that the formal offer
from the Emperor of Russia of his
mediation, as set forth in the pre-
sident's message to congress was no
other than the offer of the Russian
minister without any instructions
from his government.

4. Bearing in mind that a crafty ad-
ministration had prevailed on the
good nature and facility of Mr. Er-
skine to agree to an arrangement vi-
olating his instructions (and contain-
ing besides a palpable insult on his
sovereign) what room is there to doubt
that the leading members of the
same administration, Mr. Madison
himself being still the principal, could
prevail on Mr. Daschkoff to renew
an offer once before made without
authority, when that renewed offer
could be supported by the plausible
appearance of conforming to the Em-
peror's own views?—Take it for
granted, that Mr. John Q. Adams
wrote from Russia, that on the 16th
of October last, the Emperor ex-
pressed to Lord Cathcart and him-
self, his willingness and desire to
become the mediator between Great
Britain and the United States (for
the Emperor's offer to them could,
in the nature of things, amount to
no more) and that they should com-
municate this to their respective
governments; & that the same were
accordingly communicated; still
this would authorize those govern-
ments only to answer that the Em-
peror's mediation would or would
not be acceptable. But such an ad-
ministration as ours would make much
more of it when it would promote the
accomplishment of their temporary
or permanent views. They would
say to Mr. Daschkoff, "You have
already manifested your good towards
the United States, in proposing the
mediation of your sovereign to effect
a peace between the U. States and
G. Britain, although you had no in-
structions for the purpose. And not-
withstanding you are still without
instructions, yet you can entertain
no doubt that it would be agreeable
to the Emperor, corresponding with
his generous and benevolent charac-
ter, to be the means of restoring
peace between the two nations to
whom he is the common friend.—
You are sensible too, how much the
interests of your own country will
be advanced by the success of this
measure, by the export of its pro-
ductions and manufactures which en-
ter so extensively into the commerce
and navigation of the United States,
and which we cannot obtain while
the war with G. Britain continues.
These are reasons which your good
sense and patriotism must have led
you to entertain. And to these im-
portant considerations we can now
add that by letters from Mr. Adams
it appears, that the Emperor, on the
16th of October, did express to him
and Lord Cathcart his desire to be-
come the mediator between the U.
States and G. Britain. Knowing now
the real wishes of the Emperor on
this subject, you can run no risk in
fulfilling them. On the contrary, a
formal offer of his mediation, which
we are ready to accept, will be an
evidence of your zeal to promote
his views and the interests of his em-
pire. Upon receiving that offer, we
will lose no time in appointing mi-
nisters to sail immediately to St.
Petersburg, to meet those which it
"must be presumed" will be appointed
on the part of G. Britain; for "no
adequate motives exist for her to pre-
fer a continuance of war with the
United States, to the terms on which
we are willing to close it." And it
is "to avoid intermediate delays, in-
cident to the distance of the parties"
that we "determine" at once to
make "a definite provision for the
contemplated negotiation." And

ther very weighty considerations will
have occurred to you, that a peace
with the United States will liberate
all the ships and troops of G. Britain
engaged in the American war, and
the monies necessary for their main-
tenance, to be employed in the
united efforts of Russia and Great
Britain against their common enemy."

After volunteering the mediation
of Russia who can doubt, when as-
sailed with such arguments enforced
with all the flattering arts of intri-
guers, that Mr. Daschkoff, though
remaining without instructions,
might be persuaded to make a for-
mal offer of the Emperor's media-
tion?

TIMOTHY PICKERING.
LETTER IV.
RUSSIAN MEDIATION.

The second question proposed to
be examined was, what motives might
induce the President to accept the
Russian mediation; whether he did
or did not know that Mr. Daschkoff
had not any instructions from his gov-
ernment to offer it?

About three months before the de-
claration of the war into which the
U. S. were last year wantonly precipi-
tated, congress empowered the
President to borrow eleven millions
of dollars, to defray any of the ex-
penses authorised by law, and for
which appropriations were made dur-
ing that session. This sum was suf-
ficient to pay but a part of the ex-
penses to be incurred on account of
the contemplated war; to provide
for which, the loan was in fact de-
signed. This was generally under-
stood; and hence the difficulty with
which the loan was effected; for un-
questionably the war was deprecated
by a great majority of the people of
the U. States; and by men of correct
information, sober reflection and
real patriotism, it was considered as
unnecessary unjust and ruinous.

The disasters and disgraces of the
war in its first year corresponded
with its injustice. And hence great-
er difficulties were to be apprehend-
ed, in obtaining the next loan. This
was for sixteen millions of dollars,
which, by a law passed just one
month before the Russian minister
formally, in writing, offered the me-
diation of his government, the Pre-
sident was authorized to borrow.—
Impressed with these increasing dif-
ficulties, some lure was necessary
to induce subscriptions to this great-
er loan; and no lure was so likely to
succeed as a prospect of peace. It
was thought that moneyed men, thus
looking to a speedy termination of
the war, under the powerful media-
tion of Russia, the ally of G. Bri-
tain and the friend of the United
States, would come forward and fill
up the loan. This very prospect,
with the assurance of the sincere
desire and endeavor of the adminis-
tration to make peace, was the rea-
son expressly assigned by one of the
great money lenders (as I was at the
time informed) for his taking a large
part of the loan. This lure, too,
was gilded by a premium of twelve
per cent: that is for every eighty-
eight dollars paid into the treasury
the lenders received a certificate for
one hundred dollars to be finally paid
them by the United States, together
with a yearly interest of six per
cent.

But how would a speedy peace ef-
fect the public loans? Such a peace
would confine within some practica-
ble limits the war debt; and thence
the money lenders would feel more
confidence in the promises of govern-
ment to repay the principal and in-
terest; but an indefinite war, which
might last ten, or even twenty years
(such as that now existing between
France and Great Britain) to be sup-
ported, like ours by loans, would so
awful the debt as to render its repay-
ment doubtful, and thereby put an
end to loans. Hence the import-
ance of holding up a prospect of
peace, and the eagerness with which
the Russian mediation seems finally
to have been entertained by the Pre-
sident.

But if the President really felt a
solicitude to make peace, this sug-
gests additional reasons for his em-
bracing the offer of the Russian me-
diation. Knowing, as he has always

* See letter of October 19, from J.
Smith Secretary of State, to Mr. Jack-
son.

known, during the whole of his own and Mr. Jefferson's presidency, that Great Britain was seriously and earnestly desirous to adjust all the differences between her and the United States, and to maintain a friendly and commercial intercourse with them, which the plain interests of both countries strongly require, and especially that she wished to avoid a war, he might hope that her government would now consent to make peace, though not directly offered but under the mediation of a friendly power; or if she refused that mediation, that he should be able to turn it to some account with the people of the United States, in the manner I have before intimated. But if Great Britain should accept the mediation, then he could with the better grace make the concession which he knows to be the indispensable condition of peace—admit the British claim to take, on the high seas, her own seamen from the merchant vessels of neutral nations; and of course from ours. Yet after the orders in council were revoked, he refused to discontinue the war because G. Britain did not abandon that claim. But it is possible, that mortified by the series of disgraces which have attended his military operations, alarmed at the enormous expenditures in carrying them on, at the difficulties in obtaining loans, and the certain discontents of the people under the heavy taxes which must be levied to pay only the interests of the millions and tens of millions already borrowed, and of the many additional tens of millions which the continuance of the war will render indispensable, for these reasons it is possible that Mr. Madison might have been willing to make peace, and desire to accomplish it under the mediation of Russia. He could then, as I have observed, with a better grace, yield the point relative to impressments; which he knows must be yielded, or the war never have an end. But the same concession or rather admission, 6 years ago, would have rendered practicable a settlement with G. Britain; and thus have prevented that train of evils which Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison have since wantonly and perfidiously brought upon our country; first by that gross imposture, the unlimited embargo, laid in December 1807, (which known facts and their own public documents authorize me to say was founded in falsehood, and which was intended to last as long as the French Emperor's Continental System, of which it was an efficient part), then by its foul offsprings the non-intercourse and non-importation laws; followed by the most distressing national calamity, War, which has destroyed what that political monster just mentioned had spared of our fisheries, our navigation and foreign commerce, and finally our coasting trade.

But their instructions to Mr. Monroe in 1804, and to Mr. Monroe and Mr. Pinckney in 1806 and 1807, expressly forbade their concluding any treaty with G. Britain, without a provision against impressments substantially as contemplated in those instructions; and these required, as the most favorable terms to be allowed to G. Britain, on this head, an express formal, treaty stipulation on her part not to take, on the high seas, any seamen or seafaring persons out of any vessel in the U. States.

Seeing, then, that this claim of Great Britain must be admitted to obtain peace, what apology, what excuse could Mr. Madison offer to the good people of the United States for making it one of the original causes of war, and the sole cause for continuing it, after the orders in council were repealed? The case admits of none—were peace to be obtained in a plain, direct negotiation with Great Britain. But if the claim were admitted in a negotiation conducted under the mediation of Russia, then the President might say:—“Having for the sake of restoring peace to our beloved country, accepted the mediation of the Russian Emperor, our great & good friend, and he having strongly advised us to yield that long contested point, by accepting the compromise which would satisfy Great Britain, and at the same time give security to our seafaring brethren; and seeing otherwise no end to the calamities of war—it was thought expedient, while it was in a degree necessary, to adopt the Emperor's advice, and thereby peace has been obtained.”—This leads me to consider the terms the President must have prescribed on this subject to his Commissioners Messrs. Adams, Bayard

and Gallatin; which will be the subject of my next letter.
TIMOTHY PICKERING.
September, 1813.

FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 8.—NOON.
LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The cartel ship Robert Burns, capt Parsons, arrived within Sandy Hook yesterday afternoon in 33 days from Liverpool, with 15 passengers, among whom are Mrs. Richardson and family, Mr. Williams, of Philadelphia, and two Mr. Jeffries, of do.

Capt. Parsons came up from the ship last evening, but did not bring up his letter bag nor any newspapers.

From Capt. Parsons we received the disagreeable news of the capture of the United States brig Argus, Captain Allen, by the British sloop of war Pelican, rating 18 guns, after an engagement of 20 minutes, and carried by boarding; and we lament to state, that Capt. Allen was mortally wounded, and died shortly after the Argus arrived at Plymouth.

The Argus had captured 21 British vessels, 20 of which were burnt and one manned.

Capt. P. further informed us, that Lord Walpole and two other Commissioners had gone to St. Petersburg, and it was reported at Liverpool, to meet Messrs. Adams and Bayard.

Capt. P. has London papers to the 27th of August inclusive, and the latest paper states, that hostilities had re-commenced between France and the Russian Allied Army, and that Austria had joined the Allies with 150,000 men.

The late gallant Capt. Allen was buried at Plymouth, with the honors of war.

The Robert Burns was boarded off the Hook, by the Plantagenet, razeed, and treated politely.

British defeat in Spain.
Lord Wellington had retreated to Pampulona, and on the 26th [July] a severe battle between him and the French was fought. The English occupied the heights and were covered by entrenchments. In this position they were attacked by the French and three times repulsed the assailants. At length the 50th regiment of the French forced the British works, and their general defeat ensued. The British loss is reported at 9,000 and the French 2,500.

From the London Courier, August 27.

Austria declares against France—renewal of the Armistice—renewal of Hostilities.
At length the great question is decided. The Armistice has been broken, and hostilities have been renewed too with the accession of Austria to the great cause. This most important intelligence was brought late last night by 2 Gottenburgh Mails, & a Mail from Heligoland. On the 10th, the six days notice of the renewal of Hostilities was given, and the determination of Austria was made known. On the 13th the whole Austrian army in Bohemia was put in motion, and the Austrian headquarters were removed to Prague. Of the first operations in Silesia, or on the Bohemian frontiers we have not yet received any details; but we have the French official account of the first actions near Hamburg.—Davoust, who as we said yesterday, had quitted Hamburg, and taken a position at Bergsdorff broke up from his cantonments on the 16th, and proceeded to attack the Prussians and Russians at Lauenburg. They were not in strong force, about 1400 men; but they had thrown up entrenchments, and had some artillery. The enemy stormed it on the night of the 18th and the Allies retired across the Stecknitz. Such is the French account—their success is probably exaggerated;—but even if it be not, it is not of much importance. We shall soon see in this quarter movements and operations of more consequence, if Davoust remain on the North of the Elbe. Meanwhile the Crown Prince is drawing near the Elbe. We have his first Bulletin, dated from Oranienberg, on the 15th, giving an account of the disposition of the army under his command. Great judgment seems to have been evinced in the choice of the positions;—in less than two days 80,000 men can be bro't in line. An attempt has been made during the armistice to take away the Crown Prince's life. On the 11th, whilst he was reviewing the some troops near Cuetzin, a shot was fired at him from one of the batteries—it fell within thirty yards of him without doing him any injury. His Royal

Highness called the French commandant before him, and consented to receive an apology for this violation of the truce, which no man will believe to be accidental.

A Harwich letter, from an intelligent correspondent, mentions a report of a severe battle having been fought on the 17th, the result of which was favorable to the allies—but the place where it was fought is not stated.

Of the amount of the force which the Allies can bring into the field, we have no precise account. One letter from Gottenburgh states Austria to have 150,000, Russia 200,000, & Sweden and Prussia 127,000—in all 477,000 men. The Russian force is exaggerated—the Austrian, and Swedish and Prussian force, is probably under rated.—Of the numbers Buonaparte can bring into the field we have no accurate information.—If we could credit the French papers they would be at least half a million. That they are large, we have no doubt, and large they ought to be to oppose the mighty hosts against him.

Nine thousand British troops reached Stralsund on the 6th, and 1200 more remained in Wingo Sound.

Two Danish flags of truce reached Heligoland before the packet sailed. One of them is reported to have brought the account of the rupture of the armistice, and the second to have brought some overtures to our Government. We doubt this second rumour.

HARWICH, Aug. 26. ten A. M.
“This morning arrived the King George packet, Captain King, and Lark packet, Captain Sherlock, both with mails and passengers from Gottenburgh, which place they left last Sunday, and they bring the gratifying intelligence of Austria having positively declared against France of which notice was given on the 10th and the armistice ceased on the 16th inst. Report further says that there was a severe battle on the 17th and that the result was favorable to the Allies.

“A Russian and Spanish Messenger with the great news have already arrived, and set off for London. Sylvester, the English Messenger, sailed in the Diana, Capt. McDonough from Gottenburgh, on the same day as the packet above mentioned, but is not yet arrived.

“Nine thousand British troops had reached Stralsund on the 6th inst. and about 1100 were lying in Wingo Sound.

“The Aukland packet, Captain Lyne, is arrived in two days from Heligoland, with dispatches brought thither by two Danish flags of truce, which almost immediately succeeded each other. The first is imagined to relate to the rupture of the armistice and the latter to overtures on the part of Denmark to this country.

“6 P. M.—The outward bound Baltic convoy, which passed this port on Sunday last, are now bringing up in the Rolling Grounds; the Diana packet not yet in sight.”

Another letter, same date.
“Arrived the King George packet, Capt. King, from Gottenburgh. Hostilities recommenced on the 17th. Austria has joined the allies.”

“The Aukland, Capt. Lyne, is just arrived from Heligoland, dispatched with the contents of a flag of truce, brought to that island from Denmark; but the utmost secrecy is observed from the other side.

“The Lark is also arrived from Gottenburgh; and the Diana is hourly expected from the same place, with Sylvester, the messenger, who left Stralsund on the 19th, and headquarters on the 17th inst. Austria is said to have joined the allies with 150,000 men—Russia to have in the field 200,000 men—and the Swedes and Prussians 127,000.”

Since writing the above we have received a third Gottenburgh mail, and Mr. Sylvester has arrived with the important despatches.

He left Reichenbach on the 13th. On the morning of the 11th, the Austrian declaration of war was announced, and passports were at the same time sent to the French plenipotentiaries. Buonaparte having returned no answer to the Emperor of Austria's ultimatum.

The Russian army immediately passed the frontiers at different points in several columns.

The Austrian declaration of war has not been received yet.

Lord Cathcart was getting into his carriage to leave Reichenbach as our messenger came away.

The Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia were at Prague, their united headquarters.

An article from Berlin of the 14th states, that the first operation in Silesia was the capture of Breslau by the French, who were afterwards driven from it by the allies, with the loss of 12 pieces of cannon. A great battle was expected in Lusatia about the 30th.

We have extracted the French account of the operations in Spain to the 27th, but not one word is said of the battles of the 28th and 30th: Soulz was expected to be in Victoria on the 21st ult. or 1st inst. He was on the 2d not only not in Victoria, but not even in Spain. Suchet is said to have gained a victory at Tarragona making 1500 prisoners, and taken all our cannon. No date is assigned for this victory. Lord W. Bentick was near Tarragona on the 1st.

THIRD GOTTENBURG MAIL.
BERLIN, AUG. 14.

It is reported though nothing official is known on the subject, that after the armistice had been denounced by Prussia, the French took Breslau, from which they were however afterwards driven with the loss of 13 cannon.

FRANKFORT, AUG. 10.
Letters from the Spanish frontiers bring the following accounts. Lord Wellington has again returned to his army in Pampluna, and on the 28th a severe battle was fought. The English occupied three heights which they had entrenched. The French were three times repulsed. The 50th regiment at length forced the position with that coolness and intrepidity which characterize that corps. The English loss, 9000 men; the loss of the French is estimated at 2500.

After the two assaults which the English made on the town of Sebastiano, and in both of which they were repulsed, and left the breaches and ditches filled with their dead; they remained very quiet on the 26th, but on the 27th, perceiving the progress made by the Duke of Dalmatia, they made preparations for raising the siege, and transporting their artillery into the harbour to put it on board their ships.

The brave soldiers of the garrison of St. Sebastian, who had repulsed them with so much vigour called out before day, under the command of Lt. Col. Lape, commander of the Mountain Yagers, and cut down every thing they found in the trenches. We counted 500 dead bodies, and 332 prisoners, among whom were 30 officers. It is believed that the Duke of Dalmatia will have entered Victoria on the 31st July, or 1st Aug. We may therefore estimate, that since our recommencing offensive operations, the loss of the English, Portuguese, and Spanish armies amounts to 20 000 men, out of which 8 or 9000 are English.

Another letter from that country contains as follows:

“The Duke of Albufera evacuated Valencia on the 5th July, leaving garrisons in the Citadel & Fort Saguntum. He passed the Ebro at Tortosa and arrived at Tarragona, where he had the good fortune of falling in with an army composed of one fourth English and the other 3 fourths Spaniards, which he put to flight. He made 1500 prisoners, took all their cannon, and wounded a great number of their men.

“General Graham the second in command of the English army is dead of his wounds.

“In the actions which took place on the 24th, 25th and 26th, the English and Spaniards had covered the different hills over which the French army had to pass, with entrenchments; all these works were carried by assault.

“The columns of the Basques which had joined the French army, and gone round a mountain, did the enemy great damage. The English were in full fight on all sides.

“The head quarters of the Duke of Dalmatia are expected at Victoria.”—[Altona Mercury, Aug. 10.]

HAMBURG, AUG. 19.
Yesterday, the 18th, the marshal Prince of Eckmuhl, broke up from his cantonments. The enemy was repulsed at all points, after having suffered a considerable loss; some prisoners were taken from him. The Danes behaved themselves extremely well. Last night the prince caused the 3 entrenchments which cover Lauenburg to be attacked. The 3d battalion of the 30th reg. of the line forced them with the bayonet, and the enemy retreated in confusion across the Stecknitz, leaving the trenches filled with his dead and wounded. The loss that he has suffered on the occasion must be considerable.

ADMIRAL COCKBURN'S
Expeditions make a flourish in the columns of the English prints. His first report to Adm. Warren, April 29, states that a detachment of marines and artillery, consisting of 155 men, proceeded with the boats of the squadron, under the direction of Lt. Westphal, first of the Marlborough, to French-town, on the Elk, where after a short resistance, they obliged the Americans to abandon that place, and their depots of stores, flour, cavalry equipments, &c. They likewise destroyed five vessels near that place. This service was performed with great gallantry, and only one seaman was wounded.

Adm. Cockburn's second report dated off Turkey Point, May 3, gives an account of the attack upon Havre-de-Grace, at the entrance of the Susquehanna. This place (says the account) had acquired importance from the American colours being hoisted on a lately erected battery. The attack was made in two divisions; one under the command of Lt. Westphal, and the other under Capt. Lawrence, of the Fantome. A warm fire was opened on the place at day-light by Capt. L.'s division, which was smartly returned from the battery for a short time, but which soon slackened, when Capt. L. effected a landing with the marines; the Americans withdrew from the battery, and took shelter in the town. Lt. W. got possession of the battery and turned the guns against the enemy, and thereby forced them to retreat with their whole force to the farthest extremity of the town, where they were pursued, and at length forced to take shelter in the woods. The gallant Lieutenant received a shot through the hand in the pursuit, but notwithstanding succeeded with the other in taking prisoner a captain of militia, an ensign and a few armed individuals were also taken, but the rest having penetrated the woods it was not deemed prudent to pursue farther, and therefore, adds Adm. Cockburn, “after setting fire to some of the houses, to cause the proprietors (who had deserted them, and formed part of the militia who had fled to the woods) to understand and feel what they were liable to bring upon themselves, by building batteries and acting towards us with so much useless rancor, I embarked in the boats the guns from the battery, and having also taken and destroyed about one hundred and thirty stand of small arms, I detached a small division of boats up the Susquehanna, to take and destroy whatever they might meet with it, and proceed myself with the remaining boats under Capt. Lawrence in search of a cannon foundry which I had gained intelligence of whilst on shore in Havre, as being situated about 5 or 4 miles to the northward, where we found it accordingly, and getting possession of it without difficulty commenced instantly its destruction, and that of the guns and other materials we found there, to complete which occupied us during the remainder of the day, as there were several buildings and much complicated heavy machinery attached to it. It was known by the name of The Cæcil, or Principio Foundry, and was one of the most valuable works of the kind in America; the destruction of it, therefore, at this moment, will, I trust, prove of much national importance. We have been on shore in the heart of the enemy's country, and on the high road between Baltimore and Philadelphia. The boats sent up the Susquehanna, destroyed the vessels and a flour store.—Ten taken and destroyed—50 guns and 130 stand of arms.

