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To the Editor of the U. S. Gazette,

When I tell you that I am a young man just turned of one and twenty, at the same time blush to inform you, that I am not in the garb of a soldier. But this be assured is no fault of mine. Unfortunately my father is one of those persons who, in the language of the democratic prints, is indiscriminately denominated a federalist and a tory; and what is still more galling and severe, a peace-man and a noncombatant. What a shocking reproach is this, since to cover oneself with glory, is now ascertained to be the chief end of man; to the utter confusion of the Quaker creed and the Presbyterian doctrine!

In fulfilment then of this end or glorious destination, I was bent upon obtaining a commission in the army, and I was the more strongly impelled to the measure, as I am a remarkably pretty fellow to regiments, let me tell you. I have more than once been tricked out in a uniform dress with my chapeau has a long plume, and its other appendages; and all the ladies who saw me, were charmed with my figure, declaring one and all, that if I would but turn soldier, my fortune was made, since not a soul of the sex, however noncombatant she might be, would be able to resist me. Upon this, without delay, I signified to my father my ardent desire to serve my country in the field, and to apply to government for a commission, being no longer able to endure the cutting insinuation that I was too moral to shed blood without full provocation, or to fight in a cause, because, forsooth, some weary bears pronounced it unjust.

But the old cross-grained curmudgeon of a federalist indignantly spurned my proposal, albeit he himself was a war-man of '76, and he tauntingly asked me if I aspired to be a slave to the Corsican despot. To this he added some invectives against the president much too harsh to be named before democrats; and swore, that if he heard another syllable from my lips, indicative of a wish to partake in the ignominy of this wicked and accursed war, undertaken (alleged) for the single purpose of screening a flagitious administration from the just indignation of their injured country, and the condign punishment of their crimes, I, from that moment ceased to be his son, and should be forthwith expelled his parental roof as a Jacobin vagabond, and fit associate for those miscreants, who, for their own sordid, sinister purposes, made a trade of deceiving and betraying the people, who had unsuspecting placed them in power. Such, must confess it, was the tory language of my father. But what would I do? I was compelled to bear, be silent, and submit.

Still, however, my premonitions were my own: and I indulge them in perusing the military details in our newspapers, with all the interest which an amateur of Gallic tactics enjoys, when he reads of troops being formed en masse or encrochet, of being marched in echelon, or being appoyed by a river. By the by, Bians and Duane, ought to rub up their French a little and be cautious in future, not to print appoyed for appoyed. Neither should adjutant general Duane persist in the next edition of his Hand Book, to tell us, that the word echelons signifies the steps of stairs, when, in fact, it simply means the rounds of a ladder. But, possibly, in the disastrous house in which our compatriots were reared, they were inconvertible terms, a ladder being a pair of stairs, and a pair of stairs a ladder.

But ravished beyond measure as I am, with our adoption of the French style of dress and military nomenclature, I begin to suspect, that we are yet a little awkward in the use of them; and that your exhortations to your patients, and your sol-

lers, are regarded as obsolete by the adepts in the Napoleon nomenclature. They rather below, I am inclined to think, to the old school, to the time of the Tuilleries & the Luxembourg during the regime of the defunct dynasty of the Bourbons, as such, are going down, if not already gone, to the tomb of the capulet. At any rate, they are not found in the bulletins of the late campaigns. But in their stead, we often hear of drizzling and bivouacking, and Heaven save us! of the morale as well as materials of the army; and therefore, I am daily on the tip toe of expectation, to hear from our generals in Canada, that after bivouacking amid the snows of that inhospitable region, they had at length debouched from its defiles, and being superior both in morale and materials, that is, as I take it, in spirit and discipline, as well as in number and equipment, to the combined army of Indians, Canadians and Britons, they had charged it a l'arme blanche, and wholly put it hors de combat. And then will Canada, the lowermost as well as uppermost be ours. Then shall we have conquered freemen's rights, and free egress and regress to and upon the great high-way of nations. Then shall we have freed ourselves of all colonial badges, and be in the undisturbed franchise, not only of taking the lands, but of cutting also the throats of Mr. Jefferson's red brethren at our leisure. Then shall we coerce the Yankees, and trample down the Federalists; and then will Mr. Madison be the greatest statesman, and warrior, and patriot, and philanthropist, (the supereminent Napoleon always excepted) in the world. Then will the hitherto fast anchored Isle be driven from her moorings, and thereby the mighty men of the Press, the Aurora, and the Intelligencer, being avenged, will be at rest; and thenceforth, all the remaining citizens being united in sentiment, feeling and principle, untrammeled by stories, and Cossacks, and noncombatant federalists, we shall cheerfully submit to taxes, and wipe off a trace the trifling expense of the war, and under the auspices of the great and good emperor of the French, be the happiest, the most prosperous virtuous people, that the proud sun ever shone upon, in the very many thousand journies he has made.

TINY WIT OAFLING.

From the Examiner.
A new and able paper, edited by Barent Gardener, Esq. of New-York.

TURREAU'S LETTER.

"The dictatorial style of Turreau's letter; the rude and direct affronts in which it abounds; the contemptuous contumely with which it insults both the administration and the people of the United States, demanded from that administration, an expression of indignant resentment that should have rung through the earth. But the recesses of the grave are not more silent than they were. The spaniel does not fawn with more supple fondness upon the master that chastises him, than did these guardians of the national honour, upon the imperious Frenchman. Kicked, cuffed and spurned, their complacency continued undisturbed. Jackson's insult, if there was one, was implied: if he tickled them at all, it was with a feather; and we all remember they roared worse than so many young bull calves, under the butcher's knife. But when the Frenchman applied his unmerciful curvycomb to their bare hides, they never so much as stirred, nor winced under the torture of the operation."

And yet there are people, who say that the wretches who have thus betrayed the national honour, are not Frenchmen in their hearts! that they are not under French influence! that they are honest and impartial! So they say, and with such a case as this before them!"

WOOD.