The third report Adm. Cockburn dates from Sassafras River, and it mentions successful attacks on George-town, Frederick-town, and another town situated up that river. At the two former much resistance was made, and in consequence the whole of the towns were destroyed except the houses of those who remained peaceably in them, and taken no part against us. The latter bitants of the other place met the Admiral at landing, to say that they had not permitted either guns or militia to be stationed there; that whilst there he should have with no opposition. The Admiral then entered the town with a guard, and ascertaining that there was no public property of any kind, or warlike stores, re-embarked leaving the people well pleased with the manner of their determination in the mode of receiving him. Admiral adds, “I also had a station from Charles-town, in

with East River, to assure that place is considered by your mercy, and that neither your militia shall be suffered to be in the upper part of the river have adopted similar measures, and there is now neither property, vessels nor warlike remaining in this neighborhood purpose returning to visit the light squadron to-morrowing.”

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 29, 1813.
TREMBLOUS BATTLE LAKE ONTARIO.
Extract of a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, dated
“Head-Quarters, Fort
Sept. 29, 1813.

“I enclose you a letter from Chauncey, which he put in hands the day before yesterday beg leave to add the following interesting detail.

“The commodore entered port on the 24th inst. with his squadron. On the 26th we received satisfactory information from New York, that on the day of the Commodore's arrival here (Friday) the British squadron was on the coast. This communication being made to the Com. he immediately ascertained the fact to his satisfaction, and on the 27th in the left port in quest of his antagonist. Yesterday morning his squadron descried near mid channel, this place and York, and about the latter place, and about discovered by the smoke of his vessels were occasionally loped, that he was closely followed and had the wind of the enemy were scarcely discernable. However, with the aid of our gunners, we distinctly perceived that the squadron was forced to lee towards the head of the lake, and continued without intermission until we lost sight of them on the 28th. The issue must therefore be decisive because the freshened, without any change of direction and the narrowness of the lake made it impossible for a detached party to escape by sea.

“I have no doubt the Commodore, but an apprehensive of our being superior to the British squadron, and the British Commodore is an officer not only of resolution but of great valour.

“If Commodore Chauncey survived, which I implore may be the case, we shall him mantled with glory, as yesterday beheld our flame and smoke of her abode.

A postscript to the above dated late in the evening:—“A flag was sent to the British on the lake last evening; the officer acknowledged the wind, and observed that he had been dismasted; this was from the heights of Lewis and it is believed it was George, by the Pike. A vessel, supposed to be the Wolf, bore relief of the crippled ship, and engaged the Pike, & they were sighted, covered with smoke, apparently about to board.”

“September 29th, 1813.
“M. We have not as yet heard from Chauncey; the utmost distance 50 miles to the end, but the wind is still adverse to his victory may be reached—I have sent out a boat to look for him; which is running has fallen back. It was visible the brunt of the engagement.”

Copy of a letter from Chauncey to the Secretary of the Navy, dated
U. S. ship Generals Pike
River, 25th
“After I had the honor of your letter on the 13th, I got locked the enemy when the wind blowing from the westward, the enemy could not move from their anchorage, and a change of wind, I perceived the possibility of running into harbor.

I remained but a few hours, and left it at the morning of the 13th. I arrived here until yesterday, and our course during the 13th I saw the smoke of the British vessels, and I wish to see the late.

With East River, to assure me that that place is considered by them as your mercy, and that neither guns or militiamen shall be suffered there, and as I am assured that all the places in the upper part of the Chesapeake have adopted similar resolutions, and there is now neither public property, vessels nor warlike stores remaining in this neighbourhood, I purpose returning to you with the light squadron to-morrow morning.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 6. TREMENDOUS BATTLE ON LAKE ONTARIO.

Extract of a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Sept. 29, 1813.

"I enclose you a letter from Commodore Chauncey, which he put into my hands the day before yesterday, and beg leave to add the following brief but interesting detail.

"The commodore entered this port on the 24th inst. with his squadron. On the 26th we received satisfactory information direct from York, that on the day of the Commodore's arrival here (Friday the 24th) the British squadron was on the opposite coast. This communication being made to the Com. he promptly ascertained the fact to his satisfaction, and on the 27th in the evening left port in quest of his antagonist. Yesterday morning his squadron was descried near mid channel, between this place and York, standing for the latter place, and about noon we discovered by the smoke in which his vessels were occasionally enveloped, that he was closely engaged and had the wind of the enemy, who were scarcely discernable. We could however, with the aid of our glasses distinctly perceive that the British squadron was forced to leeward towards the head of the lake, and the action continued without intermission until we lost sight of the stern-most of our vessels about 3 o'clock, P. M. The issue must therefore have been decisive because the breeze freshened, without any change in its direction and the narrowness of the lake made it impossible for the vanquished party to escape by any means.

"I have no doubt the victory is ours, but am apprehensive it has cost us dear; since the batteries of the enemy were superior to those of our squadron, and the British commander is an officer not only of desperate resolution but of great naval skill.

"If Commodore Chauncey has survived, which I implore heaven may be the case, we shall behold him mantled with glory, his ship yesterday beheld wrap in the flame and smoke of her batteries."

A postscript to the above letter, dated late in the evening, says— "A flag was sent to the British camp on the lake last evening; the receiving officer acknowledged we had the wind, and observed that a vessel had been dismasted; this was observed from the heights of Lewistown also, and it is believed it was the Royal George, by the Pike. A vessel supposed to be the Wolf, bore up to the relief of the crippled ship, and engaged the Pike, & they went out of sight, covered with smoke, and apparently about to board."

"September 29th, 8 o'clock, P. M. We have not as yet heard from Chauncey; the utmost does not exceed 30 miles to the end of the Bay but the wind is still adverse. I begin to fear his victory may have cost too dear—I have sent out several small craft to look for him; but the sea which is running has forced them back. It was visible the Pike bore the brunt of the engagement."

Copy of a letter from Commodore Chauncey to the Secretary of the Navy, dated U. S. ship General Pike, Niagara River, 25th Sept. 1813.

"After I had the honor of addressing you on the 13th, I continued to blockade the enemy until the 17th, when the wind blowing heavy from the westward, the enemy having run to Kingston, and knowing that he could not move from that place because of a change of wind, I took the opportunity of running into Sackett's Harbor. I remained but a few hours at the Harbor, and left it at day-light on the morning of the 13th, but did not arrive here until yesterday, owing to continual head winds, not having had our course during the passage. On the 15th I saw the enemy's fleet near the False Docks, but took no notice of him as I wish him to follow up the lake.

There is a report here and generally believed, that Capt. Perry has captured the whole of the enemy's fleet on Lake Erie. If this should prove true in all its details (and God grant that it may) he has immortalized himself and not disappointed the high expectations formed of his talents and bravery.

I have learnt from a source that can be depended upon, that we did the enemy much more injury in the encounter on the 11th than I had expected—I find that we killed Capt. Mulcaster of the Royal George and a number of his men and did considerable injury to the ship, as well as several of the other vessels. It is truly unfortunate that we could not bring the enemy to general action on that day, as I am confident that the victory would have been as complete as that upon Lake Erie. I however have the consolation to know that every exertion was used to bring him to close action. If we did not succeed it was not our fault.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
ISAAC CHAUNCEY
The Hon. Wm. Jones,
Sec'y of the Navy, Washington.

MARYLAND GAZETTE. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCT. 14, 1813.

At present there does not appear to be any doubt that Austria has joined the allies with a force so considerable that it will give them a decided advantage over their enemies the French. This every philanthropist, every friend of liberty and oppressed humanity must devoutly wish. Although Buonaparte, until lately, has appeared to march across the continent with the strides of a Colossus towards universal domination, yet there is scarcely any success, however trifling, that has crowned his efforts, that has not been hailed by some Democrats in this country, as the precursor of a favourable event—How they can be so blind to the ambitious objects of this man, after he has in the most flagrant wantonness of a breach of faith, violated the most solemn obligations of nations, and trampled upon the rights and dignity of this country, and still continue to chaunt hosannas to his success, appears at first view a little astonishing—But when we take a retrospective view of the conduct of our administration for a few years past, and compare it with the decorations they, as well as their friends have so often made, indicating the greatest friendship towards that nation, we may well suppose that every French victory affords them fresh cause of exultation.

We cannot but deplore the loss of the U. S. brig Argus, and the death of her brave and gallant commander, William H. Allen. He was with Decatur as first officer in the capture of the Macedonian, and for the bravery and skill shown on that occasion, he was promoted and given the command of the Argus. His career, although short, has been glorious.

ALLEGANY ELECTION.

We hear from Allegany that the election there has resulted in the choice of three democrats and one federalist, but that the election is void in consequence of the judges not having been legally qualified. Such is the report in Baltimore.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman dated Liverpool, 28th August, 1813.

"Before I left London I was pretty well satisfied, or rather I had very good authority for believing, that the mediation of Russia had been rejected by this government; but if that was the case it did not preclude the hope that a negotiation would be opened on the continent between our ministers and those of this country, now at or on the way to the head-quarters of the allied powers. But nothing official has transpired relative to the subject, and the result, if negotiation takes place, can only be matter of speculation and conjecture—But it is the general opinion, as far as I can collect it, that unless the American ministers are authorized to *admit very largely in the pretensions* (as they are called here) set forth in the president's message of May, *peace cannot be looked for.* I must still hope, however, that if our ministers are met at all, the happy result will show that they have not been hampered and tied down by instructions which require the settled prejudices and rules of nations to be altered upon abstract principles. But, after all, our concerns

of such minor importance to those which engage and almost engross this country, that it much depends on the events growing out of these more important interests as to when, and the temper in which, our propositions and claims may be entertained—The report is arrived to day of the rupture of the armistice, and of Austria having sided with the allies. If the news be true, all negotiation with the American ministers would probably be suspended for the great events which must in all probability speedily ensue.

"Postscript.—August 29.—The mail from London confirms beyond all doubt the rupture of the armistice, and the declaration of Austria against France. The notice was given by the allies the 10th instant, and Austria announced her declaration on the 11th. A great battle is supposed already to have taken place in Lusatia. Hostilities were begun by Darius near Hamburg on or about the 17th. I have seen the *Courier* detailing these events, which are officially known to the government, at least with respect to the main facts."

MARYLAND ELECTIONS. CHARLES COUNTY. Messrs. Stonestreet, Ford, Parnham, and Rogerson. (federalists) are chosen.

FREDERICK COUNTY. FEDERAL.

	J. H. Thomas	J. Thomas
Westminster	276	275
Taney-town	398	401
Emmetsburgh	206	205
Liberty	667	607
New-Market	332	329
Middle-town	369	368
Frederick-town	351	338
Buckey's	282	278
Creeger's-town	221	219
Total	3642	3020

DEMOCRATIC.

	Shelby	Cockey	Glendensuer
Westminster	489	489	492
Taney-town	224	226	230
Emmetsburgh	230	230	230
Liberty	244	247	245
Newmarket	180	179	178
Middle-town	560	563	560
Frederick-town	517	519	513
Buckey's	111	111	110
Creeger's-town	220	220	218
Total	2775	2784	2778

KENT COUNTY. FEDERAL.

	Lower district	Upper district	Total
Beddingfield	225	190	415
Frederick Boyer	222	183	405
Jervis Spencer	222	187	409
Joseph Brown, 4th	222	192	414

Wm. R. Steuart, 164 192 195 551
Wm. Moffet, 184 166 208 558
James Harris, 162 203 199 564
Benj. Massey, 132 188 169 549

WASHINGTON COUNTY. DEMOCRATIC.

	1751	1723	1721	1719
Frisby Tilghman,				
John T. Mason,				
Martin Kershner,				
Wm. Gabby,				

HARFORD COUNTY. DEMOCRATIC.

	Forward	Dallam	Maldby
Hall's Roads	395	406	397
Dublin	324	298	287
Marshall's	225	224	236
Belle-Air	284	270	267
Abingdon	175	177	183
Total	1404	1378	1370

A Jarrett, 82 69
88 65
186 191
169 131
110 78
782 584

CÆCIL COUNTY. DEMOCRATIC.

	William	Charles	Wm. S.	Total
Sheredine	549	83	98	730
Williams	548	80	93	721
Veazy,	564	81	99	744
Grooms,	551	80	94	725

Je. R. Evans, 180 315 242 737 1012
Luby, 174 313 245 732 1007
Hogg, 124 316 234 674 992
Robt. Evans, 176 316 240 732 1007

CALVERT COUNTY. FEDERAL.

	138	138	138	403
T. Reynolds,	96	171	138	403
T. Blake,	96	167	135	398
M. Taney,	83	171	136	390
S. Turner,	82	165	143	390

CAROLINE COUNTY. DEMOCRATIC.

	672	666	659	644
Saulsbury	672			
Culbreth	666			
Willis	659			
Boon	644			

TALBOT COUNTY. DEMOCRATIC.

	151	159	159	469
J. Bennet,	250	189	151	590
D. Martin,	249	189	157	595
Jno. Spencer,	250	190	145	585
S. Stephens, jr.	248	188	150	586

J. Caldwell, 182 183 201 151 717
E. N. Hambleton, 178 186 197 151 712
J. Seth, 180 180 196 155 711
A. Hands, 180 180 194 147 701

Lands for Sale.

The subscriber as trustee for the sale of part of the real estate of John Gwinn, Esq. deceased, will expose to Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 6th of November next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Mr. Jno. Fairbanks, at Elk Ridge Landing. Part of a tract of land called, "Addition to Semson," containing agreement to a survey thereof lately made, 102 acres. This tract lies between three and four miles from Elk Ridge Landing, and adjoins the land purchased by Mr. Richard Phelps, at the sale made by me in 1811.

Terms of sale. The purchaser to give bond to the subscriber, with approved security, for paying the purchase money with interest in three annual payments from the day of sale. Possession of the premises will be delivered on the day of sale.

THOMAS HARRIS, Jr.
Annapolis, October 14, 1813.

Ten Dollars Reward.

Abandoned from the subscriber on or about the 1st September last, an apprentice to the shoe-making business, named Thomas King, between 19 and 20 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender make; has a bold impudent look when spoken to, and a peculiar rolling of his eyes; light hair & good complexion—His clothing was light blue homespun when he absconded. The above reward will be paid to any person apprehending and securing said fellow in any goal in the state—and all reasonable expenses allowed for bringing him home. All persons are forewarned harbouring or employing said apprentice.

BENJAMIN SEWELL
Annapolis, Oct. 14.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, October 1st, 1813.
Thomas G. Addison (2) An. George Adams, near An. Francis Bird, Lydia Brian, Thomas Bicknell (2) Frederick Bunge, Francis Bird, A. A. county; Rev. G. B. Bitouzey, Wm. Bryant, Jas. H. Ballard (3), Patrick Barrit, John Bennet, Thomas Birch, Oliver Bird, Thomas A. Brooke, Valentine Buckley, John Brewer (2), An. Richard Curten, Thos. Cross, A. A. county; Wm. Carman, John Creagh, Mrs. Mary Clayton, Capt. Jesse Copeland, An. Mr. Duckett, Rev. Mr. Wm. Duncan, Joseph Davis, An. Daniel Emery (3), Joseph Eyeritt, An. Mrs. Elizabeth Franklin, A. A. county; Nathan Fuggerson, Stephen Fairfield, An. Wm. Green, Dorsey Glasgow, Wm. Gray, Rich'd. Gibson, Eleuder Griffin, The Clerk of A. A. county. Clement Holliday, John Hagerman, An. Thomas Hinton, Os. S. Harwood, Samuel Horner, A. A. county. Ensign George Johnson, Lt. Thos. Johnston, Stephen Johnson, An. Thos. Johnston, Wm. Kirby, An. Samuel R. Lusby, A. A. county; Lydia Lincoln, An. James Miller, Henry Murphy, Joseph Mace, Charles McCoy, Thomas Mitchell, Horatio M'Eldeary, Cornelius Mills, Ann Martin, Annap. Moses Orme, Charles O'Harrow, Henry Riddle, J. Riegles, An. Benj. Sewell, Regis Sparrier, Thomas Small, Richard Stirling, Henry Sabely, Richard Stockett, An. Mrs. Anna Thomas, Philip J. Thomas, West River; John Thompson, near An. Lt. George Vashon (2), Wm. Woodward, Henry Woodward, Hicks Waite, Wm. Wilkinson, John Munroe, P. M.

NOTICE.

Stage passengers can be furnished with Refreshments and Coffee at the half-way house between Annapolis and Baltimore, while the horses are changing, which time is fifteen minutes.

JOHN WELCH

POSTSCRIPT.

Office of the Albany Argus, Oct. 8.
GOOD NEWS
By this evening's mail the editor of the Argus has received the following highly important intelligence from the Post-Master at Utica.

OFFICE, OCT. 7, 10 P. M.
"I have this moment seen an officer from Sackett's Harbour—his informant me that com. Chauncey had arrived at the Harbour, and brought with him four schooners, which he had captured on the Lake, two of them were those he lost—they have 3 or 400 troops on board, 3 or 10 officers, among whom is Maj. Graat. Yours,
M. HITCHCOCK"

We learn by a passenger in the stage, that our troops from Fort George were off Oswego, in boats on Wednesday—they probably reached the harbour yesterday.
From comparing all our information, we are led to believe that Yeo, finding our troops embarked in boats, and that he could not molest them without fighting Chauncey, proceeded to the head of the Lake and embarked the force there, in order to proceed to Kingston to repel the meditated attack, and that on their way down the schrs. were descried and captured by his fleet.
Saturday Morning, Oct. 9.
The officer who gave the information to Mr. Hitchcock, is now in town. He confirms the capture of the schrs. and states that he saw them and counted the prisoners, 280 in number, being German troops, and among the finest in the British service.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman to the Editor of the Argus, dated Lewistown, Oct. 2.
"The situation of this frontier is as follows:
"There are about 300 militia at this place—they march down to Fort Niagara to-day and to-morrow, probably; there are at Fort George 700 regulars and 500 militia; at Fort Niagara, 100 regulars, and 400 militia, and on the frontier 400 Indians, and more following the whole under the command of Gen. McClure. Yesterday the troops sailed on an expedition, together with the fleet. About 4500 men embarked on board the ships and boats.
"On Tuesday last Chauncey came across Yeo—he had the wind of him but could not bring on a general action. The Pike sustained the fire of the whole British fleet for half an hour. Chauncey chased the enemy up the lake, to Burlington heights where the Wolf grounded under the protection of the batteries. The Pike was considerably injured in hull and sails, 28 men killed & wounded, no officers hurt. Several were killed by the bursting of a long 24. I was informed that at one time the Wolf was so much cut and injured that the whole British fleet had to surround her to save her from the Pike.
One schooner passed near the Pike, & hauled down her colors, but the commodore was so eager in pursuit, that he passed her for some of the rest of the squadron to take; but she escaped.
"Sir James may call this manoeuvring, but I call it running with a vengeance. I saw some deserters examined yesterday, who state that Proctor is within 40 miles of the British encampment here, on his way from Malden, and Harrison in close pursuit. The last part of this I doubt.
"The British squadron, it is believed, will embark the British army at the head of the lake, to counteract the movements of Wilkinson. In haste."
A Federal salute has been fired from the Hill, in consequence of the pleasing and important intelligence from Lake Erie.
"The schooner Pert, and Lady of the Lake, was left in pursuit of another of Sir James's schooners, and it was expected that they would overtake her.
In addition to the above letters from Brownsville, of the 4th inst. states that "Gen. Hampton had arrived at Odensburg with 4000 choice troops, and we have sent him a detachment of light dragoons with a number of pieces of artillery, and a great quantity of ammunition.
A letter from Buffalo of Oct. 8, says, "Gen. Wilkinson removed down the Lake in boats. No news from Harrison."

THE CAPTURE OF MALDEN.

Copy of a letter from Maj. Gen. Harrison to the War Department.
Head Quarters Amherstburg, September 23d, 1813.
"I have the honour to inform you that I landed the army under my command about 3 miles below this place at 3 o'clock this evening, without opposition, and took possession of the town in an hour after. Gen. Proctor has retreated to Sandwich with his regular troops and Indians, having previously burned the Fort, Navy Yard, Barracks and Public Store Houses—the two latter were very extensive covering several acres of ground. I will pursue the enemy to-morrow, although there is no probability of overtaking him, as he has upwards of 1000 horses, and we have not one in the army. I shall think myself fortunate to be able to collect a sufficient number to mount the general officers. It is expected here that Gen. Proctor intends to establish himself upon the River French, 40 miles from Malden. I have the honour to be, Sir,
W. H. HARRISON

Charles Town, Va.

PORT'S CORNER
AN OCCASIONAL ODE
Written for the Anniversary of the Lancastrian Institution
BY JAMES MONTGOMERY.

"Wisdom is the principal thing, therefore get wisdom; and with all thy getting, get understanding."
OF all that live, and move and breathe,
Man only rises o'er his birth;
He looks above, around, beneath,
At once the heir of heaven and earth:
Force, cunning, speed, which nature gave
The various tribes throughout her plan,
Life to enjoy, from death to save
—These are the lowest powers of Man.
From strength to strength he travels on;
He leaves the lingering brute behind,
And when a few short years are gone
Beyond the grave, with hopes sublime
Destined a nobler course to run,
In his career the end of time
Is but eternity begun!
What guides him in his high pursuit,
Opens, illumines, cheers his way,
Discerns the immortal from the brute,
God's image from the mould of clay:
'Tis knowledge—knowledge to the soul
Is power, and liberty and peace
And while celestial ages roll,
The joys of knowledge shall increase.
Hail to the glorious plan, that spread
This light with universal beams,
And thro' the human desert led
Truth's living, pure, perpetual streams!
Behold a new creation rise;
New spirit breath'd into the clod,
Where'er the voice of Wisdom cries,
"Man know thyself, and fear thy God!"
Sheffield, (Eng.)

ARREST OF THE
CHEVALIER DE ST. GERVAIS,
BY THE INQUISITION OF BARCELONA.
From Stockdale's History of the Inquisitions.

After dinner, I went to take a walk on that beautiful terrace which extends along the port, in that part called *Barcelonette*. The sides of this walk, which is named *Lanja* are adorned with fine buildings. I was tranquilly enjoying this delightful place and the serene evening of a fine day, wrapped in dreams of my projects, of my future destiny, and of the beautiful Seraphine. The sweetly pensive shades of twilight had begun to veil the face of the sky, when on a sudden, six men surrounded and commanded me to follow them. I replied by a firm refusal: whereupon one of them seized me by the collar; I instantly assailed him with a violent blow upon the face, which caused him to bellow with pain; in an instant the whole band pressed on me so closely that I was obliged to draw my sword. I fought as long as I was able, but not being possessed of the strength of an Anteus or Hercules, I was at last compelled to yield. The ruffians endeavoured to inspire me with respect and dread of them by saying that they were familiars of the holy office, and advised me to surrender, that I might escape disgrace and harsh treatment. I submitted to force, and I was taken to the prison of the Inquisition.
As soon as I found myself within the talons of these vultures, I began to ask myself what was my crime, and what I had done to incur the censure of this hateful tribunal. Have these jacobin monks, said I, succeeded to the Druids, who called themselves the agents of the Deity, and arrogated to themselves the right of excommunicating and putting to death their fellow-citizens? My complaints were lost in empty air.
On the following day a Dominican, shrouded in hypocrisy, and with a tongue of deceit, came to conjure me, by the bowels of Jesus Christ, to confess my faults, in order to the attainment of my liberty. "Confess your own faults first," said I to him, "ask pardon of God for your hypocrisy and injustice. By what right do you arrest a gentleman, a native of France, who is exempted from the jurisdiction of your infernal tribunal, and who has done nothing in violation of the laws of this country?" "Oh, Holy Virgin!" said he, "you make me tremble! I will go and pray to God in your behalf, and I hope he will open your eyes and turn your heart."
"Go pray to the devil," said I to myself, "he is your only divinity."
However, on that same day, Mr. Aubert, having in vain waited for me at the dinner hour, sent to the hotel to inquire about me. The

landlord informed him that I had disappeared on the preceding evening; that my luggage still remained in his custody, but that he was entirely ignorant of what was become of me. This obliging gentleman uneasy for my fate, made inquiries concerning me over the whole city, but without being able to gain the smallest intelligence. Astonished at this circumstance, he began to suspect that some indiscretion on my part might have drawn upon me the vengeance of the Holy Office, with whose spirit and conduct he was perfectly acquainted. He begged of the captain-general to demand my enlargement. The Inquisitors denied the fact of my detention, with the utmost effrontery of falsehood; but Mr. Aubert, not being able to discover any other probable cause for my disappearance, persisted in believing me to be a prisoner in the holy office.
Next day the familiars came to conduct me before the three Inquisitors. They presented me with a yellow mantle to put on, but I disdainfully rejected this satanic liveries. However, they persuaded me that submission was the only means by which I could hope to recover my liberty. I appeared, therefore, clad in yellow, with a wax taper in my hand, before these three priests of Pluto. In the chamber was displayed the banner of the holy office, on which was represented a gridiron, a pair of pincers, and a pile of wood, with these words: *Justice, Charity, Mercy*. What an atrocious piece of irony! I was tempted more than once to sing, with my blazing taper, the hideous visage of one of these jacobins, but my good genius prevented me. One of them advised me with an air of mildness to confess my sins—"My great sin," replied I, "is to have entered a country where the priests trample humanity under foot, and assume the cloak of religion to persecute virtue and innocence."
"Is that all you have to say?" "Yes, my conscience is free from alarm and from remorse. Tremble if the regiment to which I belong should hear of my imprisonment; they would trample over ten regiments of Spaniards to rescue me from your barbarity." "God alone is master; our duty is to watch over his flock as faithful shepherds; our hearts are afflicted at it; but you must return to your prison until you think proper to make a confession of your fault." I then retired, casting upon my judges a look of contempt and indignation.
As soon as I returned to my prison, I most anxiously considered what could be the cause of this severe treatment. I was far from suspecting that it could be owing to my answer to the mendicant friar concerning the Virgin and her lights. However, Mr. Aubert being persuaded that the Inquisition alone had been the cause of my disappearance, placed spies upon all my steps. One of them informed me that three monks, of the Dominican order, were about to set out for Rome, being deputed to the convent assembly which was to be held there. He immediately wrote to M. de Cholet, commandant at Perpignan, to inform him how I had disappeared, of his suspicions as to the cause, and of the passage of the three jacobins through Perpignan, desiring him to arrest them, and not to set them at liberty till I should be released.
M. de Cholet embraced with alacrity this opportunity of vengeance, and issued orders, at the gates of the town, to seize the 3 reverend personages. They arrived about noon in high spirits and with keen appetites, and demanded of the sentinel which was the best Hotel. The officer of the guard presented himself, and informed them that he was commissioned to conduct them to the commandant of the place, who would provide for their lodging and entertainment. The monks rejoiced at this lucky windfall, overflowed with acknowledgments, & declared they could not think of incommending the commandant. "Come, goodfathers, M. de Cholet is determined to do you the honors of the city." In the meantime he provided them an escort of four soldiers and a sergeant. The fathers marched along with joy, congratulating one another, and delighted with the politeness of the French. "Good fathers," said M. de Cholet, "I am
"A mendicant having come to his chamber with a purse, begging him to contribute something for the lights or tapers to be lighted in honor of the Virgin, he replied, "My good father the Virgin has no need of lights, she need only go to bed at an early hour." (St. Germain, Voyen Espagne, vol. 4, p. 183.)

delighted to have you in this city. I expected you impatiently. I have provided you a lodging." "Ah, Mr. Commandant, you are too good; we are undeserving." "Pardon me, have you not in your prison at Barcelona, a French officer, the Chevalier de St. Gervais?" "No, Mr. Commandant, we have never heard of any such person." "I am sorry for that, for you are to be imprisoned, and to live upon bread and water until this officer be forthcoming." The reverend fathers, exceedingly irritated, exclaimed against this violation of the law of nations, and then said that they resigned themselves to the will of Heaven, and that the commandant should answer before God and the Pope for the persecution which he was about to exercise against the members of the church. "Yes," said the commandant, "I take the responsibility upon myself, meanwhile you will repair to the citadel."
Now behold the three hypocrites in a narrow prison, condemned to the regimen of the Pauls and Hilaries, uttering the loudest exclamations against the system of fasting and the commandant. Every day the purveyor, when he brought them their pitcher of water and portion of bread, demanded whether they had any thing to declare relative to the French officer. For three days they persisted in returning a negative, but at length, the cries, not of their consciences but of their stomachs, and their weariness of this mode of life, overcame their obstinacy. They begged an interview with M. de Cholet, who instantly waited upon them.
They confessed that a young French officer was confined in the prison of the Holy Office, on account of the impious language he had held respecting the Virgin. "Undoubtedly he has acted wrong," said M. de Cholet, "but allow the Virgin to average herself. Write word to Barcelona to set this gentleman at liberty. In the interim I will keep you as hostages, but I will mitigate your sufferings, and your table shall be less frugally supplied." The monks immediately wrote word to give liberty to the accused Frenchman.
During this interval, vexations, impatience and weariness, took possession of my soul, and made me weary of life.—At length the Inquisition, reading their brethren's letter, perceived themselves under the necessity of releasing their prey. One of them came to inform me that in consideration of my youth, and of my being a native of France, the Holy Office had come to a determination to set me free, but they required me, for the future, to have more respect for La Madonna, the mother of Jesus Christ. "Most reverend father," replied I, "the French have always the highest respect for the ladies." Uttering these words, I rushed towards the door, and when I got into the street I felt as if I were raised from the tomb once more to life.

By His Excellency Levin Winder, Esq.
Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.
Whereas, on the night of the twenty-sixth day of August last, the Barracks of Sebastian Graf, Esq. of Frederick county, was burnt down, and there is reason to believe that some evil-disposed person set fire to the same: And whereas it is of importance that the perpetrator or perpetrators of such daring outrages should be brought to punishment—I have therefore thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a Reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, to any person or persons who shall discover the perpetrator of said offence, provided he be brought to justice.
Given in Council, at the City of Annapolis, under the great seal of the State of Maryland, this twentieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.
LEV. WINDER.
By his Excellency's command,
NINIAN PINNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

4x
To be published four weeks in the Maryland Gazette, Frederick Town Herald, and Plain Dealer.
Sept. 23, 1813.

NOTICE.
CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE,
September 20, 1813.
The stockholders of this Institution, will please take notice that the second instalment of FIVE DOLLARS, on each share of the Capital Stock, is required to be paid in, on or before the 25th day of November next. Those who hold powers of attorney to transfer stock, are requested to make the same before the payment of the above instalment.
By order of the Board,
J. STERETT, Cashr.
Sept. 30.

Notice is hereby given,
That a Petition will be presented to the General Assembly, at its next session, for a law to change the place of holding the Election in Election District No. 2, of Anne Arundel county.
September 17. 4sw.

NOTICE.
There will be a petition presented to the next General Assembly of this state for a road to commence at a landing occupied by the Messieurs Boones, on a creek called Deep Creek, that makes out of Magothy river, in Anne Arundel county, and to run from the said landing, along on the same tract of a large cart road, now used by the said Boones, and others, until it intersects the public main road, at the back of the Messieurs Boones peach orchard, that leads from Broad Neck up through the neighbourhood of Magothy river.
Sept. 16. 6w.

J. HUGHES,
Having succeeded Gideon White as Agent in Annapolis for the sale of
MICHAEL LEE'S
Family Medicines
So justly celebrated, in all parts of the United States, for twelve years past, has on hand and intends keeping a constant supply of
Lee's Anti-Billious Pills, for the prevention and cure of Billious Fevers, &c.
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, &c.
Lee's Infalible Aque and Fever Drops.
Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without Mercury.)
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal.
Lee's Persian Lotion for 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 counterfeiters, observe each article has on the outside wrapper the signature of MICHAEL LEE & Co. At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets containing cases of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted.

10 Dollars Reward.
On Monday the 20th September announced from the service of the subscriber, an apprentice lad, aged 20 years on the 13th of August last past, named John C. Richards, he is about 5 feet 11 inches high, of a swarthy complexion, dark eyes and hair, which curls on his temples, wide mouth, and thick nose, when speaking hastily has a small impediment in his speech, makes a tolerable general appearance when dressed; his clothing unknown, as he had a variety. Any person apprehending said apprentice, and bringing him to the subscriber, living in Annapolis, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges paid by
WILLIAM COE.
N. B. All persons are forewarned harbouring or employing said apprentice.
September 30. 2 W. C.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.
I hereby certify, that John N. Stockert brought before me the subscriber, as a stray trespassing on his enclosures, a BROWN MARE about 3 or 4 years old, and about 13 hands high; a star on her forehead. She paces, trots and canter. Given under my hand, one of the justices of the peace in and for said county.
JOSEPH WATKINS.
The owner is hereby requested to prove property, pay charges and take away.
JOS. N. STOCKERT.
Oct. 7, 1813.

A Bar Keeper Wanted.
A person qualified to discharge the duties of a Bar-Keeper, will meet with an eligible situation at the City Tavern, Annapolis.
Sept. 16. 5

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 Riots and Mobs in the City of Baltimore.
Together with the DEPOSITIONS
Taken before the said Committee.

Daily Federal Republican

At the commencement of the late session of congress, our readers will recollect, that the reporter for this paper was refused a seat among the stenographers on the floor of the House of Representatives.—By a subsequent resolution the Speaker was required to furnish seats for more stenographers, and they were by the same resolution all to be placed in the gallery. For some reason to us and to the public unknown, this resolution has never been complied with by the Speaker; of course we could not have a reporter in the house this session. Although, therefore, we have made every exertion that our disadvantageous situation would permit, to furnish our readers with the proceedings and debates of congress, yet many omissions have been inevitable, and these have in no measure been supplied by the lame and mutilated abstracts which have been published in the National Intelligencer. That Gazette is under the absolute control of the administration, and through evil report and through good report, must support the interests and measures of its masters. Hence it has happened that during the late session, although Gales is a stenographer, and has a seat provided on the floor, but very barren abstracts of the congressional business have been furnished, and almost every debate has been suppressed. The motive for this suppression may be discovered in the manner in which the debates have been conducted, & the issues of the most of them.—They certainly would never have raised the reputation of the majority in congress, or have tended to strengthen the administration among the people. The debates have been extremely interesting and upon the most important subjects. Bold truths have been freely spoken, the errors and vices of the administration have been unfolded.—But as our reporter was excluded, and as Gales has chosen to suppress the debates, all has been lost to the people. This evil must be remedied.—If Federal Reporters are excluded the floor, they must with other citizens enter the galleries. But under the resolution above alluded to, before the next session, we presume, new and additional accommodations will be provided for stenographers. And if there is a stenographer in the country competent to give the debates on all subjects in the house, he will be procured for the next session of Congress. It is our determination, if sufficient encouragement is afforded, to issue, besides our present publication, a daily paper during the session.

Facts and events are daily occurring at the seat of government, extremely interesting to all classes of society, and the earliest publicity should be given them through the country.
Those who are willing to patronize the Daily Paper, will send on their names without delay, post-paid. We have no other object in view but to serve the cause, to do which effectually it is necessary to keep pace with the Court Gazette, which scarcely ever issues, without containing some misrepresentation and deception to the injury of the people. The affairs of administration have become so desperate, that the practice of suppressing altogether or discoloring important information, and of frequently disseminating the boldest falsehoods, requires every effort to increase and strengthen the guards of truth, to counteract a system of organized deception and falsehood, destructive of the public morals, and aimed against the best interests of the nation. The Daily National Intelligencer is chiefly supported by Federal merchants, whose business requires constant and early information. If that information can be as readily derived from some other than the impure source now relied on, it is to be presumed there will be no hesitation in discontinuing patronage for mischievous print whose proprietors and directors are immediately interested in deceiving the public, to further the sinister views of an embarrassed ministry.

50 Dollars Reward.
Ran away from Solobria, 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 7 or 7 inches high, rather of a light complexion than the generally 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 Eastern county.
O. H. W. STUBBS.
Washington County, Sept. 16th, 1813. 5

IVOL. LXXI.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
CROWN-STRASSE, ANSBADEN.
Price—Three Dollars per Annum.
From the Boston Gazette
LETTER Y.
To the People of the United States.
The third question I propose to consider was, what terms of accommodation must have instructed commissioners, Messieurs Bayard, and Gallatin, to admit, on the subject of indemnities, as indispensable to the consent of the British government to make peace?
On the 16th of June, 1813, days before Congress passed for declaring war against Great Britain in the senate of S. moved to postpone the consideration of the bill to the 1st of October. In his speech part of this motion, he alleged causes for the war to be declared; and only alleged cause for which Madison now continues to Mr. Bayard said—
"The question as to the consent of our seamen did not insuperable difficulties. Braver contended for a right to American seamen. The claims, is to take her own found in our merchant service exercises the right in relation to private vessels. This never will nor can give up merchant flag was a sure proof to British seamen who sail it, the British navy must be manned by desertion; while chauts can and do pay a dollar every shilling a sailor can equal service of his country."
"Can it be expected then on which depends for its upon its naval strength, was a principle threatening the tion of its maritime power war of any duration, how astrous, will ever extort cession; she may as well arms in her hands, as to sell the bond of her ruin."
These sentiments of Mr. are forcibly expressed, a intelligent and impartial re subscribe to their correctness admit that duty and necessity of G. Britain that tain her claim of right to own subjects found on merchant vessels, although difficulty of distinguishing can from British seamen, may sometimes be mistaken. But this difficult Bayard remarks, is not in Eight months after they honor, the same congress remedy for the evil comp and a law was passed t under severe penalties, th ment of British seamen on public or private vessels. The provisions of the indeed general, declaring tal to employ on board or private vessels of the person except citizens, of colour, natives of the real object of the law provide against the emp British subjects, (the law take effect till after the of the war with Britain) alone prevented its being to them; for we had not have a like dispute al with any other nation; ence of language prec possibility of mistake. stoutly denying, for man right of G. Britain to tamen from our merch and making her occasion of that right one of t cases of the war, an case for continuing it, were unwilling to retract and by limiting the law union of British su from our vessels, tacitly give her right to take t federal provision were include them.
Whether the provisio are of themselves ad bled, I shall not now necessary; because

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

IVOL. LXXI.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1813.

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BY
JONAS GREEN,
CROWN-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

From the Boston Gazette.

LETTER V.

To the People of the United States.

The third question I proposed to consider was, what terms the President must have instructed his commissioners, Messieurs Adams, Bayard, and Gallatin, to propose or admit, on the subject of impressments, as indispensable to obtain the consent of the British government to make peace?

On the 16th of June, 1812, two days before Congress passed the bill for declaring war against G. Britain, Mr. Bayard in the senate of the U. S. moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill to the 31st of October. In his speech in support of this motion, he examined the alleged causes for the war proposed to be declared; and on the only alleged cause for which Mr. Madison now continues the war, Mr. Bayard said—

"The question as to the impressment of our seamen did not present insuperable difficulties. Britain never contended for a right to impress American seamen. The right she claims, is to take her own subjects found in our merchant service. She exercises the right in relation to her own private vessels. This right she never will nor can give up. If our merchant flag was a sure protection to British seamen who sailed under it, the British navy must be unmanned by desertion; while our merchants can and do pay a dollar for every shilling a sailor can earn in the naval service of his country.

"Can it be expected that a nation which depends for its existence upon its naval strength, would yield a principle threatening the destruction of its maritime power?—No war of any duration, however disastrous, will ever extort this concession; she may as well fall with arms in her hands, as to seal quietly the bond of her ruin."

These sentiments of Mr. Bayard's are forcibly expressed, and every intelligent and impartial reader must subscribe to their correctness, and admit that duty and necessity, requires of G. Britain that she maintain her claim of right to take her own subjects found on board our merchant vessels, although from the difficulty of distinguishing American from British seamen, the former may sometimes be mistaken for the latter. But this difficulty as Mr. Bayard remarks, is not insuperable.

Eight months after they had declared war, the same congress proposed a remedy for the evil complained of; and a law was passed forbidding, under severe penalties, the employment of British seamen on board the public or private vessels of the U. S. The provisions of the law were indeed general, declaring it unlawful to employ on board the public or private vessels of the U. S. any person except citizens, or persons of colour, natives of the U. S. But the real object of the law was, to provide against the employment of British subjects, (the law is not to take effect till after the termination of the war with Britain) and pride alone prevented its being confined to them; for we had not and could not have a like dispute about seamen with any other nation; the difference of language precluding the possibility of mistake. But after stoutly denying, for many years, the right of G. Britain to take her own seamen from our merchant vessels, and making her occasional exercise of that right one of the original causes of the war, and the sole cause for continuing it, our rulers were unwilling to retrace their steps, and by limiting the law to the exclusion of British subjects only from our vessels, tacitly acknowledge her right to take them, unless a special provision were made so to exclude them.

Whether the provisions of this law are of themselves adequate to its object, I shall not now enquire; nor is it necessary; because defects may

be supplied by treaty, pursuant to its eleventh section: whenever the president shall in good faith negotiate a peace.

Take the decided opinion of Mr. Bayard, above recited, in connexion with his uniform declaration to his friends, before his departure for Russia, that his instructions were such as to admit the making of a practicable treaty—that is, one which should give reasonable satisfaction to G. Britain as well as to the U. States—and we can make but one just inference—That he and his colleagues are instructed,—without denying the right of G. Britain to take her own subjects from our merchant vessels—to stipulate that if she will forbear to exercise that right—or, in other words, if she will cease to take any persons (her enemies excepted) from the merchant vessels of the U. S. on the high seas or elsewhere without her own jurisdiction, the U. S. will make effectual provisions to prevent any British subjects from being employed in the public and private vessels of the U. S. which provisions may be prescribed in the treaty. This stipulation being offered, G. Britain, it is expected, will on her part agree and stipulate, that such provisions being made, and for so long time as they shall be rendered effectual in practice, she will forbear to take any persons (her enemies excepted) from the merchant vessels of the U. States.

Although the British government may entertain some doubts relative to the efficacy of the provisions for excluding her seamen from the vessels of the U. S. yet it is to be presumed they will consent to make the experiment. And this difficulty being overcome, it will certainly be practicable to make a treaty on all other points adapted to the interests of both countries. That the terms will be as advantageous to the U. S. as were attainable before our hostile disposition towards her had been long and uniformly displayed; before we had made direct war on her manufactures and commerce, and an embargo, non intercourse and non importation laws; and before we had declared war in form, and insidiously attempted to take forcible possession of her territory and to seduce her subjects from their allegiance; is hardly to be expected. Yet as she never sought, but wished to avoid this war; as peace will enable her to apply her sea and land forces now employed in America to other purposes more useful to herself and the world; and as it will again open our ports to her marine, and restore that vast and active commerce which formerly existed and was so highly beneficial to both countries; it may be confidently expected that the terms of peace and commerce acceptable to her will not be acceptable to the people of the U. S.

4. Having stated what must be the essential condition of a peace with G. Britain, I am now to show that it was as well known to our administration six years ago, as at the time when the mission to Russia was instituted, that Great Britain would not, and consistently with her safety, could not relinquish the right (the like right belonging to us and every other maritime nation) of taking her own seamen found on board neutral merchant vessels on the high seas; especially the merchant vessels of the U. S. on board of which many thousands (probably not less than 15 or 20) were employed, when Mr. Jefferson's deceitful embargo was imposed, which set them and twice as many of our own seamen adrift. But Mr. Jefferson, the secretary of state Mr. Madison cordially co-operating with him, obstinately persisted in denying that right, and in demanding a relinquishment of the practice under it, as the indispensable condition of a treaty with G. Britain.