"We have before us a long and cold winter. We can get neither wood from the east, nor coal from the south. We have seen even when the richest sort of people burnt coal and when we were supplied with great quantities of wood from the east river, that fuel was, at times, short-

ously and insupportably high. Now scarcely any body burns coal; nor wood comes from the east. My good friends, what is the price of wood to be, especially as some hard hearted wretches are, now, actually buying up all they can, for the purpose of squeezing the last cent, next winter, out of those, who have nothing much money ahead, are obliged to pay from week to week. Add, then, the increased price of your wood, to the increased and increasing price of every thing else, and let me ask you seriously, how can you justify yourself for staying in the city? or do you wait for the war taxes to come? Come they must, and come they will. In what condition will they find you? When your torn and heart-broken wife, clustering your hungry shivering and perhaps half-naked little ones, around her, over a few dying coals, looks about in vain for comfort, and is deprived even of hope, the tax-gatherer demands the money to support the war, which you have already been obliged to spend to support your family; and because you cannot pay the cruel exaction he seizes on the little bed and scanty bed clothes, which might a little, warm your little ones at night. Then why do you stay in the city? Miserable husband and father! why will you stay to starve and freeze with your wife and children? Fly to some place where the dark and towering forest will supply you at least, with wood. Hunger can be as well endured in the country, as in the city. But compare the comfort of a great back-log, and a blazing fire, to the desolation of a single scurvy stump. To the country, I say!

"But perhaps you are afraid, that when you are there, in the woods, you will not have a chance to vote for this blessed war, and the wise and good republicans who have bro't it upon you. I have lived in the country, and let me assure you it is all a mistake. There are crazy-headed, long-tongued war-men in the country, as well as the city.— You will find people as mad there as they are here. They electioneer for a continuance of this war, with as much fierceness and fury there, as they do at Martling's. You may not, perhaps, see city halls illuminated there as you can here, in honour of the war. But you will see folly and stupidity, and madness enough to satisfy you, be you ever so mad yourself. And you will have wood. Think of that; wood! wood! wood! To the country—go. Why would you be the feeder of your own children? In fact, you may be back, in the spring, time enough to vote in, at the April election, as assemblymen and congressmen enough of the war party, to drive you into the country again next fall—or to leave you to starve and freeze here, if your family should like that better."

Recall of the Vermont Militia.

By His Excellency
MARTIN CHITTENDEN, ESQ.
Governor, Captain-General, and Commander in chief, in and over the State of Vermont.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears, that the third brigade of the third division of the militia of this state, has been ordered from our frontiers for the defence of a neighbouring State; And, whereas it further appears, to the extreme regret of the Captain-General, that a part of the militia of said brigade have been placed under the command, and at the disposal of an officer of the United States, out of the jurisdiction or control of the Executive of this State, and have been actually marched to the defence of a sister State, fully competent to all the purposes of self defence, whereby an extensive section of our own frontier is left, in a measure unprotected, and the peaceable good citizens thereof are put in great jeopardy, and exposed to the retaliatory incursion and ravages of an exasperated enemy.—And, whereas, disturbances, of a very serious nature, are believed to exist, in consequence of a portion of the militia having been thus ordered out of the State:

Therefore—to the end, that these great evils may be provided against, as far as may be, prevented for the future:

Be it known—That such portion of the Militia of said third Brigade, in said third Division, as may be now doing duty, in the State of New-York, or elsewhere, beyond the limits of this State, both Officers and Men, are hereby ordered and directed, by the Captain General & Commander in Chief of the Militia of the State of Vermont, forthwith to return to the respective places of their usual residence, within the territorial limits of said Brigade, and there to hold themselves in constant readiness to act, in obedience to the Orders of Brigadier General JACOB DAVIS, who is appointed by the Legislature of this State, to the command of said Brigade.

And the said Brigadier General Davis is hereby ordered and directed, forthwith to see, that the Militia of his said Brigade be completely armed and equipped, as the Law directs, and holden in constant readiness to march on the shortest notice, to the defence of the frontiers; & in case of actual invasion, without further Orders, to march with his said Brigade, to act, either in co-operation with the troops of the U. States, or separately, as circumstances may require, in repelling the enemy from our territory, and in protecting the good citizens of this State from their ravages or hostile incursions.

And in case of an event, so seriously to be deprecated, it is hoped and expected, that every citizen, without distinction of party, will fly at once to the nearest post of danger, and that the only rallying word will be—"OUR COUNTRY."

Feeling, as the Captain General does, the weight of responsibility, which rests upon him, with regard to the Constitutional duties of the militia, and the sacred rights of our citizens to protection from this great class of the community, so essentially necessary in all free countries; at a moment too, when they are so eminently exposed to the dangers of hostile incursions, and domestic difficulties, he cannot conscientiously discharge the trust reposed in him by the voice of his fellow-citizens, and by the Constitution of this and the United States, without an unequivocal declaration, that in his opinion, the military strength and resources of this State, must be reserved for its own defence and protection, exclusively—excepting in cases provided for by the Constitution of the U. States; and then, under orders derived only from the commander in chief.

Given under my hand at Montpelier, this 10th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1813, and of the Independence of the U. S. the 38th.

MARTIN CHITTENDEN.

By His Excellency's command,

SAMUEL SWIFT, Secretary.

From the Loyalist Gleaner.

Deeply do we deplore the miseries of our country. What a dreadful year have we passed! It is all-like a phantasm of a hideous dream." How much blood has been shed—How many soldiers have been killed—How many innocent women and children have been barbarously murdered—What atrocities have been committed on the sea-board!

Oh war! war! unfeeling monster, how terrible is thy visit! Furies draw thy car—death is thy charioteer—Murder and rape, conflagration and ruin, wait around thee.

The prophetic AMES spoke like an angel, when twenty years ago he dissuaded the nation from war:

"Did my powers bear any proportion to my seal, I would raise my voice to such a pitch of remonstrance that it should be heard in every log house beyond the mountain. I would cry—"Arouse from your slumbers! Awake from your fancied security! for the tomahawk is raised and the scalping-knife unsheathed for your destruction. In the day time your path shall be ambushed—the night shall gleam with the conflagration of your dwelling—Are you a father, the blood of your sons shall saturate your corn-fields—Are you a mother, the war-hoof shall awake the sleep of the cradle,

WASHINGTON, NOV. 22.
Victory over the Creek Indians.

NASHVILLE, NOV. 9.
Camp at the Islands. Nov. 6th, 1813.
Gov. Blount.

SIR—We have retaliated for the destruction of Fort Mims. On the 2d, I detached Gen. Coffee with a part of his brigade of cavalry and mounted riflemen, to destroy Tallushatches, where a considerable force of the hostile Creeks were concentrated. The general exerted this in style. A hundred and eighty-six of the enemy were found dead on the field, and about eighty taken prisoners, forty of whom have been bro't here. In the number left, there is a sufficiency but slightly wounded to take care of those who are badly.