I have already alluded to the instructions given to Mr. Monroe in 1804, and to him and Mr. Pinkney in 1806, on the subject of impressments. They were enjoined to insist on a relinquishment of the practice of impressment from our merchant vessels on the high seas, and without the jurisdiction of Great Britain, without which their negotiation was

to be at an end. But those ministers found the attainment of this object impracticable. The Lords Holland and Auckland were the British commissioners duly authorised to treat with them; and of the dispositions of those noblemen and of the whole British ministry and nation in general, towards the U. S. Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney bear very honourable testimony. They say—"The temper which the British commissioners have obviously brought to the negotiation, corresponding with that which has been manifested towards the mission by those who had official stations here, as well as by the public in general, is as friendly and respectable to our government and country as could be desired." Mr. Fox, always distinguished as the friend of the U. S. was at that time prime minister. Under these circumstances then, if ever, was the concession demanded to be expected,—but all the efforts of our ministers to that end were fruitless.

On the subject of impressment (says Monroe and Pinkney) it was soon apparent that they (the British commissioners) felt the strongest repugnance to a formal renunciation or abandonment of their claim to take from our vessels on the high seas, such seamen as should appear to be their own subjects; and they pressed upon us with much zeal, as a substitute for such an abandonment, a provision that the persons composing the crews of our ships, should be furnished with authentic documents of citizenship, the nature and form of which should be settled by treaty; that those documents should completely protect those to whom they related; but that subject to such protections, the ships of war of G. Britain should continue to visit and impress on the main ocean as heretofore. The British commissioners supported and enforced their objection to an abandonment of their claim on the same strong ground that Mr. Bayard took in his speech before quoted. They said—"If they should consent to make our commercial navy a floating asylum for all the British seamen who, tempted by higher wages, should quit their service for ours, the effect of such a concession upon their maritime strength, on which G. Britain depended, not only for her prosperity but her safety, might be fatal."

In their letter to Mr. Madison of Nov. 11, 1807, Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney mention the ground on which G. Britain claimed a right to take by force her seamen from on board the merchant vessels of other powers on the high seas: "that as the high seas were extra-territorial, the merchant vessels of other powers navigating there, were not admitted to possess such a jurisdiction as to protect British subjects from the exercise of the king's prerogative over them;" and that prerogative was stated to be "his right to require the service of all his seafaring subjects against the enemy."

This was the result of an investigation of the subject by the proper law officers of the crown, as stated in their report delivered to Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney on the 5th of Nov. 1806. The next day (say they) Lords Holland and Auckland "stated explicitly, but in a very conciliating manner, that it was not in their power to adopt an article in the spirit of their project; which required that the vessels of the U. S. should protect their crews; that the board of admiralty and the crown officers in Doctor's Commons, (the high court of admiralty) had been consulted, and were all united, without exception, in the opinion that the right of their government in the case in question, was well founded, and ought not to be relinquished." The British commissioners added, that under such circumstances, no ministry would be willing to make the relinquishment, "however pressing the emergency might be."

Thus situated, Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney and the British commissioners again met, and came to

* Monroe and Pinkney's letter of Sept. 11, 1806, to Mr. Madison.

the main question, "should the negotiation cease?" The British commissioners expressed an earnest desire that it should not. And Monroe and Pinkney, prompted by a desire to provide substantially (seeing they could not prevail to have it done formally by an express article in the treaty) for the security of our seamen against impressments, listened to a proposition of the British commissioners, communicated in a note under their hands, by the order of their government, which, with all the circumstances connected with it, place the security of American seamen against impressments on such grounds as satisfied Mr. Monroe and Mr. Pinkney. They say "we persuade ourselves that by accepting the invitation which it gives, and proceeding in the negotiation, we shall place the business almost, if not altogether, on as good a footing as we should have done by treaty, had the project which we offered them been accepted." Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney I doubt not were also influenced to the acceptance of this provision by the manifest sincerity of the British government, and the good will of the public in general towards the U. S. which were pledges for the beneficial operation of that provision, until some other, completely effectual, could be devised. But Mr. Monroe seems then not well to have understood the true character of his old master; and neither he nor Mr. Pinkney suspected at that time, that Mr. Jefferson did not desire any treaty with G. Britain; and that he required a treaty stipulation against impressments, and a *sine qua non*, (an indispensable condition) knew that the British government would never agree that on the high seas the flag of the U. S. should protect British seamen sailing under it against the rightful claims of their own country. But this must be the subject of another letter.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.
Sept. 1813.

LETTER VI.

5. I shall now offer those reasons which induce the belief that the demand made by Mr. Jefferson and his faithful adjunct, Mr. Madison, that the British government should relinquish their claim to take their own seamen from our merchant vessels, was persisted in on purpose to prevent the conclusion of a treaty with Great Britain; instead of which they chose embargo, non-intercourse, non-importation and war.

In my last letter I quoted the observations of Mr. Bayard on the subject of impressments. I shall now recite his opinion on the subject of this letter, expressed in his speech in the senate on the 14th of February 1809. Mr. Bayard has for many years been a member of Congress, is perfectly well acquainted with our public affairs, and has ever been distinguished for his abilities and discernment. For these reasons, (although the most discerning may sometimes err) his opinions and observations would merit great attention. But I rather quote his sentiments at this time because he has been selected by president Madison for one of his commissioners to negotiate a peace and treaty with G. Britain, of which the question of impressments constitutes the most prominent article; for on its decision will depend the restoration of peace, or a continuance of the war.

Speaking of the treaty negotiated with G. B. by Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney, and concluded on the 31st December 1806, Mr. Bayard says—"Your commissioners who negotiated the treaty, found that it was impracticable to obtain the cessation of the principle relative to impressments for which they contended; and upon their own responsibility, to their great honor, to preserve the peace of the two countries, accepted assurances from the British ministry, which in their opinion, and I have no doubt, in fact, would have effectually removed the abuses of which we complain. Mr. Bayard then recites a part of their letter of Nov. 11th, in which they express their opinion of the efficacy of the informal arrangements they had accepted for the security

of our seamen, confirmed by frequent conferences with the British commissioners on the policy their government had adopted on that subject. Mr. Monroe and Mr. Pinkney then add—"It is proper to observe, however, that the good effect of this disposition, and its continuance, may depend in a great measure, on the means which may be taken by congress hereafter, to check desertions from the British service. If the treaty is ratified, and a perfect good understanding produced between the two nations, it will be easy for their governments by friendly communications, to state to each other what they respectively desire, and in that mode to arrange the business as satisfactorily as it could be done by treaty." Mr. Bayard then remarks—"Such was the policy upon which our commissioners were wisely disposed to leave this delicate affair.—And would to God, that our president wishing as sincerely as his friends profess for him, to accommodate differences between the two countries, had as prudently agreed to the arrangement made for him by his ministers! What has been the consequence of this excessive anxiety to secure our seamen? Why, that your service has lost more sailors in one year of embargo, than it would have lost in ten years of impressment. But, sir, in this lies the secret—a secret I will dare to pronounce—Your President never meant to have a treaty with Great Britain. If he had intended it he would have taken the treaty of the 31st of Dec. 1806. If he had intended it he would never have fettered the commissioners with *sine qua non* which were insuperable. It was an invariable article in the instructions, to form no treaty unless the claim to search merchant vessels for deserters was utterly abandoned: This was never expected; and at the arduous crisis at which it was insisted upon, it was impossible to expect it."

In another part of his speech, Mr. Bayard says—"To me it has always appeared that your president was taken by surprise when he found the British treaty laid at his door. His instructions to his ministers precluded the possibility of a treaty and it never entered into his head that they would have been daring enough to conclude a treaty against his orders. But the ministers having obtained what they considered the substance, disregarded the form, and sent a treaty as little looked for as desired."

To this statement of facts, with the reasoning thereon, the force of which it will not be easy to resist, might be added a series of other facts all concurring to show Mr. Jefferson's aim to have been not to close but to widen the breach between the U. States and Great Britain—the ultimate and natural consequence of which has been war. But these I omit; and shall content myself with repeating here what I before published. Mr. Jefferson's own confession to a gentleman of my acquaintance who pressed him on the necessity of a treaty of commerce and friendship with G. Britain; and to whom (apparently to put an end to his importunity) Mr. Jefferson answered—"In truth I do not wish to have any treaty with G. Britain"—or in words of that import.

But it may be asked, why should Mr. Jefferson be so averse to a treaty with G. Britain?—A former friend of his lately expressed to me his opinion, that it arose "from his fear of the overwhelming power of Buonaparte."—More than five years ago it occurred to me that Mr. Jefferson's ruinous measures might be influenced by that dishonorable passion, "By false policy (I remarked) or by inordinate fears, our country may be betrayed and subjugated to France as surely as by corruption." And it is an unquestionable fact that in 1807, Mr. Jefferson expressed his opinion (I believe with little reserve) that Great Britain would soon sink under the weight of her national debt and the arms of Buonaparte.—One reason he assigned why he desired no treaty with her was, "that before a treaty could be ratified with G. Britain, she might cease to be an independent nation." If this furnishes some apology for his conduct,

treaty with her, it gives us a contemptible idea of his sagacity and knowledge as a statesman in which his partisans think him most profound. I, however, am not singular in believing him, as a politician, to be alike visionary and unprincipled. But if in 1807, he supposed, as he said, that G. Britain would soon cease to be an independent nation, why did he, after rejecting Monroe's and Pinkney's treaty, order the negotiations to be renewed? Why did Mr. Madison, writing by his discretion, mention "the conciliatory sentiments of the President, and his sincere desire that no circumstances whatever might obstruct the prosecution of experiments for putting an end to differences which ought no longer to exist between two nations having so many motives to establish and cherish mutual friendship?" Why repeat the sentiments soon after, and express the President's "earnest desire to establish the harmony of the two nations on a proper foundation?" His known hypocrisy will account for any of his professions. Visionary as he is, it is not very credible that in 1807 he could think that G. Britain would in a few short months be a province of the French Empire. At the same time he might imagine that the unreserved avowal of that opinion would satisfy his friends and others that he was wise and prudent in slighting the falling power of Britain: while in every way he sought the favor and friendship of the G. Napoleon whose ambitious views, and aim at universal empire Mr. Jefferson's public measures were eminently calculated to promote.

Mr. Jefferson had not forgotten the resentment of France, in the time of the Directory, against the government of the U. States, then in the hands of Washington, for daring to make a treaty with her hated rival, although its objects were only to adjust what remained unsettled of our revolutionary disputes, to put an end to those which had arisen and grown out of the French revolution, and to place our commerce and intercourse on a more secure, beneficial and friendly footing! This fair and honest and necessary treaty appear to Frenchmen, or Frenchmen affected to consider it so extraordinary, that they called it "inconceivable treaty;" and the whole band of French partisans in the U. States, the friends of Jefferson, set up the hue and cry against it; first to prevent its ratification—afterwards to prevent its being carried into execution. Mr. Jefferson seems to have determined, (by avoiding a treaty with G. Britain) not to hazard the recurrence of that resentment, and its effect on his own standing with his adherents, who appeared, and still appear to wish success equally to imperial as to republican France; and to rejoice as heartily at the conquests of her tyrant, overwhelming republics and kingdoms in his march to universal dominion, and consequently to the slavery of the world—as the victories of the People of France, when in the early period of their revolution their efforts were pointed to the establishment of a free government, and we hailed her as a sister republic. A demonstration, by the way, that the noise about liberty, and the high pretensions to exclusive republicanism, are merely a mask to cover their own party views and unprincipled ambition.

But although Mr. Jefferson was thus careful to avoid a formal treaty with G. Britain, and therefore rejected the one concluded by Monroe & Pinkney—yet, at that time he appeared willing to skulk behind the very provisions of that treaty as an informal arrangement. He was not himself then prepared, or he believed the people of the U. States not quite ripe for the adoption of Buonaparte's Continental System; ten months more elapsed before he ventured on the experiment by his unlimited embargo. Therefore, in answer to Monroe and Pinkney's letter of Nov. 11, 1806, in which they communicated their informal arrangement (before described) relative to impressments, and little expecting they would dare to conclude a treaty without an explicit, formal treaty stipulation against impressments—Mr. Madison communicated to those gentlemen the President's determination on the subject: "The President has with all those friendly and conciliatory dispositions which produced your mission, and pervade

* Letter of March 13, 1807, to Monroe and Pinkney, written only three days after the official receipt of their treaty at Washington, and its rejection by Mr. Jefferson.
† Letter of May 20, 1807.

your instructions, weighed the arrangement held out in your last letter, which contemplates a formal adjustment of the other topics under discussion, and an informal understanding only on that of impressments;" and then stated the result of his deliberations, that it did not comport with the President's views of the national policy, that any treaty should be entered into with the British government, which did not include an article providing for the case of impressments. Mr. Madison added—"The President thinks it more eligible under all circumstances that if no satisfactory or formal stipulation on the subject of impressment be attainable, the negotiation should be made to terminate without any formal compact whatever; but with a mutual understanding founded on friendly and liberal discussions and explanations, that in practice each party will entirely conform to what may be thus informally settled."

This letter of Mr. Madison's was dated the third of Feb. 1807: But Monroe & Pinkney had actually concluded and signed their treaty on the last day of December, 1806.—And as Mr. Jefferson chose to send it back, there was an end of it, and all "mutual understanding" about it.

A most interesting inquiry remains—Where and how shall peace be obtained? This I may consider in another letter.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.
September, 1813.

From a Plymouth (Eng.) paper of August 24.

CAPT. ALLEN'S FUNERAL.

On Saturday last, the 21st, was interred with military honors, Wm. Henry Allen, Esq. late commander of the U. S. sloop of war Argus, who lost his left leg in an action with H. M. sloop of war Pelican, J. F. Maples, Esq. Captain, in St. George's Channel, the 14th instant, whereof he died in Mill Prison Hospital, on the fifteenth following.

PROCESSION.

Guard of Honor.
Lieut. Col. of Royal Marines, with two companies of that corps. The Captains, Subalterns, and Field Adjutant (Officers with hat bands and scarfs.)

Royal Marine Band.
Vicar and Curate of St. Andrew's.
Clerk of ditto.

The HEARSE,
With the Corps of the deceased Captain,
Attended by eight seamen of the Argus, with crape round their arms, tied with white crape ribbon.

Also, eight British Captains of the Royal Navy, as Pall Bearers, with hat bands and scarfs.
Capt. Allen's Servants in Mourning.

The Officers late of the Argus, in uniform, with crape sashes and hat bands, two and two.

John Hawker, Esq. late American Vice Consul, & his Clerks.

Capt. Pellowe, Commissioner for prisoners of war.

Dr. McGrath, Chief Medical Officer at Mill Prison Depot.

Captains of the Royal Navy in port, two and two.

Followed by a very numerous and respectable retinue of Inhabitants.

The procession left Mill Prison at 12 o'clock. The coffin was covered with a velvet pall, and upon that the hat and sword of the deceased were laid. On the coffin being removed to the hearse the guard saluted; and when deposited in the hearse, the procession moved forward, the band played the "Dead March in Saul." On their arrival near the church, the guard halted and clubbed arms, single files inward, through which the procession passed to the church, into which the corpse was carried, and deposited in the centre aisle, whilst the funeral service was read by the Rev. Vicar, after which it was removed and interred in the south yard (passing through the guard in the same order from east to the church) on the right of Mr. Delphy, Midshipman of the Argus, who lost both of his legs in the same action, and was buried the preceding evening.

Capt. Maples' account of the capture of the Argus, dated on board the Pelican, at St. David's Head, Aug. 14, addressed to Admiral Thornborough.

I have the honor to inform you, that in obedience to orders to me of the 12th instant to cruise in St. George's Channel, for the protection

of the trade, and to obtain information of the American sloop of war. I had the good fortune to board a brig, the master of which informed me that he had seen a vessel apparently a man of war, steering to the N. E. and at 4 this morning I saw a vessel on fire, and a brig standing from her, which I soon made out to be a cruiser; made all sail in chase, and at half past 5 came alongside of her (she having shortened sail and made herself clear for an obstinate resistance) when after giving her three cheers, our action commenced, which was kept up with great spirit on both sides 43 minutes, when we lay along side, and were in the act of boarding, when she struck her colors. She proves to be the United States sloop of war Argus, of 360 tons, 19 twenty four pound carronades, and two long twelve pounders; had on board when she sailed from America, (two months since) a complement of 149 men, but in the action 127, commanded by Lt. commandant W. H. Allen, who, I regret to say, was wounded early in the action, and has since suffered amputation of his left thigh.

No eulogium I could use would do sufficient justice to the merits of my gallant officers and crew (which consisted of 116); the cool courage they displayed, and the precision of their fire, could only be equalled by their zeal to distinguish themselves; but I must beg leave to call your attention to the conduct of my first lieutenant, Thomas Welsh of Mr. W. Granville, acting master; Mr. Wm. Ingram, the purser who volunteered his services on deck; and Mr. Richard Scott, the boatswain.

Our loss, I am happy to say, is small—one master's mate, Mr. William Young, slain in the moment of victory, while animating by his courage and example, all around him; and one able seaman, John Kiteray, besides five wounded, who are doing well; that of the enemy I have not been able to ascertain, but it is considerable; her officers say, about 40 killed and wounded.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed)
J. F. MAPLES, Commander.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 14. CHAUNCEY'S SUCCESS.

By the Steam-Boat this afternoon, we have ample confirmation of the gallant and successful conduct of Com. Chauncey on Lake Ontario. The British are unquestionably beaten, and materially crippled in their operations. Yet we understand they have got back to Kingston, and without any troops. The army under Gen. Wilkinson had arrived at Sackett's Harbour.

From the Albany Argus of Oct. 12. CHAUNCEY'S LATE CRUISE.

Hand-bills were issued from this office on Friday evening and Saturday morning, containing the most authentic information we had received on the subject; since which the editor of the Argus has had the pleasure of conversing with one of the officers of the Pike, who has obligingly communicated the following interesting particulars.

On the 28th Sept. our squadron sailed from Fort George, in pursuit of the enemy, whom they descried next day in the direction of York, and immediately gave chase towards the head of the Lake, our squadron being to windward. About 1 P. M. the Pike, being the van ship, and outailing the rest of the squadron, commenced an action with the enemy, at half gun-shot, and sustained his fire singly for 2 hours, before our other ships came up. The schr. Simcoe, the enemy's stern vessel, struck her colours; but the commodore's anxiety to pay his respects to Sir James, induced him to leave her for others of our squadron to take possession of, and she escaped. About 4 o'clock the enemy bore away and came to anchor near the shore, under the guns of Burlington heights. The Commodore apprehensive of getting aground, the wind blowing a gale directly on shore, deemed it not prudent to follow; he therefore beat up to Fort George, off which place he anchored on the morning of the 1st.

The Pike had 3 men killed and 19 wounded by the bursting of a 24 pounder, and 1 killed and 4 wounded by the fire of the enemy. But one shot passed through her hull, though several struck. The injury done to the enemy appeared to have been considerable. The Wolfe had her main and mizen-topmasts shot away, and the Royal George lost

her fore-topmast. One of our schrs. lost a mast in the gale.

On the 3d Oct. the squadron having repaired damages, and seen the army pass down our shore in about 300 boats, proceeded against the Knight of the Lake. He was descried on the 4th, by the sight of during the night. On the morning of the 5th, com. Chauncey, suspecting the enemy had one down the Lake immediately crowded all the False Ducks with an intention of cutting off his retreat to Kingston. At 2 P. M. 3 sail were descried ahead; the Pike and Sylph immediately cast off the 2 schrs. they had in tow, and gave chase, leaving the rest of the squadron under the command of Capt. Crane, of the Madison. On nearing the enemy there were discovered to be 7 sail, viz. 5 schooners, a sloop and gun-boat. The schrs. were captured without resistance; the sloop was abandoned and set on fire by the enemy and the gun-boat run on shore.

Our squadron arrived at Sackett's Harbour on Wednesday morning, with the five prize schooners, each carrying one gun, except the Growler, which carried 2, and having on board 259 men, of De Rottenbergh's regiment, maj. Grant, aid to De Rottenbergh, and 48 other prisoners, making a total of 308. The enemy's schrs. were on their way from the head of the Lake to Kingston.

We trust that this news is only the precursor of more brilliant achievements upon the frontiers.

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 15. DISPATCHES From Commodore Chauncey.

The Steam-Boat arrived at New-York on Wednesday evening, with a Lieutenant of the Madison, and dispatches from Com. Chauncey; who had returned to Sackett's Harbour, having brought in 4 schooners, with about 300 German troops taken from the enemy.

It is understood that a partial action took place at the head of the Lake, in which both the Pike and Wolf, received some damage—it was also reported that Sir James Yeo had returned to Kingston.

WASHINGTON, OCT. 15.

Lt. Forrest, of the navy, arrived in this city on Sunday last, with the flags of the six vessels taken from the British by Com. Perry, in the glorious action on Lake Erie.

PERRY'S VICTORY.

Extract of a letter from a naval officer now at Erie to his friend in this city, dated 7th October, 1813.

Had I been able, I should before now have sent you some particulars of the action of the memorable 10th Sept. As we have not many letter writers in our squadron, the public will have to put up with the Commodore's "round unvarnished tale," which however is very well told. All the fault I find with it, that he himself is too much in the back ground.

In no action fought this war has the conduct of the commanding officer been so conspicuous or so evidently decisive of the fate of the battle, as in this. When he discovered that nothing further could be done in the Lawrence, he wisely removed to the Niagara, and by one of the boldest and most judicious manoeuvres ever practised decided the contest at once. Had the Niagara shared the fate of the Lawrence, it was his intention to have removed to the next best vessel, and so on as long as one of his squadron continued to float. The enemy saw him put off, and acknowledge that they fired a broadside at him. With his usual gallantry he went off standing up in the stern of the boat; but the crew insisted on his sitting down. The enemy speak with admiration of the manner in which the Lawrence bore down upon them. She continued her course so long and so obstinately, that they thought we were going to board them. They had a great advantage in having long guns. Many of our men were killed on the birth deck and in the steerage, after they were taken below to be dressed—Midshipman Laub was of this number. One shot went through the light room, and knocked the smiff of the candle into the magazines; the gunner happened to see it immediately and extinguished it with his hand—two shot passed through the magazine; two through the cabin; three or four came into the ward room—but I believe only one went

quite through, and that passed a few inches over the surgeon's head as he sat in the cockpit. Our short guns lodged their shot in the bulwarks of the Detroit; where a number of them now remain. Her bulwarks however, were vastly superior to ours, being of oak and very thick. Many of their grape shot came through ours. They acknowledge that they threw combustible matter on board of us, which set our sails and rigging on fire in several places. I am clearly of opinion that they were better manned than we were. They had a much greater number—they had veteran troops—their men were all well. We had as motley a crew as ever went to sea; and our vessels looked like hospital ships.

During the whole of the action the most complete order prevailed on board the Lawrence—there was no noise, no bustle, no confusion—as fast as the men were wounded, they were taken below and replaced by others—the dead remained where they fell until the action was over. Capt. Perry exhibited that cool, collected, dignified bravery, which those acquainted with him would have expected. His countenance all the time was just as composed as if he had been engaged in ordinary duty. As soon as the action was over he gave all his attention to the securing of the prisoners, and to the wounded on both sides. Captain Barclay declared to one of our officers, several days after the action, that Capt. Perry had done himself immortal honour by his humanity and attention to the wounded prisoners. The action was fought on Friday—we got into harbour next day. On Sunday all the officers on both sides who fell, were buried on South Bass Island, at Put-in-Bay, with the honours of war.

I am sorry to inform you that midshipman Claxton died of his wound this morning. There were two Indian Chiefs on board the Detroit. The 2d lieutenant informed me that as soon as the action became general, they ran below.

From the Northern Centinel of Oct. 1. The following is said to be an accurate list of the British officers, killed and wounded, in the battle of the 10th of September, near the head of Lake Erie.

- Ship Detroit, 19 guns.
Capt. Barclay, commander of the squadron, severely wounded.
- Lieut. Garland, killed.
- Capt. Charlotte, 17 guns.
Capt. Phinix, killed.
- Lieut. Stores, severely wounded.
- Ship
Lieut. Marines, killed.
- Lieut. Hunter, 10 guns.
- Lieut. Signal, commander, severely wounded.
- Brig
Lady Prevost, 13 guns.
Lieut. Bucken, severely wounded.
- Lieut. Rolette, severely wounded.
- Sch. Chippewa, 1 gun.
Midshipman Campbell, slightly wounded.
- Sloop Little Belt, 3 guns.
Lieut. Brimar, (Provincial Officer.)
- Lieut. Inglis, the only navy officer who escaped uninjured.
- Total number of guns, 65.
Total number of guns on commodore Perry's squadron, 54.

ARGUS AND PELICAN.
We have taken some pains to ascertain the relative force of these vessels—the following is the result:

- ARGUS.
16 24lb. carronades, 2 long 9's.
Burthen 340 tons.
- PELICAN.
20 32lb. carronades, 2 long 9's.
1 fore-castle swivel.
Burthen 485 tons.

Our information respecting the Pelican is from a gentleman of veracity who was on board and saw her guns. [Democratic Press.]

Anne-Arundel County, SC
I hereby certify, that John N. Stockett brought before me the subscription as a BROWN MARE about 3 or 4 years old, and about 13 hands high; a star on her forehead. She paces, trots and canters. Given under my hand, and the justices of the peace in and for the county.
JOSEPH WATKINS.
The owner is hereby required to prove property, pay charges and remove any. JOS. N. STOCKETT
Oct. 7, 1815.

MARYLAND GAZETTE
ANAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCT. 15, 1815.
Maryland Federal.
If the decisions of preceding elections can have any effect in settling the question at this time, and are willing to be governed by themselves, there can be no doubt that the next Executive of this State will be the next Executive of this State. The four federal candidates from Allegany county, which the political character of the State has returned, by a majority of judges of election as duly elected the next general assembly. That in one of the districts the much irregularity, that the judges under the solemnity of the oath themselves compelled, from the duty of their office, to vote that had been given in this and this left the federal candidate a very considerable majority. Of the six judges, however, who sign these returns, but returns of three democrats and one republican, as if all the votes taken in the district had been strictly legal. It is not, perhaps, on the record any case analogous to this respect, but there are several cases that have been settled on some principle which must be a legislature in this case, that can remain as to the result of termination. No longer ago than a case not dissimilar to now under consideration, and same county, came before a governor and council, and that it would be setting a dangerous precedent to admit collateral testimony aside the returns of the election. Whether this decision, correct, is left with the public after a statement of the case before them has been given. Election of sheriff for Allegany county, and 534 votes to Thurland; but in making out the District No. 4, the clerk wrote of Wm. B. Dawson instead of Dawson, which gave Pollard of 115 votes. The clerk in making oath, that Wm. R. Dawson, and that Thomas Dawson, and that Thomas Dawson, the votes had been given, and one vote was given to Wm. neither did he believe that each person in Allegany county having procured this decision, as also deposited the clerk, as also deposited Annapolis, and laid his case executive, and they decided mentioned, they could not in the returns, and gave Pollard the number of the two candidates in force in this decision, we do not we will state for the information of our readers, that Pollard is a democrat, and the other a federalist. We charge the then executive proper motives in that he was the same principle, which in that case, we certainly would be willing to admit that is nearly parallel. It is to be found in the records of the legislative assembly, number session, 1804, that was held in the 8th district of the county, by reason of two of the judges and the other candidates that were elected by a democratic majority. It is reported, that by the election for Allegany county, that Upton Bruce, a democrat, and Jno. H. Bayard, a republican, were the candidates for the said county. Bayard is also returned, but that it appears by the records, that Upton Bruce had 320 votes, and Jno. H. Bayard 320 votes.

MARYLAND GAZETTE

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCT. 21, 1813.

Maryland Federal.

If the decisions of preceding legislatures can have any effect in settling the elections at this time, and democrats are willing to be governed by rules they themselves have laid down on former occasions, there can be no doubt that the next Executive of this state will be Federal. The four federal candidates from Allegany county, which decides the political character of the state, have been returned, by a majority of the judges of election as duly elected to the next general assembly. It seems, that in one of the districts there was so much irregularity, that the judges acting under the solemnity of an oath felt themselves compelled, from the nature and duty of their office, to reject the votes that had been given in this district, and this left the federal candidates a very considerable majority. Two out of the six judges, however, would not sign these returns, but returned of themselves three democrats and one federalist, as if all the votes taken in each district had been strictly legal. There may not, perhaps, be on the records of the state any case analogous to this in every respect, but there are several so high that have been settled upon the same principle which must govern the legislature in this case, that no doubt can remain as to the result of their determination. No longer ago than last year a case not dissimilar to the one now under consideration, and from the same county, came before a democratic governor and council, and they decided it would be setting a dangerous precedent to admit collateral testimony to set aside the returns of the judges of election. Whether this decision were correct, is left with the public to judge, after a statement of the case that came before them has been given. In the election of sheriff for Allegany, 554 votes were given for Wm. R. Dawson, and 534 votes to Thomas Pollard; but in making out the returns for District No. 4, the clerk wrote the name of Wm. B. Dawson instead of Wm. R. Dawson, which gave Pollard a majority of 115 votes. The clerk in this district made oath, that Wm. R. Dawson had 41 votes, and that Thomas Pollard had 41 votes, and that, through hurry, the name of Wm. B. Dawson was written instead of Wm. R. Dawson, for whom the votes had been given, and that not one vote was given to Wm. B. Dawson, neither did he believe there was any such person in Allegany county. Dawson having procured this deposition of the clerk, as also depositions of the judges who presided at the election, of the mistake which had occurred, came to Annapolis, and laid his case before the executive, and they decided as above-mentioned, they could not interfere with the returns, and gave Pollard a commission. Whether the political character of the two candidates had any influence in this decision, we do not know; but we will state for the information of our readers, that Pollard is a democrat, and the other a federalist.—We do not charge the then executive with any improper motives in that business, but the same principle, which they laid down in that case, we certainly expect they would be willing to admit in another that is nearly parallel. It is to be found in the records of the proceedings of the legislature of November session, 1804, that no election was held in the 4th district of Charles county, by reason of two of the judges being sick and the other absent; and the candidates that were returned by the judges of the other districts, were declared, by a democratic house, to have been duly elected. The committee of elections for the same year, likewise reported, "that, by the return of the election for Allegany county, it appears that Upton Bruce, Benj. Tomlinson and Jos. H. Bayard, are duly elected judges for the said county, & Jesse Tomlinson is also returned as duly elected; but that it appears by the said returns, that Upton Bruce had 337 votes, Benj. Tomlinson 320 votes, John H.

Bayard 320 votes, and Jesse Tomlinson 300 votes;—That Jos. Simkins and George Rizer had 315 votes each, that Joseph Cressap had 314 votes, and Thomas Cressap had 311 votes"—and submitted it to the consideration of the House. It will be seen that there were four candidates who had a greater number of votes than Jesse Tomlinson, yet the house declared him as duly elected, but upon what grounds is not to be found among their votes and proceedings.—All to be seen, is a sweeping resolution, declaring Jesse Tomlinson duly elected and returned a delegate from Allegany county.

Of the Saint Mary's election, of which a great deal has been said by the democrats, there can be no difficulty, for the judges complied with every requisition of the law. The levy court of that county did not displace the old judges of election, and agreeably to an act made and provided for such cases, they were authorized to act until a new appointment should take place. The law in which all the acts regulating elections were consolidated, was passed in January, 1806; and this expressly provides, "that between the first Monday of April and the first Monday of August next thereafter, the justices of the levy courts shall appoint three persons for each election district, resident therein, who, or a majority, or any one of whom in case of the non-attendance of the other two, shall be judges or judge of the election for such district, from the time of their appointment until a new appointment." If the judges neglect to attend at the time and place appointed for holding the election, they shall, (says the law) forfeit fifty dollars for every such neglect, unless prevented by sickness, or other cause sufficient to satisfy the court before whom a prosecution therefor shall be heard, tried and determined. The law likewise provides that a justice of the peace may hold an election where no judges attend, or that the voters may elect, by ballot, three persons to act as judges, in case there is no justice of the peace present, who are vested with the same powers for that election as if they had been appointed by the levy court. We need not, therefore, give ourselves any trouble at all about the elections in those counties where the democrats say there has been sufficient irregularity to set them aside, for we find, that in every instance they complain of, the judges have acted up to the spirit as well as the letter of the law.

COMMUNICATED.

On Tuesday the 7th of September, departed this life, after a short illness, at his residence near Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, JOHN WEEMS, in the 77th year of his age, late a resident of Anne-Arundel county, Maryland. He was an honest man, and his loss will long be deplored by his children and friends.

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.—EXTRA. Saturday, Oct. 16th, 12 o'clock A. M. We lose no time in laying before our readers the following heart-cheering intelligence.

Extract of a letter from General Harrison to the Department of War. Headquarters, Sandwich, U. C. 30th Sept. 1813.

SIR, Gen. Proctor has with him, 475 regulars of the 41st and Newfoundland regiments; 60 of the 10th regiment of veterans; 45 dragoons; and from 600 to 1000 Indians. Some deserters who left him the night before last, give the latter as his number. The citizens of Detroit suppose the former to be correct.

The Ottawas and Chippewas have withdrawn from the British, and have sent in three of their warriors to beg for peace, promising to agree to any terms that I shall prescribe. I have agreed to receive them upon condition of their giving hostages for their fidelity, and immediately joining us with all their warriors.—The Wyandots, Miamies, and the band of Delawares, which had joined the enemy, are also desirous to be received upon the same terms.

The celebrated Chief Main Pock is at the head of the hostile band on the Detroit side of the Strait.

Tecumseh heads that which remain with the British. The inhabitants of Detroit who were in daily communication with them, make the former from 1000 to 1200. Their object in dividing their force was to make a night attack upon the part of the army which crossed over to Detroit, or that which remained on this side, by a junction of their force some miles above.

A detachment of the army, and some of the vessels of war, will set out for the reduction of Mackinac and St. Joseph's in a few days.

I have the honor to be, With great respect, Sir, Your obedient servant, WM. H. HARRISON. Hon. John Armstrong, Secy of War.

Extract of a letter from General M'Arthur to the Secretary of War. Detroit, Oct. 6, 1813.

You have no doubt been advised by the commanding General, that Malden and this place were abandoned by the enemy previous to the arrival of our army, and that all the public buildings, &c. were destroyed. On our arrival at Sandwich my brigade was ordered across the river to disperse some Indians who were pillaging the town, and to take possession of this place. Information was received that several thousand Indians had retired a small distance into the woods, with instructions to attack Gen. Harrison's army on its passage, for the purpose of retarding its progress, consequently my brigade was left behind to garrison this place.

Since Gen. Harrison's departure five nations of Indians, viz. the Ottoways, Chippeways, Potawattemies, Miamies and Kickapoos, who were but a few miles back, have come in for peace, and I have agreed that hostilities should cease for the present on the following conditions: "They have agreed to take hold of the same tomahawk with us, and to strike all who are, or may be, enemies to the United States, whether British or Indians." They are to bring in a number of their women and children, and leave them as hostages whilst they accompany us to war. Some of them have already brought in their women, and are drawing rations.

I have just received a note from Gen. Harrison, advising that he had last evening overtaken Gen. Proctor's force and had gained a complete victory; that all the principal officers, General Proctor excepted, were in his possession, which no doubt ends the war in this quarter.

I have the honor, &c. DUNCAN M'ARTHUR, Brig. Gen. U. S. Army.

HEAD QUARTERS, Near Moravian Town, Thames, 80 miles from Detroit, October 5, 1813.

SIR, I have the honor to inform you, that by the blessing of Providence, the army under my command has obtained a complete victory over the combined Indian and British forces under the command of General Proctor.

I believe that nearly the whole of the enemy's regulars are taken or killed; amongst the former all are the superior officers, excepting gen. P. My mounted men are now in pursuit of them. Our loss is very trifling. The brave colonel R. M. Johnson is the only officer of note whom I have heard of wounded; he badly, but I hope not dangerously.

I have the honor to be, &c. WILLIAM H. HARRISON. Gen. John Armstrong, Secretary of War.

PLATTSBURGH, OCT. 9.

Our intelligence from the army is to Wednesday noon, at which time the troops were encamped at the Four Corners in Cateaugay about 40 miles west of this place.

On Friday last week, one of the pickets of Gen. Hampton's army was attacked by a party of Indians, supposed to consist of about 100. Considerable firing ensued, in which a subaltern, said to be Lieut. Nash, of the 33d, and a private was killed, and one man wounded. The Indians were observed to carry off several of their party, whom it is believed were killed or severely wounded.

Gov. Prevost, with about 1000 troops were credibly informed, has passed down from Kingston into the lower province.

The mass of the militia from 16 to 30 are called out. Capt. Mahew, who commands a party of Indians at Odeltowa, has been into Champlain several times

since Gen. Hampton left the North. He came out with about 40 Indians and Canadians, the forpart of this week. He says the Yankees killed 2 of his Indians. We have at this time 5 or 600 troops at the north. Part of them are the riflemen under Col. Clark.

The British have two row galleys, of 40 or 50 feet keel, completed on this Lake, they carry 2 24 pounders each.

A detachment of the 10th regiment arrived here in the steam-boat yesterday.

Two row galleys are building here; they will be ready for service in a very few days.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 16.

COM. DECATUR'S SQUADRON

Capt. Rockwell, of the schooner Beaver, who arrived this morning from Connecticut river, states, that on Tuesday, Com. Decatur's squadron had moved down the Thames below the bar, and were ready to embrace the first opportunity to put to sea. The British blockading squadron consisted of five sail—one 74, one razer, 2 frigates, and a sloop of war. A part of this squadron were at anchor in Gardner's Bay, and the remainder were off New-London light-house.

The British government schooner Holly, it is said, has arrived at Lynhaven Bay, with despatches to Sir J. B. Warren.

THE TICKLER.

This morning two citizens of this place received sentence pursuant to their conviction for circulating the Philadelphia Tickler in this city; one in poor health and with a family in low circumstances, to be imprisoned 7 days in the city prison, and pay the costs of prosecution; and the other to pay a fine of 100 dollars to the state; both stand committed till the money is paid.

Public Sale.

Will be offered to public sale, on the premises, on Tuesday the 23d November next, if fair, if not the next fair day, all that part of

A Tract of Land

Called White's Hall, in Anne-Arundel county, the present residence of Joseph Hopkins, containing about 215 or 20 acres. This land is fertile, and well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, and tobacco; plaster of Paris acts well on it. There is a comfortable dwelling house, with a handsome meadow before the door, and a fine orchard, on this farm. A further description is thought unnecessary, as it is expected that whoever wishes to purchase will view it previous to the day of sale. The terms of sale will be accommodating to a punctual purchaser. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Mr. Gerard Hopkins, living on the premises, will shew the same to any person inclined to purchase.

RICHARD SNOWDEN, October 21.

Public Sale.

The subscriber being about to remove from the city of Annapolis, will sell at vendue, on Friday next, the 22d instant, at the Vine-yard, near Annapolis, at 10 o'clock A. M.—Three cows, and a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

He will likewise offer at vendue, at his residence in Annapolis, on Saturday the 23d, at 10 o'clock A. M. some excellent Mahogany Furniture, Fancy Chairs, &c. &c.

SAT. CLARK, October 21.

ANNAPOLIS & WASHINGTON STAGE.

The subscribers propose running a line of stages from this city to Washington and Georgetown, to commence on the first Monday in November next.

The stage will leave Crawford's Hotel in Georgetown, every Monday and Friday morning at 6 o'clock, and arrive in Annapolis at 3 o'clock P. M. Returning—will leave Parker's Tavern, Annapolis, at 6 A. M. every Tuesday and Saturday, and arrive at Crawford's at 3 P. M.

The proprietors are determined to spare neither pains nor expense in this establishment, and respectfully solicit encouragement from the public.

Fare of passengers, four dollars, with the usual allowance of baggage. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

WM. CRAWFORD, ISAAC PARKER, Oct. 21, 1813.

An Overseer Wanted.

The subscriber wants an Overseer for the ensuing year. No one need apply who cannot bring the best recommendation.

Application to be made to James Cheston in Baltimore, or to the subscriber.

ANN CHESTON, West River, Oct. 16, 1813.

NEW GOODS.

H. G. MENROE,

Has just received an assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, consisting of American and London Superfine second and Coarse Cloths, Cassimeres, Velvets and Corda, Flannels, Moleskin and Coatings, Rose Blankets from 7-4 to 12-4, Striped do, Carpets and Carpeting, Russia and Irish sheeting, Marseilles Quilts, 3-4 7-4, and 9-4 Irish Diaper, Shirting Cotton, Irish and German Linen, Silk, Cotton, Worsted, and Yarn Hosiery, Silk, Kid, and Beaver Gloves, Ribbons, White and Coloured Florence, White Satin, Together with many other articles in the Dry Good line.

ALSO Ironmongery, Stationary and Groceries, All of which is offered for sale on accommodating terms.

LIKewise Loaf, Lump, and Piece Sugars, For Cash, at the Factory Prices. Annapolis, Oct. 21.

Lands for Sale.

The subscriber as trustee for the sale of part of the real estate of John Gwion, Esq. deceased, will expose to Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 6th of November next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Mr. Jos. Fairbanks, at Elk Ridge Landing.

Part of a tract of land called, "Addition to Samson," containing agreement to a survey thereof lately made, 102 acres. This tract lies between three and four miles from Elk Ridge Landing, and adjoins the land purchased by Mr. Richard Phelps, at the sale made by me in 1811.

Terms of sale. The purchaser to give bond to the subscriber, with approved security, for paying the purchase money with interest in three annual payments from the day of sale.—Possession of the premises will be delivered on the day of sale.

THOMAS HARRIS, Jr. Annapolis, October 14, 1813.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, October 1st, 1813.

Thomas G. Addison (2), An George Addams, near An Francis Bird, Lydia Brian, Thomas Bicknell (2) Frederick Bunge, Francis Bird, A. A. county; Rev. G. B. Bitouzey, Wm. Bryant, Jas. H. Ballard (3), Patrick Barrit, John Bennet, Thomas Birch, Oliver Bird, Thomas A. Brooke, Valentine Buckley, John Brewer (2), An. Richard Curten, Thos. Cross, A. A. county; Wm. Carman, John Cressap, Mrs. Mary Clayton, Capt. Jesse Copeland, An. Mr. Duckett, Rev. Mr. Wm. Duncan, Joseph Davis, An. Daniel Emery (3), Joseph Everitt, An. Mrs. Elizabeth Franklin, A. A. county; Nathan Fuggerson, Stephen Fairfield, An. Wm. Green. Dorsev Glasgow, Wm. Gray, Rich'd. Gibson, Eleuder Griffin, The Clerk of A. A. county. Clement Holliday, John Hagerman, An. Thomas Hinton, Os. S. Harwood, Samuel Horner, A. A. county. Ensign George Johnson, Lt. Thos. Johnston, Stephen Johnson, An. The hon. Wm. Kilty, Wm. Kirby, An. Samuel R. Lusby, A. A. county; Le-dia Lincom, An. James Miller, Henry Murphy, Joseph Mace, Charles M' Coy, Thomas Mitchell, Horatio M' Eldery, Cornelius Mills, Ann Martin, Annap. Moses Orme, Charles O'Harrow Henry Ridden, J. Riegles, An. Benj. Sewell, Rezin Spurrier, Thomas Small, Richard Stirling, Henry Seubly, Richard Stokett, An. Mrs. Anna Thomas, Philip J. Thomas, West River; John Thompson, near An. Lt. George Vashon (2), An. Wm. Woodward, Henry Woodward, Jineka Waite, Wm. Wilkinson. SA John Munroe, P. M.

By his Excellency Levin Winder, esq. Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, on the night of the twentieth day of August last, the Barn of Sebastian Graff, esq. of Frederick county, was burnt down, and there is reason to believe that some evil-disposed person set fire to the same: And whereas it is of importance that the perpetrator or perpetrators of such daring outrages should be brought to punishment—I have therefore thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a Reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, to any person or persons who shall discover the perpetrator of said offences, provided he be brought to justice.

Given in Council, at the City of Annapolis, under the great seal of the State of Maryland, this twentieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

LEV WINDER.