I have to regret that 8 of my brave fellows have been killed, and about thirty wounded; some badly, but none, I hope, mortally.

Both officers and men behaved with the utmost bravery and deliberation.

Captains Smith, Bradley, & Winston are wounded, all slightly. No officer killed.

As soon as Gen. Coffee makes his report I shall enclose it.

If we had sufficient supply of provisions, we should in a very short time, accomplish the object of the expedition.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, yours, &c.

ANDREW JACKSON.

P. S. Seventeen Cherokees under the command of Colonel Brown, acted with great bravery in the action. Two of Cheeub's sons, and Jim Fife of the Natchez tribe, also distinguished themselves. One of the Creek prophets is killed. A. J.

Camp at the Islands. Nov. 6th, 1813.
Enclosed is Gen. Coffee's report of the late engagement.

ANDREW JACKSON.
His Excellency Gov. Blount.

Camp at Ten Islands, Nov. 6th, 1813.
Maj. Gen. Jackson.

SIR,
I had the honor, yesterday, of transmitting you a short account of an engagement that took place between a detachment of about nine hundred men from my brigade, with the enemy at Tallushatches towns the particulars whereof I beg leave herein to recite to you. Pursuant to your order of the 2d, I detailed from my brigade of cavalry & mounted riflemen, nine hundred men and officers, and proceeded directly to the Tallushatches towns, crossed Coosay river at the Fish Dam Ford, 3 or 4 miles above this place. I arrived within one and a half miles of the town (distant from this place south east 8 miles) on the morning of the 3d, at which place I divided my detachment into two columns, the right composed of the cavalry commanded by Col. Alcorn, to cross over a large creek that lay between us & the towns, the left column was of the mounted riflemen under the command of Col. Cannon, with whom I marched myself. Col. Alcorn was ordered to march upon the right and encircle one half of the town, and at the same time the left would form a half circle on the left, and unite the head of the columns in front of the town; all of which was performed as I could wish. When I arrived within half a mile of the towns the drums of the enemy began to beat, mingled with their savage yell, preparing for action. It was after sun rise an hour, when the action was brought on by Capt. Hammond and Lieut. Patterson's companies, who had gone on within the circle of alignment for the purpose of drawing out the enemy from their buildings, which had the most happy effect. As soon as Captain Hammond exhibited his front in view of the town, (which stood in open woodland) and gave a few scattering shot, the enemy formed and made a violent charge on him; he gave way as they advanced, until they met our right column, which gave them a general fire & then charged; this changed the direction of charge completely; the enemy retreated firing, until they got around & in their buildings, where they made all their resistance that an overpowered soldier could do: they fought as long as one existed, but their destruction was

very soon completed; our men rushed up to the doors of the houses, and in a few minutes killed the last warrior of them; the enemy fought with savage fury, and met death with all its horrors, without shrinking or complaining; not one asked to be spared, but fought so long as they could stand or sit. In consequence of their flying to their houses and mixing with the families, our men in killing the males, without intention killed & wounded a few of the squaws and children, which was regretted by every officer and soldier of the detachment, but which could not be avoided.

The number of the enemy killed was one hundred and eighty-six that were counted, and a number of others that were killed in the woods, not found. I think the calculation a reasonable one, to say two hundred of them were killed, and eighty-four prisoners of women and children, were taken: not one of the warriors escaped, to carry the news, a circumstance unknown heretofore.

I lost five men killed and forty-one wounded, none mortally, the greater part slightly, a number with arrows; two of the men killed was with arrows; this appears to form a very principal part of the enemy's arms for warfare, every man having a bow with a bundle of arrows, which is used after the first fire with the gun, until a leisure time for loading offers.

It is with pleasure I say that our men acted with deliberation and firmness—notwithstanding our numbers were far superior to that of the enemy, it was a circumstance to us unknown, and from the parade of the enemy, we had every reason to suppose them our equals in number, but there appeared no visible traces of alarm in any, but on the contrary, all appeared cool and determined, and no doubt when they face a foe of their own or of superior number they will shew the same courage as on this occasion.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JNO. COFFEE.

Brig. Gen. of Cavalry and Riflemen.
Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson.

Killed, 5 privates.

Wounded, 4 captains—2 lieutenants—2 cornets—3 sergeants—5 corporals—1 artificer—24 privates.—
Total killed and wounded 46.

SUBMISSION OF THE NORTHERN INDIANS.

A Proclamation by Wm. H. Harrison, Major General in the Army of the United States, and commanding the Eighth Military District.

An armistice having been concluded between the United States and the tribes of Indians called Miamies, Patawatamies, Eel River Miamies, Weas, Ottawayes, Chippeways and Wyandots, to continue until the pleasure of the government of the former shall be known—I do hereby make known the same to all whom it may concern. This armistice is preparatory to a general council to be held with those different tribes; and until its termination they have been permitted to retire to their hunting grounds, and there to remain unmolested, if they behave themselves peaceably. They have surrendered into our hands hostages from each tribe, and have agreed immediately to restore all our prisoners in their possession, and unite with us in the chastisement of any Indians who may commit any aggression upon our frontiers. Under these circumstances, I exhort all citizens living upon the frontiers to respect the terms of said armistice, and neither to engage in nor countenance any expedition against their persons or property; leaving to the government, with whom the constitution has left it, to pursue such course with respect to the Indians as they may think most compatible with sound policy and the best interests of the country.

Done at Detroit, this 16th Oct. 1813.

(Signed) WM. H. HARRISON.

BY WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, Major General in the service of the United States, commander in chief of the North-Western Army, and OLIVER HAZARD PERRY, Captain in the Navy, and commanding the Fleet of the United States on Lake Erie.

A PROCLAMATION.
Whereas by the combined operations of the land and naval forces under our command, those of the enemy within the upper district of Upper Canada have been captured or destroyed, and the said district is now in the quiet possession of our

troops; it becomes necessary to provide for its government—Therefore, we do hereby proclaim and make known, that the rights and privileges of the inhabitants, and the laws and customs of the country, as they existed or were in force at the period of our arrival, shall continue to prevail; all magistrates and other civil officers are to resume the exercise of their functions, previous to taking an oath to be faithful to the government of the United States, as long as they shall be in possession of the country. The authority of all militia commissions is suspended in said district, and the officers required to give their parole, in such way as the officer, who may be appointed by the commanding General to administer the government, shall direct.