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

To be published four weeks in the Maryland Gazette, Frederick Town Herald, and Plain Dealer.

POET'S CORNER.

PRUDENCE.
How oft does Passion's grasp destroy
The pleasure that it strives to gain;

CANZONET.

By Henry Kirk White.
Maiden! wrap thy mantle round thee,
Cold the rain beats on thy breast;

From the Norwich Courier.

Commodore OLIVER HAZARD PERRY, who by his late brilliant achievement on Lake Erie, has secured to himself the proudest niche in the Temple of Fame, is the eldest son of Christopher Raymond Perry, Esq. formerly of Newport, Rhode-Island, but for some months past a resident of this town.

Lt. Perry was afterwards invested with the command of the U. S. flotilla at Newport, where he continued until some months after the breaking out of the present war, when he was appointed with the rank of master and commander, to the naval forces on Lake Erie, which at that time consisted of very few small vessels only.

The importance of the late victory is immense, and the public joy on the occasion has been completely and unequivocally manifested by the sound of artillery, the chiming of bells and brilliant illuminations, from one extremity of the country to the other.

Com. Perry has three brothers: in the navy, two of whom are Lieutenants on board the President; and the other, the youngest, about 13 years of age, was on board the Lawrence, serving as a midshipman in the late glorious battle, and was the only one of that class of officers who was not either killed or wounded.

Com. Perry is now but little more than 28 years of age, having been born in Aug. 1783. He was married a few years since to a very beautiful and accomplished young lady—Miss Mason, daughter of the late Dr. Mason of Newport, by whom he has one son.

From the London Gazette.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, Aug. 14, 1813.
Dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been received at this office from Admiral the Right Honorable Sir John Borlase Warren Bart. and K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels on the American and West India station, addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

San Domingo, Hampton Roads, Chesapeake, June 24, 1813.

SIR, I request you will inform their Lordships, that from the information received of the enemy's fortifying Craney Island, and it being necessary to obtain possession of that place to enable the light ships and vessels to proceed up the narrow channel towards Norfolk, to transport the troops over on that side for them to attack the new fort and lines, in the rear of which the Constellation frigate was anchored, I directed the troops under Sir Sidney Beckwith to be landed upon the continent within the nearest point to that place, and a reinforcement of seamen and marines from the ships; but upon approaching the island, from the extreme shoalness of the water on the sea side, and the difficulty of getting across from the land, as well as the island itself being fortified with a number of guns and men from the frigate and the militia, and flanked by fifteen gun-boats, I considered in consequence of the representation of the officer commanding the troops of the difficulty of their passing over from the land, that the persevering in the attempt would cost more than the number with us would permit, as the other forts must have been stormed before the frigate and dock yard could be destroyed, I therefore ordered the troops to be re-embarked.

I am happy to say the loss in the above affair (returns of which are enclosed) has not been considerable and only two boats sunk.

I have to regret that Capt. Hanchet, of his Majesty's ship Diadem, who volunteered his services, and led the division of boats with great gallantry, was severely wounded by a ball in the thigh.

The officers and men behaved with much bravery, and, if it had been possible to have got at the enemy, I am persuaded would have soon gained the place.

I have the honor to be, &c. JOHN BORLASE WARREN. J. W. Croker, Esq.

A general return of the killed, wounded and missing in the affair at Craney Island, June 22, 1813.—Total—4 killed, 8 wounded, 52 missing.

SIDNEY BECKWITH, Q. M. G.

San Domingo, Hampton Roads, Chesapeake, June 26, 1813.

SIR, I request you will inform their Lordships, that the enemy having a post at Hampton, defended by a considerable corps commanding the communication between the upper part of the country and Norfolk; I thought it desirable, and with a view to cut off their resources, to direct it to be attacked by the troops composing the flying corps attached to this squadron; and having instructed rear admiral Cockburn to conduct the naval part of the expedition, and placed captain Pechell with the Mohawk sloop and launches as a covering force, under his orders, the troops were disembarked with the greatest zeal and alacrity.

Sir Sidney Beckwith, commanding the troops, having most ably attacked & defeated the enemy's force, took their guns, colors and camp. I refer their Lordships to the quarter master general's report, which is enclosed, and that will explain the gallantry and behaviour of the several officers and men employed upon this occasion, and I trust will entitle them to the favor of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and the approbation of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Sir Sidney Beckwith having reported to me that the defences of the town were entirely destroyed, and the enemy completely dispersed in the neighborhood, I ordered the troops to be re-embarked, which was

performed with the utmost good order by the several officers of the squadron, under the orders of rear admiral Cockburn.

I have the honor to be, &c. (Signed) JOHN BORLASE WARREN. J. W. Croker.

H. M. Ship San Domingo, Hampton Roads, June 28, 1813.

SIR, I have the honor to report to you, that in compliance with your orders to attack the enemy in town and camp at Hampton, the troops under my command were put into light sailing vessels and boats, during the night of the 25th inst. and by the excellent arrangements of rear admiral Cockburn, who was pleased in person to superintend the advance under lieutenant colonel Napier, consisting of the 102d regiment, 2 companies of Canadian Chasseurs, three companies of marines from the squadron, with two six pounders from the royal marine artillery, were landed half an hour before day light the next morning, about two miles to the westward of the town, and the royal marine battalions under lieutenant col. Williams, were brought on shore so expeditiously, that the column was speedily enabled to move forward.

With a view to turn the enemy's position, our march was directed towards the great road, leading from the country into the rear of the town; whilst the troops moved off in this direction, rear admiral Cockburn ordered the armed launches and rocket boats to commence a fire upon their batteries; this succeeded so completely that the head of our advanced guard had cleared a wood, and were already on the enemy's flank before our approach was perceived; they then moved from their camp to their position in the rear of the town, and here they were vigorously attacked by Lt. Col. Napier, and the advance; unable to stand which, they continued their march to the rear of the town, when a detachment under lieutenant colonel Williams, conducted by captain Powell, assistant quarter master general, pushed through the town and forced their way across a bridge of planks into the enemy's encampment, of which and the batteries, immediate possession was gained. In the meantime some artillerymen stormed and took the enemy's remaining field piece.

Enclosed I have the honor to transmit a return of ordnance taken.—Lieut. colonel Williams will have the honor of delivering to you a stand of colors of the 68th regiment John's city light infantry, and one of the 1st battalion 85th regiment. The exact numbers of the enemy it is difficult to ascertain.

From the woody country, and the strength of their position, our troops have sustained some loss; that of the enemy was very considerable; every exertion was made to collect the wounded Americans, who were attended by a surgeon of their own, and by the British surgeons, who performed amputations on such as required it, and afforded every assistance in their power. The dead bodies of such as could be collected were also carefully buried.

I beg leave on this occasion, to express the obligation I owe to Lieut. Colonel Napier, and Lieut. colonel Williams, for their kind and able assistance; to maj. Malcolm and captain Smith, and all the officers and men; whose zeal and spirited conduct entitle them to my best acknowledgments.

I have the honor to be, &c. (Signed) SIDNEY BECKWITH, Quarter Master General. Right Hon. Adm. Sir J. B. Warren, K. B. &c. &c.

Return of ordnance stores taken in Hampton, on the 25th June, 1813. 4 twelve pounder guns, on travelling carriages; 3 six pounder guns, on travelling carriages, with limbers, and a proportion of ammunition for each of the above calibres; three covered waggons and their horses. T. A. PARKE, Capt. and Senior Officer R. M. Artillery. A return of killed, wounded and missing at Hampton, 26th June, 1813.—Total—5 killed, 33 wounded, 10 missing.

A Bar Keeper Wanted.

A person qualified to discharge the duties of a Bar-Keeper, will meet with an eligible situation at the City Tavern, Annapolis. Sept. 18.

NOTICE.

There will be a petition presented to the next General Assembly of the State of Maryland, for a large and commodious main road, to run from Magruder's Tavern, in Prince-George's county, through the said county and Anne-Arundel county, the most convenient and direct route to a ferry on Patuxent river, called and known by the name of Craggs or Hammond's Ferry, thence from the said Magruder's Tavern, through Prince-George's county, to the most convenient and direct route, to intersect a new road (not long since laid out through the said counties from the city of Annapolis to the Federal City) not far from the South East corner of Archibald Van-Horn, Esquire's farm, whereon he now lives, and from thence to run with the said Annapolis road to the line of the District of Columbia. 4 X 4w. Sept. 30.

10 Dollars Reward.

On Monday the 20th September ascended from the service of the subscriber, an apprentice to the tailoring business, aged twenty years on the thirteenth of August last past, named John C. Richards, he is about 5 feet 11 inches high, of a swarthy complexion, dark eyes and hair, which curls on his temples, wide mouth, and thick nose; when speaking hastily has a small impediment in his speech, makes a tolerable genteel appearance when dressed; his clothing unknown, as he had a variety. Any person apprehending said apprentice, and bringing him to the subscriber, living in Annapolis, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges paid by WILLIAM COE.

N. B. All persons are forewarned harbouring or employing said apprentice. September 30. 3X W. C. 3w.

Notice is hereby given,

That a Petition will be presented to the General Assembly, at its next session, for a law to change the place of holding the Election in Election District No. 2, of Anne-Arundel county. 5 Sw. September 17.

NOTICE.

There will be a petition presented to the next General Assembly of this state for a road, to commence at a landing occupied by the Messieurs Boones, on a creek called Deep Creek, that makes out of Magothy river, in Anne-Arundel county, and to run from the said landing, along on the same tract of a large cart road, now used by the said Boones, and others, until it intersects the public main road, at the back of the Messieurs Boones peach orchard, that leads from Broad Neck up through the neighbourhood of Magothy river. Sept. 16. 6 X 1 6w.

J. HUGHES,

Having succeeded Gideon White as Agent in Annapolis for the sale of MICHAEL LEE'S Family Medicines

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

Lee's Anti-Billious Pills, for the prevention and cure of Billious Fevers, &c. Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, &c. Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops. Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges. Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without Mercury.) Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c. Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal. Lee's Persian Lotion for 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 counterfeiters, observe each article has on the outside wrapper the signature of MICHAEL LEE & Co. At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets containing cases of cures, whose length prevents there being herewith inserted.

NOTICE.

CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE, September 20, 1813. The stockholders of this Institution, will please take notice that the second instalment of FIVE DOLLARS, on each share of the Capital Stock, is required to be paid in, on or before the 25th day of November next. Those who hold powers of attorney to transfer stock, are requested to make the same before the payment of the above instalment. By order of the Board, J. STERETT, Cash'r. Sept. 30.

NOTICE.

Stage passengers can be furnished with Refreshes and Coffee at the half way house between Annapolis and Baltimore, while the horses are changing, which time is fifteen minutes. JOHN WELCH. 14

Daily Federal Republican

At the commencement of the late session of Congress, our readers will recollect, that the reporter for this paper was refused a seat among the stenographers on the floor of the House of Representatives. By a subsequent resolution the Speaker was required to furnish seats for more stenographers, and they were by the same resolution all to be placed in the gallery. For some reason to us and to the public unknown, this resolution has never been complied with by the Speaker; of course we could not have a reporter in the house this season. Although, therefore, we have made every exertion that our disadvantages permit to furnish our readers with the proceedings and debates of Congress, yet many omissions have been inevitable, and these have in no measure been supplied by the lame and mutilated abstracts which have been published in the National Intelligencer. That Gazette is under the absolute control of the administration, and through evil report and through good report, most support the interests and measures of its masters. Hence it has happened that during the late session, although Gales is a stenographer, and has a seat provided on the floor, but very barren abstracts of the congressional business have been furnished; and almost every debate has been suppressed. The motive for this suppression may be discovered in the manner in which the debates have been conducted, & the issue of the most of them.—They certainly would never have raised the reputation of the majority in Congress, or have tended to strengthen the administration among the people. The debates have been extremely interesting and upon the most important subjects. Bold truths have been freely spoken, the errors and vices of the administration have been unfolded.—But as our reporter was excluded, and as Gales has chosen to suppress the debates, all has been lost to the people. This evil must be remedied.—If Federal Reporters are excluded the floor, they must with other citizens enter the galleries. But under the resolution above alluded to, before the next session, we presume, new and additional accommodations will be provided for stenographers. And if there is a stenographer in the country competent to give the debates on all subjects in the house, he will be procured for the next session of Congress. It is our determination, if sufficient encouragement is afforded, to issue, besides our present publication, a daily paper during the session.

Facts and events are daily occurring of the seat of government, extremely interesting to all classes of society; and the earliest publicity should be given them through the country.

Those who are willing to patronize the Daily Paper, will send on their names without delay, post-paid. We have no other object in view but to serve the cause, to do which effectually it is necessary to keep pace with the Court Gazette, which scarcely ever issues, without containing some misrepresentation and deception to the injury of the people. The affairs of administration have become so desperate, that the practice of suppressing altogether, or discoloring important information, and of frequently disseminating the boldest falsehoods, requires every effort to increase and strengthen the guards of truth, to counteract a system of organized deception and falsehood, destructive of the public morals, and aimed against the best interests of the nation. The Daily National Intelligencer is chiefly supported by Federal merchants, whose business requires constant and early information. If that information can be as readily derived from some other than the impure source now relied on, it is to be presumed there will be no hesitation in discontinuing patronage to such mischievous print whose proprietors and directors are immediately interested in deceiving the public, to further the sinister views of an embarrassed ministry.

Just Published

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

The Report

Of the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice relative to the Riot and Mobs in the City of Baltimore. Together with the DEPOSITIONS Taken before the said Committee.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from Salubria, near the City of Washington, a negro slave who calls himself BILL GUY, the property of the subscriber. Bill is about 5 feet 7 or 7 inches high, rather of a light complexion than the general color 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 in the British Empire, given by the British instructions in the name of the said slave shall be consulted at which place he has a mother and other relations. The above person will be given to any person who will secure him in any goal in the District of Columbia, or in the County of Washington, or in the County of Prince-George's, or in the County of Anne-Arundel, or in the County of Charles, or in the County of Stafford, or in the County of Westmoreland, or in the County of York, or in the County of Lancaster, or in the County of Chester, or in the County of Kent, or in the County of Sussex, or in the County of Devon, or in the County of Cornwall, or in the County of Dorset, or in the County of Devonshire, or in the County of Somerset, or in the County of Gloucestershire, or in the County of Wiltshire, or in the County of Berkshire, or in the County of Oxfordshire, or in the County of Buckinghamshire, or in the County of Middlesex, or in the County of Surrey, or in the County of Kent, or in the County of Sussex, or in the County of Devon, or in the County of Cornwall, or in the County of Dorset, or in the County of Devonshire, or in the 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LETTER VII.

To the People of the United States.

Having in the preceding letters given an account of the projected Russian Mediation, and detailed the facts and circumstances which were known (as they must have been to the president) precluded any well grounded expectation of the concurrence of G. Britain in the project; and it being now universally understood that peace is not to be derived through that channel of negotiation, there arises a most interesting inquiry—

When and how shall peace be obtained?

If the interests of the United States had required the declaration of war against G. Britain, then peace might be restored as soon as those interests could be rendered secure. But the actual state of things when war was declared, showed that nothing was more remote from the views of the real authors of the war than the interests of the U. S. I do not consider that body which made the formal declaration of war as its real authors. At a former period the national Legislature, from their overweening confidence in the president, believed and acted upon glaringly false pretences; and in a matter too (the permanent embargo of Dec. 1807.) more deeply wounding the interests of the U. S. than any other act, that of the declaration of war excepted; which indeed, if only the completion of the wicked and pernicious system long before commenced, and which has been continued and prosecuted by Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison. The early and strong attachment of these gentlemen to France (of which it seems they are citizens) manifested in all their acts for a long series of years, combined with their alike manifest hatred of England, and their views of ambition closely connected with the fostering of those passions among the people whom they were courting to raise them to the supreme executive power, authorized the opinion entertained by our most enlightened patriots, that the war was but the concluding act of a system of measures concerted and prosecuted in such manner as in fact to co-operate with the plans of the French government, essentially to reduce the commercial resources of the U. S. in order thereby to annihilate the power of G. Britain as an independent nation.

If the foregoing observations are just (and I believe they are) we are not to expect peace until it shall suit the interests of the French government—that is, of the Emperor Napoleon; and his ambition being unbounded, he will not voluntarily consent to such a relinquishment of French conquests as the safety and independence of the other European nations render indispensable. Our warthen, is to be continued as long as G. Britain is compelled to fight, and shall be able to maintain the combat, for the preservation of her maritime rights and power, on which her independence rests; Provided her rulers can find the means to continue the war, and the people will patiently bear its burthens, and continue to shut their eyes against the ruin and slavery which await them.

If the president sincerely desired peace, he would institute a direct negotiation with G. Britain; and, in doing so, conditions which he would be utterly inadvisable to be incompatible with the prosperity, safety and independence of the British Empire, give to his negotiators instructions in which the rights and interests of both countries shall be consulted; for certainly these are not irreconcilable. In this head I will only add the words expressed to me by an old friend of Mr. Madison: "I have no objection to this crooked path to peace, a situation to Russia. I am perfectly satisfied an honourable peace

may yet be obtained from England, if Mr. Madison would make use of proper means, and employ ministers of honour, integrity and truth."

But after so many years expiation of their fallacy, it would be folly to trust to executive professions. We must rely, for the return of peace, on the failure of the means of prosecuting the war, and how can the means, that is money, for continuing the war be obtained? Our rulers have avowed that they calculate wholly on loans; and the taxes they have proposed to levy, are contemplated only as the instruments of borrowing, by enabling them to pay the interests of the loans. They cannot expect to borrow money in Europe in its present situation. And the authors and approvers of the war have not funds in any degree commensurate with the public wants. Without the aid of federalists, then; of the men who condemn the war as unjust, unnecessary and ruinous—the many millions requisite for carrying on the war cannot be obtained. Hence it follows that if the war be continued, the blame will rest on those federalists who lend their money to the government for the purpose of carrying it on. The wealthy federalists in general held back when the former loans of eleven millions and sixteen millions were called for; and but for the interference of three men not natives of the country, the sixteen million loan would probably not have been effected. But what will avail or how support their characters for consistency and true patriotism, this original abstaining from the loans, if they purchase of those three foreigners, or other original lenders, the stock (or certificates) received by them for the monies they pay into the treasury? What apology can be offered by those who condemn the war, for lending their money to carry it on? And what well founded hopes can they form that the monies borrowed will ever be reimbursed? They believe the real authors of the war to be destitute of principle, and regardless of the true interests of the country. When such men shall have heaped mountain upon mountain of debt upon the shoulders of the people, and these wince under the unwieldy burthen, can federal money lenders (and all who purchase war-loan certificates become money lenders) expect such rulers to persevere in keeping it on, and in adding to the load of taxes under which the people shall be revived? Do they expect that for their sakes such rulers will hazard being thrown from their seats, and let the reins of power fall into the hands of their political adversaries? And if this transfer of power should take place, can federal money lenders apply to federal rulers to reimburse the sums furnished to support a war which both have uniformly condemned as unnecessary and ruinous, if not palpably unjust? Let federalists universally withhold their money and the war must soon come to an end. They will then be able to employ their superfluous wealth in useful and laudable pursuits, and avoid the reproach of contributing to the support of such an iniquitous war, and of loading their country with a monstrous debt which, if not at once repaid, will be a curse for the unwarrantable cause in which it was incurred, will grind the present and the next generation to discharge—and probably lay the foundation of a perpetual public debt.

By withholding their money, federalists will relieve their country not from foreign war alone, but from the burden of civil war; & by compelling the dissolution of the war troops from their country from the danger of slavery under a military despot. The last civil war of England resulted in the formation of an uncontrolled military power and the re-establishment of monarchy in the person of a general officer—taking the title of Protector to avoid the odium of the name of King.—The French revolution in which so many hundred thousand persons perished, for the ostensible purpose of restoring and confirming liberty to the nation, likewise ended in the elevation of a fortunate General to the supreme power—first under the title of Consul, and name popular in the best days of Roman liberty, but which he knew how soon to change for that of King, and this for Emperor.—Cromwell concealed his ambition under the garb of religion; Buonaparte put on the cloak of liberty; and both by the armies under their influence and command, usurped the whole civil and military power in their respective nations.

In the actual condition of the U. S. the religious hypocrisy of Cromwell cannot be repeated; but political hypocrisy has been long practised with success.—The names of liberty and Republicanism have been prostituted in this country as the name of Religion was in England, to delude the multitude who zealously raised to power their fair professing deceivers. The true character of these popular leaders has been during a series of years so strongly marked as to be visible to every eye not darkened by the thickest clouds of prejudice. But it was more strikingly displayed upon the declaration of war, when the doctrines of slavery were openly preached by the advocates of the government. Such men would have no scruples in employing the military to silence their political opponents.—And in the progress of a long war an army would be formed subservient to their views until its chief, supported by his troops, would crush both them and their opponents together. At that time you would look in vain to find the unsullied virtue and incorruptible patriotism of Washington, or the disinterested zeal and inflexible integrity of Hamilton.

Some may be disposed to think these apprehensions of impending slavery under a military despot to be visionary; but they do not consider that such is the natural tendency of things in republics rent into divisions, in which one political party does not scruple the use of any means to crush its opponent: they do not consider the real character of those persons who for several years past have governed the United States; and who have uniformly sacrificed the public interests whenever these did not coincide with their selfish and ambitious views.—Can the men who have constantly wished success to the veriest tyrant on earth, to him who has been treading down kingdoms and republics in his way to universal empire, be lovers of liberty?—Can those who felt no sympathy for the Spaniards when the French emperor was fastening his chains upon them, and who regretted their spirit of resistance to his horrible and infamous attempt to rob them of their independence; can such men be solicitous to preserve their own country, the U. States, free and independent? When they had seen the Netherlands, and other considerable portions of the Austrian dominions, with Holland, the states bordering on the Rhine, Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, Switzerland, and all Italy, either annexed to France, or under the effectual control of her emperor—those men looked forward with pleasure to his conquest of Spain, with all her vast dominions in America; although the same conquest added to the previous unexampled power of France rendered certain the eventual subjugation of the U. States. In like manner they regretted the resistance of Russia, against which the French emperor, last year led the largest army ever assembled in Europe, in confident expectation of subjecting that empire to his power; and the same men mourned over his defeats, and the expulsion of his armies, and the destruction of the remnants of those instruments of his ruthless tyranny.—And why did Napoleon commence this war on Russia? Because she was unwilling to persevere, to the ruin of her subjects, in his continental system, which required the exclusion of British products and manufactures and all commercial intercourse with that nation: the same demand which in terms sufficiently intelligible, he made on the United States, and with which, by embargo, and other prohibitions of commerce, and finally by war against Great Britain, we have most submissively and fully complied. And yet the men who have exhibited these irresistible proofs of their strong attachment and obsequiousness to France, affect

to be mightily hurt, forsooth at the least intimation that they are under French influence. It is true that sometimes they will venture to call the French Emperor a tyrant—for which he will forgive them; while they do his will, and while the taking of such liberties with his character may serve to screen them from the reproach of being under his influence, and thus enable them more effectually to promote his interest.

When the really independent citizens of the U. States charge their political opponents with being under French influence, they certainly do not mean, that direct applications are made to all of them by any French agents for their votes and interest in favor of measures promoting the views of France—and that they explicitly yield their assent. It is enough to warrant the charge, that they adopt measures palpably corresponding with French views, and support the authors of them; when those measures are fraught with misery and ruin to the United States. Such was Mr. Jefferson's embargo—in itself a mighty evil, and the parent of the whole brood of measures suspending and restricting our commerce, and finally resulting in war, by which its destruction has been accomplished; that commerce which furnishes direct employment to some hundreds of thousands of our citizens, was the mainspring of agriculture, the essential instrument of national prosperity, and almost the entire source of the public revenues.

The subject will be pursued in one more letter.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

LETTER VIII.

While the territories which now constitute the U. S. were a part of the British empire, an extensive and highly beneficial trade was carried on with the mother country and her other colonies. The revolutionary war put an end to this commercial intercourse. After suffering its calamities for eight years, the return of Peace was hailed with general joy. Although become independent of the parent state, former friendships and long established habits, as well as our wants of her productions and manufactures, prompted to an immediate renewal of our former connexions with "our British brethren;" every generous mind realizing the correct and well expressed sentiment in the declaration of independence (a sentiment which its reputed author and his warm adherents have particularly forgotten) to "hold them as we held the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends." So strong, indeed, was the force of this sentiment, and so interwoven with our obvious interests and national prosperity, that many seemed to have forgotten we had become a separate nation; and consequently that we had no more claim to a general participation in the commerce of the British Empire than any other foreign nation. Congress, however, to whom the conduct of our public affairs were committed, aware of the essential importance of a commercial intercourse with all parts of the British dominions accessible to us before our separation, and desirous of renewing it—but knowing that we could now form no special claims; endeavoured to procure by a treaty of commerce, whatever was attainable. The definite treaty of peace was concluded in Sept. 1783; and early in May 1784, Mr. Jefferson was appointed a minister plenipotentiary in addition to Mr. Adams and Dr. Franklin, (who had before been appointed) for the purpose of negotiating treaties of commerce. Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson went to London to negotiate a treaty of commerce with G. Britain; but nothing was accomplished. By that time it had become manifest, that a sense of common danger having ceased with the war, the several states ceased to pay that respect to the acts of congress which was essential to the fulfilment of the obligations of the treaty of peace. Congress in fact had no power to execute any stipulation whatever. They could recommend proper measures for the public welfare; and the in-

dividual states could, as they did, either respect or disregard them at their pleasure. The British government, therefore, had abundant reason to refrain from entering into any new treaty whatever with the U. S. until that body (congress) which had power to negotiate a treaty should be also vested with power to cause its stipulation to be faithfully executed. Such power was not given by the people, until the present constitution was formed. In the meantime, however, an active commerce with the British dominions was restored, and carried on extensively, for the interests of G. Britain as well as of the U. S. required it. And this continued with mutual advantage and good will, until G. Britain became engaged in the war with revolutionary France; when all the passions of the people of the U. S. were enlisted in the cause of our "sister republic;" and with such overweening zeal that we forgot the obligations imposed on us by our condition as a neutral nation. Nothing but the steady and impartial hand of Washington, supported by his weight of character and immense popularity, preserved us from becoming parties to the terrible conflict in which the powers of Europe were and still are engaged, which has already lasted twenty years—and of which we cannot yet calculate the end. It was in this state of the public mind that G. Britain had too much reason to apprehend our joining and making common cause with France, recommended the aggressions upon our neutral commerce, in 1793, which excited general indignation—which, had the government been in some other hands, would then have produced a war, but which was averted by the prudence and wisdom of Washington, in instituting a mission to London—to obtain satisfaction for recent injuries, to terminate all former differences, and to negotiate a treaty of amity and commerce. This was happily effected; because Washington sincerely desired a continuance of peace on reasonable and practicable terms, and because Mr. Jay, the negotiator, alike sincere, ably and faithfully executed the great trust committed to him.

This treaty was long and vehemently opposed by the same party which has governed the U. S. for the last 12 years. The French government was also opposed to it. And that party, on every occasion, manifested its hatred to England and attachment to France. The treaty however was ratified and finally carried into execution; and the consequence was, a secure, extensive and most gainful commerce; notwithstanding the piratical depredations authorized by the French government—the government of our dear "sister republic"—by which our merchants were pillaged of property to the value of from 20 to 30 millions of dollars.*

I have given this sketch of the steps taken to form commercial treaties with G. Britain prior to the time when Mr. Jefferson was chosen president, to show the importance of such treaties in the estimation of our rulers, before and subsequent to the forming of the present constitution. And unquestionably the public sentiment, more especially of the vast portion of our citizens directly interested in commerce, correspond with those correct views of our rulers. Hence, Mr. Jay's treaty having expired, it behoved Mr. Jefferson also to give some evidence of a desire to conform to that public sentiment. And therefore he sent ministers to London; instructing them to enter upon negotiations respecting our navigation and commerce. But he took care in the first place to withhold instructions from Mr. King (the minister appointed by Washington) at a time known to be most propitious for making a commercial treaty with G. Britain; and he well knew the vastly greater prospect of success and superior advantages to be expected from a negotiation conducted by Mr. King than by his immediate successor Mr. Monroe. Mr. King, if furnished with reasonable and practicable instructions, would have made a treaty so useful and beneficial in its

Republican

the late... will... paper... resolution... to furnish... and they... on all to be... some reason... known... this... we could... this... we have... furnish... and delat... missions... have in... the lame... have been... Intelligence... absolute... and through... and measur... has happen... and has a... it, very be... nual busine... almost every... The no... may be disc... which the... & the issue... They certainly... the reputation... or have... an administration... debates have... and upon... the errors and... ration have been... reporter was... chosen to... been lost to... it be remedie... are excluded... other citizens... der the resolu... the next sess... and additional... provided for... there is a steno... try competent... subjects in the... cured for the... It is our detem... our present... paper during the... are daily occur... extremely... of society, and... y should be giv... ntry.

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Published
George Shaw's Book... \$1 50 in Board... 00 Bound.

Report
Committee of Grievances... relative to the... the City of Baltimore.

Positions
the said Committee.

Reward.
from Salubria, near... Washington county, Md... at, a negro slave who... GUY, the property of... Bill is about 5 feet... than the generally... nly awkward and imp... dress and particularly... as a wild and super... egested. He is between... of age and was raised... Harrison of West... ace he has a mother... ons. The above... to any person who... in any goal in the... taken out of Washi... O. H. W. STU... on County, 2... th, 1813.

terms, that Mr. Jefferson, held as he has since shown himself in practice on the credulity of the people, would not have dared to reject it.

After four years of exclusive negotiation, first by Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney—delusive, I mean, on the part of Mr. Jefferson, whose management had served to increase, not to remove difficulties in the way of a successful negotiation; and when he thought the nation ripe for the adoption, or that their passions were so far inflamed, as to bear the imposition of Buonaparte's continental system, under the deceitful name of embargo; then to confirm those passions, and to justify himself for suffering the disputes with Great-Britain still to remain, not only unsettled, but to be increased and aggravated, and to display his skill in diplomacy, in which it was not difficult for him and Mr. Madison, with words clothed in reason's garb, to "make the worse appear the better reason;" a voluminous disclosure of his negotiations with G. Britain was made. The embargo was laid in December, 1807; for what good reason no one could divine: the reasons presented by Mr. Jefferson to Congress being false pretences. The people at large were astonished, and murmurs and complaints began to be heard. These showed that they were not so well prepared for submission to that system as he had imagined. Fortunately for the father of the embargo and his supporters, the British orders in council of Nov. 1807, appeared; and these were immediately pressed into their service. "The appearance of these decrees," (said Mr. Madison in his letter of Feb. 19, 1808, to Mr. Pinkney) "has had much effect in reconciling all descriptions among us to the embargo." In June, 1807, happened the attack on the Chesapeake for the recovery of some deserters from a British ship of war (the Halifax) which had been refused to be delivered up—although a little time before, deserters from a French frigate, then also lying near Norfolk, were without difficulty surrendered.

This attack, every reader knows was the unauthorised act of the British naval officer commanding on the station, and that as soon as known in London, it was disavowed by the British government, "who promptly offered to make 'effectual reparation' for the injury. But this was rendered impossible by Mr. Jefferson, who coupled with his demand of reparation another demand—"an entire abolition of impressments from vessels under the flag of the U. S." as "an indispensable part of the satisfaction;" to which he knew the British government would not agree. During the four years of negotiation, he had made that abolition a *sine qua non* of a treaty with G. Britain; and, but a few months before the Chesapeake affair, had rejected the treaty signed by his ministers Monroe and Pinkney, because it did not contain a formal abolition of impressments; a point which their letters informed him the British government would not yield. The conclusion is irresistible, that the "abolition" was a new demand, in full confidence that it would be granted; and then the affair of the Chesapeake would remain unsettled, a notable theme for rancorous declamation to irritate the people and embitter still more their minds against G. Britain.

The correspondence on this subject made a part of the president's bulky communications to congress, just three months after the embargo law was enacted. These communications made a volume of 498 pages in octavo! a mass of letters and negotiation, abundantly sufficient, in quantity, to prove the industry and zeal of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison, to settle all differences, and to make a treaty of "amity, commerce and navigation" with Great-Britain in conformity with the public sentiment and great interests of the U. States. One misfortune only attended this abundant display of diligence and zeal—that it was utterly destitute of sincerity—according to the opinion of Mr. Bayard, officially and strongly expressed, as quoted in a former letter—an opinion founded undoubtedly on a discerning, discriminating examination of the very mass of documents, in connection with his knowledge of facts and characters, which his long service in congress enabled him to acquire; and according to Mr. Jefferson's own avowal (also before stated) that he did not desire any treaty with G. Britain.

Here is discovered the source of

all our sufferings—the suspensions, restrictions, and the destruction of our commerce, and the calamities of war—a war waged without reason—without preparation—without hope—a war in which, while every disaster is distressing, every advantage gained removes to a greater distance the prospect of peace—a war in which the brave men who alone have acquired honour, have fought without enmity, solely from a sense of duty to obey the orders of their government, while they obtained renown—a war in which, if Canada should be conquered, it will weigh nothing in the scale of pacification; which will cost thousands of lives and millions of money to gain and to hold, and which must be restored, without an equivalent, as a condition of peace. But peace, and on terms at least equally advantageous, is attainable without more expense of blood or treasure—whenever our rulers shall seek it in sincerity and good faith.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

The havoc subsequently made of our commerce under the orders of the French emperor, by captures, violent seizure, in his ports, (insidiously opened for the prey) and burning on the high seas, probably amount to as much more. A few years since, I requested Mr. Fitz Simons of Philadelphia (one of the best informed and most judicious merchants of the U. S.—many years a member of congress—and for some of the last years of his life the president of an insurance company, which led him especially to notice such losses sustained by our merchants) to give me an estimate of the losses of our citizens, by the depredations of France; and his answer set the whole account, at that time at fifty millions of dollars. The first half pillaged by the treaty of 1800 commenced by President Adams, and finished by President Jefferson; and of the emperor's half, no man possessed of any glimmering of common sense, can expect the restoration of one cent; the insinuation of any member of our administration to the contrary notwithstanding. If there be a small number of our vessels piratically taken, and not yet definitively condemned, it is possible now that we have adopted his continental system, & made war against Britain, that he may order these to be restored. I should be the dictate of common policy, to soothe the sufferers with the flattering but deceitful hope of a general restoration. Gen. Armstrong knew well the character of Buonaparte. When he at one time treacherously seized many millions of neutral property in his ports, Armstrong wrote to our government, that the very amount of the seizure forbade all hope of restoration.

The peculiar aggravations which led to the attack on the Chesapeake were little if at all known beyond the limits of Norfolk, near which the British ships and French frigates were lying. The following is an extract from a letter to a friend of mine, written on the spot, but two months afterwards, by a very respectable citizen of Norfolk. He says—"I must always think, that our government ought, in regard to its dignity, and perhaps its safety, one day to discourage desertion. I was an eyewitness to the conduct of the seamen who deserted from the Halifax; they not only rose on the officer having charge of the boat, but openly insulted their captain in the public street, having enlisted in the service of the U. S. the same day. On the other hand, a little time before that, some men deserted from the French frigate in this port, and enlisted with an officer of the U. States; they were demanded by the French captain, who received them, the American officer having delivered them to an armed force sent from the frigate to receive them. This being known, caused the British officers to conceive there was partiality shown, to their prejudice."

WASHINGTON, OCT. 21.

HARRISON'S VICTORY.

Copy of a letter from Major-General Harrison to the Secretary of War.

Head-Quarters, Detroit, 9th Oct. 1813.

SIR,

In my letter from Sandwich of the 30th ultimo, I did myself the honor to inform you, that I was preparing to pursue the enemy the following day. From various causes however, I was unable to put the troops in motion until the morning of the 2nd inst. and then to take with me only about one hundred and forty of the regular troops, Johnson's Mounted Regiment and such of Governor Shelby's Volunteers as were fit for a rapid march, the whole amounting to about 3500 men.—To General M'Arthur (with about seven hundred effectives) the protecting of this place and the sick was committed. Gen. Cass's Brigade and the corps of Lieut. Col. Ball were left at Sandwich with orders to follow me as soon as the men re-

ceived their knapsacks and blankets, which had been left on an Island in Lake Erie.

The unavoidable delay at Sandwich was attended with no disadvantage to us. Gen. Proctor had posted himself at Dalsen's on the right bank of the Thames (or Trench) fifty six miles from this place, where I was informed he intended to fortify and wait to receive me. He must have believed, however, that I had no disposition to follow him or that he had secured my continuance here by the reports that were circulated that the Indians would attack and destroy this place upon the advance of the army; as he neglected to commence the breaking up of the bridges until the night of the second inst. On that night our army reached the river, which is twenty-five miles from Sandwich and is one of four streams crossing our route, over all of which are bridges, and being deep and muddy, are unfordable for a considerable distance into the country—the bridge here was found entire, and in the morning I proceeded with Johnson's Regiment to save if possible the others. At the second bridge over a branch of the river Thames, we were fortunate enough to capture a Lieut. of Dragoons and eleven privates, who had been sent by Gen. Proctor to destroy them.—From the prisoners I learned that the third bridge was broken up, and that the enemy had no certain information of our advance. The bridge having been imperfectly destroyed, was soon repaired and the army encamped at Drake's farm, four miles below Dalsen's.

The river Thames, along the banks of which our route lay, is a fine deep stream, navigable for vessels of considerable burthen, after the passage of the bar at its mouth, over which there is six and a half feet water.

The baggage of the army was brought from Detroit in boats protected by three Gun-boats, which Commodore Perry had furnished for the purpose as well as to cover the passage of the army over the Thames itself or the mouths of its tributary streams; the banks being low and the country generally open (Prairies) as high as Dalsen's, these vessels were calculated for that purpose. Above Dalsen's, however, the character of the river and adjacent country is considerably changed.—The former, though still deep, is very narrow and its banks high and woody. The Commodore and myself therefore agreed upon the propriety of leaving the boats under a guard of one hundred and fifty infantry, and I determined to trust to fortune and the bravery of my troops to effect the passage of the river.—Below a place called Chatham and four miles above Dalsen's is the third unfordable branch of the Thames; the bridge over its mouth had been taken up by the Indians, as well as that at McGregor's Mills, one mile above—several hundred of the Indians remained to dispute our passage, and upon the arrival of the advanced guard, commenced a heavy fire from the opposite bank of the creek as well as that of the river. Believing that the whole force of the enemy was there, I halted the army formed in order of battle, & brought up our two six pounders to cover the party that were ordered to repair the bridge—a few shot from these pieces, soon drove off the Indians and enabled us, in two hours, to repair the bridge and cross the troops. Colonel Johnson's Mounted Regiment being upon the right of the army had seized the remains of the bridge at the Mills under a heavy fire from the Indians. Our loss upon this occasion, was two killed and three or four wounded—that of the enemy was ascertained to be considerably greater. A house near the bridge containing a very considerable number of muskets had been set on fire—but it was extinguished by our troops and the arms saved.—At the first farm above the bridge, we found one of the enemy's vessels on fire, loaded with arms and ordnance stores, and learned that they were a few miles ahead of us still on the right bank of the river with the great body of the Indians. At Bowles's farm, four miles from the bridge, we halted for the night, found two other vessels and a large distillery filled with ordnance and other valuable stores to an immense amount in flames—it was impossible to put out the fire—two twenty four pounders with their carriages were taken and a large quantity of balls and shells of various sizes. The army was put in motion early on the morning of the 5th. I pushed on in advance with the Mounted Regiment and requested Gov. Shelby to follow as expeditiously as possible with the

infantry; the Governor's zeal and that of his men enabled them to keep up with the cavalry, and, by 9 o'clock, we were at Arnold's Mills, having taken in the course of the morning two Gun-boats and several batteaux loaded with provisions and ammunition.

A rapid at the river at Arnold's Mills affords the only fording to be met with for a very considerable distance, but, upon examination, it was found too deep for the infantry. Having, however, fortunately taken two or three boats and some Indian canoes on the spot, and obliging the horsemen to take a foot man behind each, the whole were safely crossed by 12 o'clock. Eight miles from the crossing we passed a farm, where a part of the British troops had encamped the night before, under the command of Col. Warburton. The detachment with Gen. Proctor, had arrived the day before at the Moravian towns, 4 miles higher up. Being now certainly near the enemy, I directed the advance of Johnson's Regiment to accelerate their march for the purpose of procuring intelligence. The officer commanding it, in a short time, sent to inform me, that his progress was stopped by the enemy, who were formed across our line of march. One of the enemy's waggoners being also taken prisoner from the information received from him, and my own observation, assisted by some of my officers, I soon ascertained enough of their position and order of battle, to determine that which it was proper for me to adopt.

I have the honor herewith to enclose you my general order, of the 27th ult. prescribing the order of march and of battle when the whole army should act together. But as the number and description of the troops had been essentially changed, since the issuing of the order, it became necessary to make a corresponding alteration in their disposition. From the place where our army was last halted, to the Moravian towns, a distance of about three and a half miles, the road passes through a beech forest without any clearing, and for the first two miles near to the bank of the river. At from two to three hundred yards parallel to it throughout the whole distance. The intermediate ground is dry, and although the trees are tolerably thick, it is in many places clear of underbrush. Across this strip of land, its left appoyed upon the river supported by artillery placed in the wood, their right in the swamp covered by the whole of their Indian force, the British troops were drawn up.

The troops at my disposal consisted of about one hundred and twenty regulars of the 27th regiment, five brigades of Kentucky volunteer militia infantry under his Excellency Gov. Shelby, averaging less than five hundred men, and Col. Johnson's Regiment of mounted infantry, making in the whole an aggregate something above 3000. No disposition of an army opposed to an Indian force can be safe unless it is secured on the flanks and in the rear. I had therefore no difficulty in arranging the infantry conformably to my general order of battle. Gen. Trotter's brigade of 500 men formed the front line, his right upon the road and his left upon the swamp. Gen. King's brigade as a second line, 150 yards in the rear of Trotter's, and Chiles' brigade as a corps of reserve in the rear of it. These three brigades formed the command of Major Gen. Henry; the whole of Gen. Desha's division, consisting of two brigades were formed in *potence* upon the left of Trotter.

Whilst I was engaged in forming the infantry, I had directed Col. Johnson's reg't, which was still in front to be formed in two lines opposite to the enemy, and upon the advance of the infantry, to take ground to the left and forming upon that flank to endeavor to turn the right of the Indians. A moment's reflection, however, convinced me that in the thickness of the woods & unevenness of the ground, they were unable to do any thing on horseback and there was no time to dismount them and place their hopes in security; I therefore determined to refuse my left to the Indians, and to break the British lines at once by a charge of the mounted infantry; the measure was not sanctioned by anything that I had seen or heard of, but I was fully convinced that it would succeed. The American backwoodsmen ride better in the woods than any other people. A musket or rifle is no impediment to them, being accustomed to carry them on horseback from their earliest youth. I was

permeated too that the enemy would be quite unprepared for the shock, and that they could not resist. Conformably to this idea, I directed the regiment to be drawn up in close column, with its right at the distance of fifty yards from the road, (that it might be in some measure protected by the trees from the artillery) its left upon the swamp, and to charge at full speed as soon as the enemy delivered their fire. The few regular troops of the 27th reg't, under their Col. (Paul) occupied, in column of sections of four the small space between the road and the river, for the purpose of seizing the enemy's artillery, and some ten or twelve friendly Indians were directed to move under the bank. The Crotchet formed by the front line and General Desha's division was an important point. At that place the venerable governor of Kentucky was posted, who at the age of sixty-six preserves all the vigor of youth; the ardent zeal which distinguished him in the Revolutionary war, and the undaunted bravery which he manifested at King's Mountain. With my Aid-de-camp, the acting assistant adjutant general Captain Butler, my gallant friend com. Perry who did me the honor to serve as my volunteer Aid-de-camp, and Brigadier General Cass, who having no command tendered me his assistance, I placed myself at the head of the front line of infantry, to direct the movements of the cavalry and give them the necessary support.