The inhabitants of said district are promised protection to their persons and property, with the exception of those cases embraced by the proclamation of General Proctor of the ult. which is declared to be in force, and the powers therein assumed, transferred to the officer appointed to administer the government.

Given under our hands and seals at Sandwich, this 17th day of October.

(Signed)

WM. H. HARRISON,
OLIVER H. PERRY,

QUEBEC, OCTOBER 26.

Arrived his majesty's ship Nemesis, Hon. James Ashley Mandé, commander, 22 days from Halifax, with troops. Passenger, quartermaster general Sir Sidney Beckwith. Arrived his majesty's ship Aeolus, from England, sailed 17th September.

His majesty's ship Diadem, 64, stops at the Brandy Pots, with the Mariner sloop of war; the frigates Success, Fox, and Nemesis, are in the harbour; they arrived on the 24th, in 22 days from Halifax. They brought 1600 marines. The Diomed frigate is said to be on shore at Mindenches. The greater part of the marines have been brought up by craft from the ships below; 300 of them are to leave this garrison tomorrow in the steam-boat, the remainder go by land; part marched this morning.

On Sunday his majesty's ship Dover, went down the river to the assistance of the Diomed.

His majesty's ship Aeolus winters here. She brought upwards of 300 seamen for the Lakes, under their officers, Capts. Popham and Creighton, and other officers of inferior rank. Fifty soldiers also came in her.

MONTREAL, OCT. 30.

Yesterday 62 American prisoners arrived here, which were taken in the Upper Province and at Chateaugay.

We see by the Quebec Gazette of the 21st inst. that the embargo on all articles of grain and provisions which had been continued to the 5th of the present month, is extended (with the exception of supplies necessary for the fisheries on the coast of Labrador, and the settlements on the Anticosti) till the 15th of Dec. next.

We had a report here yesterday, brought from Kingston, of an American boat with an officer and nine men, having lately been driven ashore near that place in a gale of wind, when they surrendered themselves prisoners of war—these men say, we understand, that they formed part of a large military force, which had left Oswego for Sackett's Harbour, and that from the violence of the gale, they apprehended the loss of most of the boats, conveying this reinforcement.

BRITISH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

Head-Quarters, A Fourcier, on the Chateaugay River, Oct. 27, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Governor in chief and commander of the forces, has received from Maj. Gen. De Watteville, the report of the affair which took place at the advanced position of his post, at 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning, between the American army, under the command of maj. gen. Hampton, and the advanced pickets of the British thrown out for the purpose of covering working parties, under the direction of lieut. col. Salisberry; the judicious position chosen by that officer, and the excellent disposition of his little band, composed of the light company of Canadian fencibles, and two companies of Canadian voltigeurs, repulsed with loss, the advance of the enemy's principal columns, commanded by gen. Hampton in person, and the American

light brigade under Col. McCarty, was in a like manner checked in its progress on the south side of the river, by the gallant and spirited advance of the flank company, 3d battalion embodied militia, under captain Daly, supported by captain Bruyere's company of Sedentary militia. Capt. Daly and capt. Bruyeres being both wounded, and their companies having sustained some loss, their position was immediately taken up by a flank company of the first battalion embodied militia.

The enemy rallied and repeatedly returned to the attack, which terminated only with the day in his complete disgrace and defeat, being foiled by a handful of men not amounting to a twentieth part of the force opposed to them, but which nevertheless by their determined bravery maintained their position, and effectually protected the working parties, who continued their labours unmolested. Lt. col. De Salisberry reports having experienced the most able support from capt. Ferguson in command of the light company Canadian fencibles, and capt. Juchereau Duchesnay, and also from capt. Jean Duchesnay, of the two companies of voltigeurs; from capt. Lamotte and adjutants Hebborn and O'Sullivan, and from every officer and soldier engaged, whose gallantry and steadiness were conspicuous and praiseworthy in the highest degree.

His excellency the governor in chief and commander of the forces having had the satisfaction of himself witnessing the conduct of the troops on this brilliant occasion, feels it a gratifying duty to render them that praise which is so justly their due; to maj. gen. De Watteville for the admirable arrangement established by him, for the defence of his post; to lt. col. De Salisberry for his judicious and officer-like conduct displayed in the choice of position and arrangement of his force; to the officers and men engaged with the enemy, the warmest acknowledgments of his excellency are due, for their gallantry and steadiness, and to all the troops at the station, the highest praise belongs, for their zeal, steadiness and discipline, and for the patient endurance of the hardship and privation which they have evinced. A determined perseverance in this honourable conduct cannot fail of crowning the brave and loyal Canadians with victory, and hurling disgrace and confusion on the heads of the enemy that would pollute their happy soil.

By the report of prisoners, the enemy's force is stated at 7,500 infantry, 400 cavalry and 10 field pieces. The British advanced force actually engaged, did not exceed 300. The enemy suffered severely from our fire, as well as from their own; some detached corps having fired upon each other by mistake in the woods.

Canadian light company had three rank and file killed—1 sergeant, 3 rank and file wounded.

Voltigeurs, 4 rank and file wounded.

Third battalion flank company, 1 capt. wounded, 2 rank and file killed, 6 wounded and 4 missing.

Chateaugay Chasseurs, 1 captain wounded.

TOTAL—5 rank and file killed—2 captains, 1 sergeant, 13 rank and file wounded, and 4 missing.

Officers wounded—Capt. Daley, 3d embodied militia, twice wounded severely, but not dangerously. Capt. Bruyeres, Chateaugay chasseurs, slightly.

(Signed) EDWARD BAYNES,

Adj. General.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser of November 22.

We are indebted to the politeness of Col. Perkins for the following information, which he obtained from Mr. Gay, a respectable merchant of Cambridge Port, in company with whom he travelled from Connecticut river.

Mr. Gay, of Cambridge Port, who arrived in the stage Saturday evening, direct from Vermont, informs, that he left Plattsburgh on Tuesday last; and that Gen. Hampton had returned to Plattsburgh with his troops, having been as far as Chazy, where he remained only two days; that the troops were without tents a portion of the time after they left the Four Corners, and suffered very much from the severity of the weather. He also states, that Gen. Hampton had with him from 3 to 4000 men, and that they had suffered severely on the march.

Gen. Wilkinson had reached the French Mills, which our informant says, he believes to be about 36 miles west from the Four Corners;

and that it was understood they were to go into winter quarters at that place and Plattsburgh.

It was reported that Gen. Wilkinson had been opposed in his passage down from the place of landing, and that there was a loss on our side of 400, and on the British and Indians of 600.

As Mr. Gay came direct in the stage, he must have left Burlington on Thursday last.

A part of the dragoons of Hampton's army had arrived at Burlington.

The enemy rallied and repeatedely returned to the attack, which terminated only with the day in his complete disgrace and defeat, being foiled by a handful of men not amounting to a twentieth part of the force opposed to them, but which nevertheless by their determined bravery maintained their position, and effectually protected the working parties, who continued their labours unmolested. Lt. col. De Salisberry reports having experienced the most able support from capt. Ferguson in command of the light company Canadian fencibles, and capt. Juchereau Duchesnay, and also from capt. Jean Duchesnay, of the two companies of voltigeurs; from capt. Lamotte and adjutants Hebborn and O'Sullivan, and from every officer and soldier engaged, whose gallantry and steadiness were conspicuous and praiseworthy in the highest degree.

It is also reported by Mr. Gay, that Major Davis, who went to the state of New-York, to recall the Vermont militia, in virtue of the proclamation of his excellency governor Chittenden, had been arrested by the noted Col. Clark—but which nevertheless by their determined bravery maintained their position, and effectually protected the working parties, who continued their labours unmolested. Lt. col. De Salisberry being both wounded, and their companies having sustained some loss, their position was immediately taken up by a flank company of the first battalion embodied militia.

The enemy rallied and repeatedely returned to the attack, which terminated only with the day in his complete disgrace and defeat, being foiled by a handful of men not amounting to a twentieth part of the force opposed to them, but which nevertheless by their determined bravery maintained their position, and effectually protected the working parties, who continued their labours unmolested. Lt. col. De Salisberry reports having experienced the most able support from capt. Ferguson in command of the light company Canadian fencibles, and capt. Juchereau Duchesnay, and also from capt. Jean Duchesnay, of the two companies of voltigeurs; from capt. Lamotte and adjutants Hebborn and O'Sullivan, and from every officer and soldier engaged, whose gallantry and steadiness were conspicuous and praiseworthy in the highest degree.

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more particulars by the boat, should there be any thing transpire more than the paper will furnish.

BY THE STEAM BOAT. From the Albany Argus of Tuesday.

THE CAMPAIGN.

On the St. Lawrence, from which so much has been long confidently expected has ended far short of its object. We understand, and indeed we know, that the main army, has taken post near St. Regis, for the winter; and that the division under general Hampton is hunting on the Saguenay. This abrupt and unexpected termination is openly ascribed to a difference of opinion said to exist between the generals Wilkinson and Hampton, in relation to their place of junction. The former directed to unite with him at St. Regis; the latter thought a point lower down would be better, and took measures accordingly.

So soon as this was known to Wilkinson, the army was ordered to hut at Salmon river for the winter. We will say nothing at present of the conduct of either of these generals. There are authorities to which they are amenable, & which will no doubt do justice in the case. Our regrets, however, are not the less.—Had we got Montreal this campaign, the war was substantially at an end—and that the getting it was a practicable measure, is admitted on all hands. The enemy's effective force there, regulars, sencibles and voltigeurs, did not exceed 2000 men.

From the Albany Register.

By the last accounts from the northern army, it appears that the expedition against Montreal, had totally failed!—after a severe engagement between the army, and a large Canadian force, in which the loss was severe on both sides. Wilkinson's army has gone into winter quarters at the French Mills, and several officers in disgust have resigned their commissions. It is not in our power to-day to lay before our readers any thing like an authentic detail of the events which took place from the time the army of Wilkinson passed Prescott until they arrived at their present quarters: But we have subjoined all the information we have received on the subject.

BURLINGTON, Nov. 19.

The campaign for the season is said to be at an end. Gen. Hampton's army is at Plattsburgh, where they are to take up winter quarters.—Gen. Wilkinson's army is at the French Mills, near St. Regis, about 25 miles from the four corners, Chateaugay, and are building huts for winter quarters. The army under Gen. Wilkinson has had a severe engagement with the enemy, who followed them from Kingston and Prescott—they were attacked in the rear, or near Cornwall. The enemy were three times repulsed at the point of the bayonet, and finally retreated, leaving the Americans on the field. The number killed on either side is not correctly ascertained—it must however have been great in one instance it is said the charge was continued from twelve to fourteen minutes.

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND,

Annapolis, Nov. 24, 1813.

Notice is hereby given, to all persons who are indebted to this institution, or may, after the 31st of December next, present notes for discount, that after that day no note will be received discounted unless the same is drawn upon paper, properly stamped, agreeably to the directions of the act of Congress, passed on the 2d day of August, 1813, entitled, "An act laying duties on Notes of Banks, Bankers, and certain Companies; on notes, bonds and obligations, discounted by Banks, Banks and certain Companies, and on bills of exchange of certain descriptions"—A

recessively to the following Table:

If \$ 100 stamp of	5 cts.
above 100 & not exceeding	200
200	500
300	1000
1000	1500
1500	2000 \$1
2000	3000 \$1 50 cts.
3000	4000 \$2
4000	5000 \$2 50 cts.
5000	7000 \$3 50 cts.
7000	8000 \$4 00
8000	\$5 00

JONA. PINKNEY, Cashier.

An Overseer Wanted.

The subscriber wants an Overseer to manage the affairs of his estate, the failure of the campaign against Montreal. The application to be made to James Hopkins in Baltimore, or to the subscriber, leaving on the 1st of December. It seems he is very ill.

ANN CHESTON.

West Chester, Oct. 14, 1813.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, DEC. 5, 1813.

A REPORTER WANTED.

A person qualified as a reporter of Debates, would meet with ready some encouragement, during the next session of the Maryland Legislature, which commences on the first Monday in December, by applying at this office.

It appears now to be established beyond doubt, that the late action between the British forces from Kingston and Fort Prescott, and the rear of Wilkinson's army, commanded by Gen. Boyd, cost the Americans 400 killed, wounded and prisoners, instead of 150 as at first stated. How much sooner we may feel disgusted at the war, and the manner in which it has been prosecuted, we cannot but feel a great degree of pain for the sufferings which our soldiers have been compelled to endure. Many of them are men who have been unfortunate in their circumstances, and compelled, though contrary to every feeling which animates the soldier who pursues the profession of arms through choice, to enslave themselves in the army for the want of other employment. It has been often predicted, that not only this campaign, but even the war itself, must terminate in disgrace, and almost every day comes loaded with proof to verify this prediction. We could wish that the honour of our country could remain untarnished, since such wanton sacrifices have been made of its interests; but unless the glory of our naval achievements can preserve the fame of the republic, she must greatly suffer in the eyes of foreign nations, from the folly of our theoretical and desperate politicians. Not only do they find the armies of their enemy different from what they calculated on, but the elements seem combined, as they did in Russia, against Buonaparte, to render abortive all their military operations. These visitations of Providence, it is true, cannot be guarded against, but causes which might have been removed without difficulty, have retarded the operations of our forces, until it would appear that the understandings of our generals had been wholly blinded, and their energies chilled, for the purpose of showing some great displays of Almighty wisdom.