The army had moved on in this order but a short distance, when the mounted men received the fire of the British line and were ordered to charge; the horses in the front of the column recoiled from the fire; another was given by the enemy and our column at length getting in motion, broke through the enemy with irresistible force. In one minute the contest in front was over; the British officers, seeing no hopes of reducing their disordered ranks to order, and our mounted men wheeling upon them and pouring in a destructive fire, immediately surrendered. It is certain that three only of our troops were wounded in this charge. Upon the left, however, the contest was more severe with the Indians, Col. Johnson, who commanded on that flank of his regiment, received a most galling fire from them, which was returned with great effect. The Indians still further to the right advanced and fell in with our front line of infantry, near its junction with Desha's division, and for a moment made an impression upon it. His Excellency Governor Shelby however brought up a regiment to its support, and the enemy receiving a severe fire in front and part of Johnson's regiment having gained their rear, retreated with precipitation. Their loss was very considerable in the action, and many were killed in their retreat.

I can give no satisfactory information of the number of Indians that were in the action, but they must have been considerably upwards of one thousand. From the documents in my possession, (General Proctor's official letters, all of which were taken) and from the information of respectable inhabitants of this territory, the Indians kept in by the British were much more numerous than has been generally supposed. In a letter to General Desha, Rottenburg, of the 27th inst. Gen. Proctor speaks having prevailed upon most of the Indians to accompany him. Of these it is certain that fifty or sixty Wyandot warriors were abandoned him.

The number of our troops was certainly greater than that of the enemy, but when it is recollected, that they had chosen a position that was impossible for us to turn, and that we could not present to them a line more extended than their own, it will not be considered arrogant to claim for my troops the palm of superior bravery.

In communicating to the President through you, Sir, my opinion of the conduct of the officers who served under my command, I am a loss how to mention that of Gen. Shelby, being convinced that no system of mine can reach his merits. The Governor of an independent state, greatly my superior in years, in experience and in military character, he placed himself under my command, and was not less remarkable for his zeal and activity.

A British officer of high rank, and one of my Aids de camp, during the day of our landing, General Proctor had at his disposal upwards of a thousand Indian warriors, but that the greatest part had left him previous to the action.

then for the promptitude and ability with which he obeyed orders. The Major Generals E. and Desha, the Brigadiers Caldwell, King, Chiles &c. all of the Kentucky volunteers manifested great zeal and activity. Governor Shelby's Staff, his Adjutant General Col. M'Dowell, his Quarter Master General Col. Walker, rendered great service. My Aids-de-camp Gen. Crittend and Majors Barry and Crittend. The military skill of the former of great service to us, and the ability of the two latter gentlemen not to be surpassed. I must deplore the loss of the talents of my Adj. Col. Gaines, who was left at the camp. His duties were however performed by the Acting Adj. Gen. My Aids-de-camp Lieut. O'Fallon and Captain Todd, and my volunteer Aids de-camp Speed Smith and John Chiles, have rendered me the most important services from the opening of the campaign. I have already stated that Gen. Cass and Commodore Perry assisted me in forming troops for the action. The appearance of the highest and the appearance of the Commodore cheered and at every breast.

It would be useless, Sir, stating the circumstances of the action, to pass encomiums upon Johnson and his regiment, as could not have manifested firmness. The Colonel's merits and wounds prove that he was not of danger. Lieut. James Johnson and the Major and Thompson were equally though more fortunate. Many of the Engineers, already assisted by his conduct at Fort Mifflin, aided the army with two alphas. Having no use for the action, he joined in the rear of the enemy and with Major of the mounted regiment, Col. Aid-de-camp, Todd and Chiles and three privates, continued several miles after the rest of the troops had halted, and many prisoners.

I left the army before the return of the prisoners, of the killed and wounded, but it was however ascertained that the former amount to 200 and one regular, twenty-five officers. Our killed and seven wounded, which have since died. Our troops twelve were killed, twenty-two wounded. They suffered most—thirty-three having been found upon the field besides those killed on the spot. On the day of the action, the brass artillery were two iron 24 pounders before. Several others were in the river and canoes. Of the brass pieces the trophies of our victory were taken, that were taken from York, and surrendered. The number of arms taken by us and destroyed the enemy must amount to five thousand; most of them were taken, and taken by the surrender of Detroit, River Raisin and Col. DuRoi. I believe that the trophies that we have obtained are the standard of the moment. They were not enough to bring that regiment into the field, have been taken.

You have been informed of the conduct of the troops in the action—great pleasure to inform them they merit also the approval of their country for their gallant submission to the great triumph with the utmost cheerfulness. The infantry were without tents, and for several whole army subsisted upon without bread or salt. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

WM. H. HARRISON.
John Armstrong, Sec'y of War.

P. S. General Proctor's fleetness of his horse, and 40 dragoons, and mounted Indians.

A LIST OF THE AMERICAN N. STEEL'S LIST OF

British NA. Sold at GEORGE S. and at this Office 12 1/2 C. STEEL'S LIST OF

...for the promptitude and cheerfulness with which he obeyed my orders. The Major Generals Henry and Desha, and the Brigadiers Allen, Caldwell, King, Chiles & Prater, all of the Kentucky volunteers, manifested great zeal and activity. Governor Shelby's Staff, his Adjutant General Col. McDowell, and the Quarter Master General Colonel Walker, rendered great service, as did his Aids-de-camp Gen. Adair, and Majors Barry and Crittenden. The military skill of the former was of great service to us, and the activity of the two latter gentlemen could not be surpassed. Illness deprived us of the talents of my Adj. Gen. Col. Gaines, who was left at Sandusky. His duties were however performed by the Acting Assistant Adjutant General Captain Butler. My Aids-de-camp Lieutenant O'Fallon and Captain Todd of the line, and my volunteer Aids John Speed Smith and John Chambers, Esq., have rendered me the most important services from the opening of the campaign. I have already stated that Gen. Cass and Commodore Perry assisted me in forming the troops for the action. The former is an officer of the highest merit, and the appearance of the brave Commodore cheered and animated every breast. It would be useless, Sir, after stating the circumstances of the action, to pass encomiums upon Col. Johnson and his regiment. Veterans could not have manifested more firmness. The Colonel's numerous wounds prove that he was in the front of the danger. Lieut. Colonel James Johnson and the Majors Payne and Thompson were equally active, though more fortunate. Maj. Wood of the Engineers, already distinguished by his conduct at Fort Meigs attended the army with two 6 pounders. Having no use for them in the action, he joined in the pursuit of the enemy and with Maj. Payne of the mounted regiment, two of my Aids-de-camp, Todd and Chambers, and three privates, continued it for several miles after the rest of the troops had halted, and made many prisoners. I left the army before an official return of the prisoners, or that of the killed and wounded, was made out. It was however ascertained that the former amounts to six hundred and one regulars, including twenty-five officers. Our loss is two killed and seven wounded, five of which have since died. Of the British troops twelve were killed, and twenty-two wounded. The Indians suffered most—thirty-three of them having been found upon the ground, besides those killed on the retreat. On the day of the action six pieces of brass artillery were taken, and two iron 24 pounders the day before. Several others were discovered in the river and can be easily procured. Of the brass pieces, three are the trophies of our revolutionary war, that were taken at Saratoga and York, and surrendered by Gen. Hull. The number of small arms taken by us and destroyed by the enemy must amount to upwards of five thousand; most of them had been ours, and taken by the enemy at the surrender of Detroit, at the River Raisin and Col. Dudley's defeat. I believe that the enemy retain no other trophy of their victories than the standard of the 4th regiment. They were not magnanimous enough to bring that of the 41st regiment into the field, or it would have been taken. You have been informed, Sir, of the conduct of the troops under my command in the action—it gives me great pleasure to inform you, that they merit also the approbation of their country for their good conduct, in submitting to the greatest privations with the utmost cheerfulness. The infantry were entirely without tents, and for several days the whole army subsisted upon fresh beef without bread or salt. I have the honor to be, &c. WM. H. HARRISON. Major General, Secretary of War. P. S. General Proctor escaped by the fleetness of his horses, escorted by 40 dragoons, and a number of mounted Indians.

A LIST OF THE AMERICAN NAVY,
WITH
STEEL'S LIST OF THE BRITISH NAVY.
Sole at GEORGE SHAW'S Store, and at this Office.
Price 12 1/2 Cents.
October 28.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.
ANNEAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 28, 1813.

In every county in this state, where the democrats calculated upon succeeding, the federal ticket prevailed by a very considerable majority. In two counties, however, which were federal last year, a loss has been sustained, from a want we fear, of proper exertions to defeat the artifices made use of to mislead some of the voters. Money and misrepresentation, when judiciously applied, are very powerful engines to operate on some minds, and unless we have been misinformed, so great a profusion of both was never known to have been employed before in this state, by democrats, for electioneering views. All this, however, would have availed them nothing, had not a criminal inactivity and lukewarmness prevailed among federalists of influence, who have usually exerted themselves on such occasions, with great success. Where they have lost this year, it is to be hoped they will make up the next, and not suffer themselves to be lulled into a security which but too often is the precursor of defeat.

Although the war men in New Jersey have succeeded in their elections, it is pretty certain from a letter to be seen in another part of our paper, that they have lost Vermont, although they had the aid of a large number of United States soldiers—This being the case, the whole of New-England is federal. If the war has no effect in changing the politics of the south and west, where they have but little commerce and few sailors, we set it very different among people of the north and east, where they formerly had much of the one and many of the other. A people whose habits have hitherto been almost altogether commercial, will feel very sensibly the operations of a war conducted upon plans like the present; and being of independent spirits, they will not hesitate to express their opinions at all times upon the conduct of their rulers. They have always had the reputation of being patriotic as well as enterprising, and no people would be more ready to make sacrifices than they, whenever the honour or interest of the country seemed in their opinion to require it.—But they cannot reconcile it to themselves to promote the continuance of a war, when an honourable and advantageous peace might so easily be obtained.

It is said by some, that we shall soon have peace, but upon what grounds their expectations are built, it is very difficult to say. There is a report that the British government have sent Lord Walpole to Petersburg to meet our ambassadors and hear their propositions, although the mediation of Russia has been totally rejected; and if they should be of such a nature, that he thinks they may be acceded to without compromising either the dignity or interest of his government, there may possibly be an arrangement soon concluded.—Much, however, will depend on the great events in Europe.—Should the coalition which has been formed in the North, succeed in strangling the growing power of Buonaparte, our government might perhaps feel themselves ready to relinquish in some degree the claims which they set up for the regulations of nations; and on the contrary, should they fail, the probability is that England would show a greater solicitude to accommodate differences immediately with us. It is no more for her interest to continue this war than it is to ours, but yet the affairs on the continent of Europe, we are persuaded, will have a very considerable influence towards settling our difficulties. We have had sufficient of war to desire peace, and it will be hailed with joy whenever it takes place; but the prospects we must confess, in our opinion, for a speedy reconciliation, are by no means flattering.

VERMONT SAFE.
Extract of a letter from Montpelier, dated 14th Oct. 1813.
Sir—I send you the result of our election at this day canvassed. There is no choice of Governor or Lieutenant Governor by the people.—They will of course be elected by the joint ballot of the two houses.
The Council are 8 Democrats
4 Federal.
Majority 4 Federal.
The House 109 Federal,
103 Democrats.
6
4
2 maj. in jt. bal.
This is stating the worst of our case.—Daniel Chipman has been chosen speaker. [Bost. D. Adv.]

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Albany Gazette, dated Troy, Monday, Oct. 18.
"We are this moment informed by a gentleman direct from Rutland, that Martin Chittenden, the Federal candidate for governor, is elected in joint ballot, by a majority of four."
PARKER & BLISS.

NAVAL VICTORY.
Office of the Newport Mercury, Monday evening, Oct. 18.

This afternoon arrived in this harbour the British Packet, Morgiana, Capt. Cunningham, of 18 guns, and 50 men, prize to the privateer, brig Saratoga, Captain Aderton of New-York. The Morgiana sailed from Falmouth, Aug. 23th, with the mail for Surinam, and was taken on the 26th Sept. off Surinam Bank by the Saratoga, after an action of 1 hour and 5 minutes, by boarding. The following is an extract from the Saratoga's journal:—"Sept. 26 commenced with light winds and fine weather—at half past 5 A. M. saw a sail on the weather bow—made sail in chase—at 3 P. M. she hoisted English colours and commenced firing with her stern chasers—at 3, 20 P. M. the action commenced within pistol shot, till 25 minutes past 4, when we carried her by boarding, with the loss of our 1st Lieutenant and 1 man killed, and 6 wounded, one of which mortally. The prize proved to be the King's Packet Morgiana, of 18 guns and 50 men, from England bound to Surinam. Her loss was 2 killed & 8 wounded, 5 of whom were mortally. Among the wounded is Capt. Cunningham, and the first officer of the Packet. The quarters of the Morgiana were superior to the Saratoga's."

The crew of the Saratoga were repulsed in two attempts to board. In the third attempt they succeeded. The mail was thrown overboard soon after she struck—Captain Cunningham was severely wounded in the thigh and arm. The Saratoga had captured previous to the Packet, 2 brigs, 1 of which she gave up to the prisoners, and the other she burnt after taking out her guns. The Saratoga was chased on the 1st of August by a frigate, and was compelled to throw all her guns but two overboard.

The Morgiana anchored last night off Hill Reef, but was discovered this morning by the Loup Cervier, and a sloop of war, supposed to be the Atalanta, which compelled her to cut her cables and run for this port. The Loup Cervier, and a sloop of war, supposed to be the Atalanta, were off the entrance of our harbour this afternoon, and at sunset this evening they were joined by a frigate from the eastward.

From the Boston Patriot.
"NEW-PORT, OCT. 18.
"This afternoon arrived at this port, H. M. late Packet Morgiana, commanded by J. Cunningham, Esq. a prize to the privateer schooner Saratoga, Captain Aderton. The Morgiana is a brig of 400 tons, mounting 16 9lb carronades, and 2 long brass 9's or 12's, and manned with 50 men. The Saratoga had 4 guns only, and 116 men; she having previously thrown over 12 of her guns. The Saratoga carried her by boarding.

"Cunningham fought to desperation, and his vessel is very much shattered in her hull, sails, &c. and his first officer lost his left arm.
"The Morgiana had no cargo of value on board except about 3000 bushels of Irish potatoes.
"I annex a copy of Captain Cunningham's approbation of Mr. G. H. Fellows, the prize-master's humane and tender conduct towards him after his capture and during his imprisonment."
"Sir,
"It is with infinite pleasure that this opportunity is offered me of doing that justice to your humanity & kindness which they so justly deserve, and thanking you for your kind attention, not only to me but the rest of the wounded of H. B. M. late Packet Morgiana, since you have had charge of that ship as prize-master. I must also give you every credit for the anxiety you have shewn to preserve your prize, which I assure you I think you have done your best in, both to your country and your owners. If it is ever in my future power to return your kindness to myself, I shall certainly not be forgetful of that essential duty.
I am, Sir, your obt. servt.
(Signed) J. CUNNINGHAM.
To Mr. G. H. Fellows,
Prize-Master of the Morgiana."

WASHINGTON, OCT. 25.
Copy of a letter from Chm. Chauncey to the Secretary of the Navy, dated U. S. Ship General Pike, Sackett's Harbour, 8th Oct. 1813.
SIR,
As soon as the last of the flotilla with the troops cleared the Niagara, I proceeded in quest of the enemy. On the 2d inst. at 10 A. M. discovered him steering a course for

Niagara with studding-sails and all sails set, wind from the south and westward; we made all sail in chase, but as soon as we shot out from the land so that he could fairly make us out, he took in studding-sails and hauled upon a wind to the westward and made all sail from us, the wind being light all day we made but little progress against the current, and at sun-down the enemy was off the 30 Mile Creek and had evidently gained considerably from us. During the night the wind continued so light that we altered our position but very little, and at day-light on the third saw the enemy at anchor close in with the land, between 12 and 20 Mile Creek; as soon as he saw us he weighed and made all sail to the westward, wind from south to south west and squally. I made all sail in chase, and continued the chase the whole day, it blowing very heavy in squalls; at sun down we could barely make him out from the mast-head when he appeared nearly up to the head of the Lake; it continued squally with rain and the night very dark; at day-light on the 4th hazy, could see nothing of the enemy—continued working up for the head of the Lake; towards meridian it became calm, I ordered the Lady of the Lake to sweep up to Burlington Bay and ascertain whether the fleet was there, at half past 9 P. M. she returned with information that the fleet was not there. Saw but 2 gun-boats. It struck me at once that he had availed himself of the darkness of the preceding night and had either run for Kingston or down the Lake for the purpose of intercepting the flotilla with the army, I therefore made all sail and shaped my course for the Ducks, with a view of intercepting him or his prizes if he should have made any. The wind increased to a strong gale from the northward and westward and continued during the whole day on the 5th, we therefore made a great run, for at 1 P. M. we passed Long Point; at 3 discovered seven sail near the False Ducks; presuming them to be the fleet, made all sail in chase; at 4, made them out to be sloops and schooners. I made the signal for the Syph and the Lady of the Lake to cast off their tow and chase N. E. soon after perceiving the enemy separating on different tacks, I cast off the Governor Tompkins from this ship, gave the squadron in charge of Capt. Crane, and made all sail in chase; at 5 the enemy finding us to gain fast upon him, and one of his gun vessels sailing much worse than the rest, he took the people out and set her on fire. At sun-down, when opposite the Real Ducks, the Hamilton (late Growler,) Confiance (late Julia) and Mary Ann struck us. The Syph soon after brought down the Drummond, cutter rigged. The Lady Gore run into the Ducks, but the Syph which was left to watch her, took possession of her early the next morning. The Enterprize, a small schooner, is the only one that escaped, and she owed her safety to the darkness of the night.

Finding much difficulty in shifting the prisoners, owing to the smallness of our boats and a heavy sea, I determined to take the prizes in tow and run for this place, and land the prisoners and troops that had on board. We arrived here at day light. On the 6th, the Lady of the Lake having towed one of the prizes in, I dispatched her immediately to cruise between the Real and False Ducks. She returned the same afternoon, having discovered the enemy's squadron going into Kingston. I have repaired the principal damages sustained by this ship in the action on the 23th ult. and have put a new foremast into the Gov. Tompkins. We are now ready and waiting the movements of the Army, which is contemplated will leave here on the 10th.

The vessels captured on the 5th are gun vessels, mounting from 1 to 3 guns each, with troops from the head of the lake, (but 1st from York) bound to Kingston. We learnt from the prisoners, that the enemy was very much cut up in their hulls and spars, and a great many men killed and wounded, particularly on board of the Wolf and Royal George. I enclose herewith a list of the prisoners taken on the 5th. I have the honour to be, very respectfully, Sir, your most obedient servant,
ISAAC CHAUNCEY.
Hon. William Jones, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

[Here follows a return of prisoners, amounting in the whole to two hundred and fifty-two.]

To the Public.

In last Saturday's Maryland Republican a very abusive piece, headed "Newspaper of Bawlers," and signed Andrew Slicer, appeared against me. The only notice I shall now take of this malignant effusion of an apostate Federalist, is, to inform the public, that I have commenced actions of slander against Slicer, and Jehu Chandless, the editor of the Maryland Republican, to recover damages for this infamous libel on my character. In the meantime I trust the public will never judge of my character by any thing which Andrew Slicer may say of it.
ISAAC PARKER.
October 28.

Public Sale.

On Thursday the 4th day of November next, if fair, otherwise the next fair day, will be sold at auction, at the residence of the late Jesse Floyd, son deceased, in St. Mary's county, upon a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving note and security with interest from the day of sale, ALL THE PERSONAL PROPERTY of said deceased, except negroes, consisting of a large stock of Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Horses; Hones and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation utensils, and other property to a considerable amount. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock and continue from day to day until all is sold.
WILLIAM FLOYD, Executor.
St. Mary's county, 2w.
Oct. 28, 1813.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to Sale, on Saturday the 13th day of November next, at her residence near South river. All the personal estate, (negroes excepted) of Samuel Johnson, deceased, consisting of one Cart and Horse, two Milch Cows, and a Heifer two years old—likewise some Hogs, Farming utensils and Household Furniture. Terms of sale—for all sums under five dollars, cash; all above five dollars, a credit of three months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with good security.—Sale to commence at eleven o'clock, A. M.
ANN JOHNSON (now Carman) Administratrix. L.S.
Oct. 28.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale on Tuesday the 16th day of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, at the dwelling of William Atwell, sen. near the Black Horse Tavern, the following property to wit:
A parcel of Crop Tobacco, now in the house; Horses and Cattle; one Cart; Feather Beds, and Household Furniture—also, a Negro Woman named Flora; mortgaged by the said Atwell to Walter Claggett. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall pay the purchase money on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the chancellor, and on payment of the purchase money the subscriber is authorised to execute a deed. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.
LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee. L.S.
Oct. 28, 1813.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery, passed in the case of John Duvall, of Marsh, & wife, against Mary Ann Rawlings, & others, against Mary Ann Rawlings, & others, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on Monday the 15th day of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter. Part of a valuable tract of land, situated in Anne Arundel county, called "Beard's Habitation," containing about 228 acres. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of this property, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the same previous to the Sale. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give bond to the trustee, with good security for payment of the purchase money, within twelve months from the day of sale, with interest thereon, and on payment of the purchase money the subscriber will give a deed. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.
LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee. L.S.
Oct. 28, 1813.

An Overseer Wanted.

The subscriber wants for the ensuing year, on his farm on the North side of Severn, a single man as an Overseer. No one need apply who cannot come well recommended for his integrity, sobriety and industry.
JAMES MACKUBIN.
Bellefield, Oct. 28, 1813. 4w.

Caution.

All persons are hereby forewarned hunting with either dog or gun in any manner trespassing on the land of the subscriber, lying on Herring Creek Swamp, West River, as he is determined, after this notice, to prosecute all such offenders.
JOHN PARISH, of Aaron. L.S.
Oct. 28.