Wilkinson and Hampton have not yet been able to afford each other any assistance from the positions which they have respectively held, and each has had a skirmish which resulted to them in very considerable loss. Thus it has happened, that the Canadians have been able, by gradually reducing our army, to cut off in detail some of its divisions, and retard its operations, until so late a period in the season, that the asperity of the climate has raised an insurmountable barrier to their movements. As Buonaparte expected to find comfortable winter quarters in Moscow, so did Wilkinson in Montreal—but as the expectations of the one were wholly disappointed, and his plans frustrated, so it is probable will be those of the other.

The proclamation of Gov. Chitten-don, which will be found in our paper of to-day, shews him a man determined to exercise all the authority the constitution of the U. S. has vested in him, as chief magistrate of an independent state. From the commencement of the war, it seems to have been a favourite scheme with administration to reduce as much as possible, without exciting too much indignation, the powers which has been vested in the governor of each state. With this view the U. S. have been divided into military districts, and a multiplicity of officers appointed to take the command of all the forces, whether regulars or militia, that have been assigned for the defence of each. The president can call into service any portion of the militia of the country, whenever certain exigencies shall require it; but it can only be done thro' the governor of the state or states from which they are called, as they are constitutionally the commanders in chief

of such forces, leaving the command then, of all the military force of the state, and entrusted with the defense of, his excellency the governor of. The Govt had a constitutional right to order the militia of the state to any point thereof which he deemed unprotected.

Because he has thus dared to exercise a power to which he is justly entitled, the flood-gates of democratic abuse have been raised, and column after column poured upon him. From the known character of his excellency, it is hoped his firmness will not be shaken by such vile attacks.

From the Federal Republican.
"Do our opposition Editors imagine that the government has made war in sport?"

[Nat. Intelligencer, Nov. 17, 1813.] Why really Mr. Madison's Scaramouch has here put us to our trumps, as the saying is. With much simplicity he has asked a very puzzling question. Whether the war was intended for a Comedy, or a Tragedy, is very doubtful. But in its rehearsal, so strange have been the incidents, so grotesque and odd has been the appearance of most of the dramatic persons, that were it not for a few actors in the Queenstown scene, and the introduction of young Croghan, we should have been in danger of taking the war in land for broad farce. Yet we know not, for a certainty, whether the war is made in sport or in earnest.

The little man in the palace has for once puzzled the world, and the "opposition editors" to boot—He has made war in a manner which really leaves the subject in great doubt. But we will state some of our difficulties: and we pray, that if we err, Scaramouch may be instructed to give us a list.

Grundy, Calhoun and Clay, Burwell, Bassett and Willis Alston, were of opinion, when war was declared that the Canadas would be ours in one fortnight. Little Fisk, of Vermont, said the Green Mountain Boys would grab them in a week. That queer fish Widgery, of Maine, swore, that he would rig out his white linen pocket handkerchief upon the end of his cane, carry it as the flag of liberty through the Canadas, and they should be ours in three days. While that gay Lothario, the gallant Rhea of Tennessee, in his usual clear and eloquent manner, asserted, that his friends were all fools; for it would take but one true blue Jeffersonian proclamation to finish the business, which he conceived, if little Colvin was employed, might be done in three hours.

Now, Mr. Madison, the "opposition editors" are certain, that these wise congressmen got all their war nations from yourself, or Monroe, or Gallatin, or Eustis, or Hamilton. This war has been made nearly two years—and if these congressmen, and you, and your cabinet into the bargain, were not all dunces, the land part of our war must have been made in sport. For, mark you, instead of taking the Canadas in three hours, according to the gallant Mr. Rhea; or in three days, according to poor old Widgery; or in a week, according to little Fisk; or in a fortnight, according to the brave Grundy, Alston, &c. &c. we have not even begun to take it.

If this is not war in sport, there is something very strange and queer in all this.

Look you, Mr. Madison, we poor "opposition editors" beseech you to look at the queer incidents of this war, and clear up all our doubts.—We never tho' you wicked enough to make war in sport, but we are sadly puzzled—Your first and favorite gen. Hull, really made considerable sport for the enemy.

The Ohio militia, by riding their captains on rails, and running races with the Indians, made not less sport for our regular army.

Harrison, with his ten thousand Kentuckians, his "unheard of manoeuvres," his "deadly fires," his "irresistible charges," his horrible conflicts with ten or twelve hundred British and Indians, with his short modest and chaste letters, has furnished his full share of sport to all who can laugh at bloated vanity and bombastic imbecility.

The warlike assemblages of the gallant governor Meigs, his scientific marchings and counter marchings, from one feather bed to another feather bed, with sleek contractors, and his ragged militia at his heels, combined with that unfortunate dysentery which plagued the brave Hopkins in his march, and defiled all the laurels which grew around him, inso-

much, that at the close of his campaign, not one could be found in or his gallant brow have given not a little sport to the critics and traitors among us!

You, Mr. Madison, cannot but remember the broad grins which followed the murderous proclamations, and leadless combats of the Hobohams, Smyth and Portee. Your own dear old soul, Granny Dearborn, too, with his "fair round belly," his gay coat, his rapid movement, his official sickness, has afforded no despicable sport.

While Burster's brave surrender, Chandler's night cap battle, and Morgan Rastler's "adventure of the sun and moon" in Canada, has forced the world into a roar of laughter.

Secretary Armstrong's trip to the West, may possibly increase the sport. This, in a military view, will depend upon the fact whether Wilkinson and his frost bitten veterans, dance forward to the whistling of British bullets from Kingston, or suffer themselves, like quiet and prudent soldiers, to be driven back, "by the storms and cold weather" to Sackets Harbor.

But, in a civil view, the trip of the wily Secretary, must afford rare amusement. If three years hence, he acts well the part he is now studying, we will never guess again, if he does not afford most excellent sport to the "opposition editors." Although we will not answer for it, poor Monroe shall exclaim, in the deepest tones of tragedy—"it may be sport to you but it is death to me."

We might add many other puzzling incidents—such as the attempt of Mr. Madison to make peace the very day that he declared war—the war-like mission to Russia—the attempt to substitute an embargo for old fashioned fighting at the summer session—the great reliance placed on our well armed militia to conquer Canada—the most excellent defence of our seaboard of fifteen hundred miles, upon the whole of which there are not fifteen hundred regular soldiers—all which things, we confess, upon the supposition that there is any thing of earnest in this war on land, puzzle us confoundedly. So, therefore honest Mr. Joe Gales, we will thank you if you will prevail on some one of the clerks, deeply versed in the mysteries of democracy, to unravel for our good, the puzzling circumstances which in the simplicity of our hearts we have staled.

As to the war on the ocean, we have not the slightest difficulty in answering the question. The case there, is as clear as the cowardice and villainy of Charles Jared Ingersoll—So far as the ocean is concerned, the war was made in sport. The Virginia junto expected thereby to destroy the navy, almost the only remaining monument of federal wisdom.

Those genuine sons of federalism, the officers of the navy, took the war on the ocean into their own hands. With their brave tars they have made it bloody sport for the enemy, and forced tears of disappointment from the administration. Would to God there existed a spirit in the government to protect and cherish that institution, which, in this accursed war, has alone preserved our national character, from disgrace and ruin.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Washington, 17th Nov. 1813.

A General Court Martial for the trial of Brigadier General William Hull, will assemble at some suitable place in the city of Albany (state of New-York) on the 3d day of January next.

The court will be composed as follows:

President,

Maj. Gen. Henry Dearborn.

Members,

Brig. Gen. Joseph Bloomfield,

Thomas Parker,

Leonard Covington,

Col. John R. Fenwick,

Henry Carberry, 36th reg. inf.

Peter Little 38th reg. inf.

William N. Irvine, 32d do.

Lt. Col. Richard Dennis, 16th reg.

Infantry.

Samuel S. Conner, 13th do.

S. B. Davis, 32d do.

William Scott, 36th do.

William Stewart, 38th do.

Special Judge Advocate,

Alex. J. Dallas, Esq.

Special Judge Advocate,

Philip S. Parker, Esq.

Supernumeraries.

Lt. Col. John W. Livingston, 41st Regiment.

Lt. Col. James G. Forbes, 32d do.

Maj. George Bomford, corps of En-

gineers.

By order of the Society of W. A.

A. Y. NICOLL, Inspe. Gen.

From the Federal Republican.
In Germany, in the year 1812, a pamphlet was published an enquiry of the character of the German army, and assigned the several parts as under:

Vanity	8 parts.
Love of Rule	4 parts.
Sensual Passion	4 parts.
Artifice	4 parts.
Fickleness	4 parts.
Timidity	2 parts.
Innocency	2 parts.
Superstition	4 parts.
	62 parts.

We understand that the British prisoners now at this place, taken by Gen. Harrison at the Moravians Towns, are to be removed in a few days to Newport, Kentucky, where they will be stationed until exchanged. Those taken by Com. Perry in the engagement on Lake Erie, are to remain at this place.

[Cincinnati Suspended.]

From the Federal Republican.

The family and friends of the late General LINCOLN, being anxious that his remains should be conveyed from the scene of his murder, to the sepulchre of his fathers, thus melancholy office was confided to the care of two of his fellow sufferers residing in Baltimore, Messrs. Henry Nelson and John E. Hall. On Tuesday the 23d instant, these gentlemen conveyed the body in a hearse to a place appointed in the vicinity of Georgetown. Here they were met by a few select friends of the deceased. The procession then moved to Haerlem, where the body was deposited in the earth, and the usual solemnities were pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Addison. Removed from the scene of murder, the friends of good government and political freedom may, and do rejoice, that the remains of this monument of jacobin intolerance and perfidy have been redeemed, and rest in tranquillity with kindred spirits.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on Wednesday the 22d of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, for cash.

All the residue of the personal estate of Richard Higgins, late of said county, deceased, consisting of several valuable Negroes, Stock of all kinds, Household & Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils, &c.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
JOSHUA C. HIGGINS,
A. A. County, Head of South River.
December 2.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of several writs of fieri

POET'S CORNER.

From the (Boston) Weekly Messenger.
The democratic papers are filled with odes in celebration of the heroes who have drawn the sword in this war; but we have seen none in honor of the teamsters or their occupation, although their prosperity has been highly promoted by the war. To supply this defect, a correspondent from the country has sent us the following song.—We publish it not so much on account of its intrinsic merit, as with a view of calling the attention of a whole tribe of geniuses, to a subject full as worthy of being celebrated by them, as many of those which have been honoured by their muse.

SONG.

Ye waggoners of Fredon,
Whose chargers chew the cud,
Whose wheels have braved a dozen years
The gravel and the mud—
Your glorious how'ys yoke again
To take another jug,
And send through the mud,
Where the heavy wheels do drag,
Where the waggon's creak is loud and long,
And the jaded oxen lag.
The spirit of your fathers
Shall start from every sod,
The dung cart was their field of fame,
And whiskey was their god—
Where hedge and gallant Humphrey went
Your manly steps shall tug,
And send through the mud, &c. &c.
Columbus needs no wooden walls,
No ships where billows swell,
Her march is like a terrapin's,
Her home is in her shell;
To guard her trade and sailors' rights,
In woods she spreads her flag,
To ruse through the brush,
Where the jaded troops do flag,
Where the paper wars are loud & long
And the doubtful generals brag.
The meteor war of conquest
Shall yet our fingers burn,
Till James' troubled night depart,
And the star of peace return;
O then, ye waggon warriors,
The song and feast shall flow,
To the fame of your name,
When the wheels have ceased to go,
When the canvas spreads o'er every sea,
And the carts have ceased to go.

BIOGRAPHY.
GENERAL MOREAU,

Was born at Morlaix, in Basse Bretagne. His father was a man of great respectability, and on account of his integrity, disinterestedness, and various private virtues, was commonly called the *father of the poor*. On the breaking out of the revolution, such was the general confidence in his honesty, that he was selected by the nobility and gentry of Morlaix and its neighbourhood, principally those who proposed to emigrate, as the proper person to be entrusted with the management of their affairs. The great number of commissions and deposits which he received on this occasion from the nobles and emigrants, contributed not a little to bring him afterwards to the guillotine under the government of Robespierre. He was put to death at Brest; and eye-witnesses declare, that the people present at his execution, shed torrents of tears, exclaiming several times, "they are taking our best father from us!" Such a worthy father could not be disappointed in the liberal education which he gave his son, on account of the excellent example which he constantly set before him.

Moreau had, from his early youth, a strong prepossession for a military life, and at the age of eighteen he enlisted himself as a soldier. His father, however, who considered his conduct as the effect of imprudence, bought his *conge*, and sent him back to resume his studies. Whether the study of law was an unpleasant task to him, or whether his propensity for arms got the better of every other inclination, it is certain that he soon enlisted again. His father, hurt at this second act of rashness, with a view that he might feel the hardships of the life he had chosen, suffered him to serve as a private, during four months or thereabouts, after which he was prevailed upon by his friends, not to let the young man continue any longer in that low condition, as it would occasion him to lose the benefit of his early education. Before the revolution, a man who was not of the *cast of the noblesse*, had little hope of advancement in the army, whatever might have been his conduct or merit. Moreau was therefore, almost in spite of himself, compelled again to return to the dry study of the law, and to follow the profession of his father, who was, we have already noticed, an eminent lawyer.

When the revolution broke out Moreau was *Prévôt de Droit* at Rennes, a mark of superiority among the students in law. In that

office he acquitted himself to the complete satisfaction of the fellow-students. It is said, that when M. le Chevalier de Bremer brought the *échiquier* of May, 1788, to the parliament of Rennes, to be registered, Moreau, then a supporter of the privileged order, against the court, went to the literary chamber, and offered the students, together with a great number of other young people, to the parliament, as volunteers to support it against the measures of the court. Observing, however, the stubbornness and want of principle among the privileged orders, he soon relinquished his concern for their interest, and espoused the party of the people.

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In these circumstances, the states sent out a députation to request the people to send delegates into the hall to examine the register of the deliberations, and to make their report to the people. Young Moreau, who enjoyed not only the confidence of the people of Rennes, but that of the young men of Nantes, was sent with three others into the hall where the states were sitting. He there conducted himself with so much ability, that the result of this conference was the complete triumph of the people. It was agreed on both sides, that the states should dissolve, and that the young men of Nantes should return home peacefully. Such was his moderation on this occasion, that even the most inveterate enemies to the popular cause bestowed on him the greatest praises.

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Moreau was not disappointed in his expectations; for in June, 1794, he was promoted to the rank of general in chief, and conducted the siege of Ypres, which he took in 12 days after the opening of the trenches. The garrison, consisting of 6000 men, were made prisoners; & 100-pieces of cannon, and 29 standards were taken. This event occurred on the 29th Prairial, 2d year, (17th June, 1794.)

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On the 28th of June, the great battle of Kehl was fought, in which Gen. Moreau, after having been joined by his cavalry and artillery, forced the Austrians to retreat, in great disorder, with the loss of 1200 men prisoners, ten pieces of cannon, all their artillery, &c. The field of battle was covered with the slain.

July 3d, another general engagement took place between Moreau & the Archduke Charles, when the Austrians were again completely defeated. From this victory he flew to a third, equally glorious, and more profitable to the French republic. Upon the Upper Rhine he forced the Duke of Württemberg to solicit a suspension of arms, on conditions which were at once honorable and useful to the republic; and while the army of the Sambre and Meuse were retreating under Jourdan, that of the Rhine and Moselle, under Moreau, was pursuing its victorious career, even to the gates of Ratisbon, thus shaking the German empire to its centre.

It would occupy too much space in this volume, to give a detail of all those military operations in this campaign, which contributed to crown the brow of Moreau with un fading laurels. The most glorious epoch of his military history was his masterly retreat out of Bavaria, which, in the judgment of his most inveterate enemies, and of all military men, was far more honourable to his talents, than any victories which he has gained. Like Turenne, Moreau served the interest of his country, more by that retreat than by the most dazzling conquest; and if we account Turenne a consummate general, rather for his having kept in check superior bodies of the enemy, by his well concerted marches and counter-marches, than for any splendid victories obtained by him, we should in like manner attribute to Moreau the character of a great general, for his memorable retreat of 1796.

About the middle of September, affairs began to take an untavourable turn; and Moreau, till now victorious, was forced to quit his position on the west bank of the Yser. He was pursued by the Austrian general Latour, and on the 29th, the enemy having made themselves masters of the highest part of the mountains of the Black Forest, and of the rivulets, which, running westward to the Rhine, form the only passes whereby an army can descend from these mountains to the Brisgau; Moreau had no other alternative than either to attack the Austrians in order to obtain the Val d'Enfer, which descended into the Brisgau by the town of Friburg, or to make his retreat by the territory of Switzerland. Finding himself closely pursued by Latour, Moreau attacked him, but was repulsed with great loss, while, on the other side, the Austrian general Petrasch, posted between the sources of the Neckar and Danube, incessantly harrassed the rear of the French. At this critical moment it was reported and believed that Gen. Moreau was completely surrounded by the Austrians—that his army, in consequence, could not escape—that they must capitulate—that no possible art nor exertion could prevent their total defeat—and that not one of his soldiers would ever reach France to bring the news of the misfortune. Europe, however, soon witnessed the inexhaustible means and resources which are in the power of a truly great general.

Early on the 2d of October, the left wing of the army crossed the Danube at Reidlingen, and re-passing it at Murdurkingen, turned and defeated the corps which general Latour had passed betwixt the Federsee and the river. The Austrians then attacked him in front, and after an action of six hours, maintained with great obstinacy, he forced Latour to abandon his ground, and retire behind the Rothambach. Thus a retreating army, by the unexpected audacity of its général, took more than 5000 of its pursuers prisoners, together with 20 cannon.

General Moreau having thus far succeeded in his design, recommenced his march by the route of Stockach, and on the 18th October reached Friburg and established his headquarters at Furg.

This retreat will always be a memorable epoch in the annals of the republic; and the name of Moreau will stand conspicuous among the Bonapartes, the Turennes, the Marlboro's the Regenes, the Vil-

lars, the Fredericks, and others, the most celebrated of modern ages.

We shall finish this article by recounting an anecdote, which does no less honour to the character of Moreau, than his valorous military exploits achieved within the compass of so short a period.

His unfortunate and virtuous father, before he was guillotined, made a will, in which he advised, with paternal affection, that his son should marry a lady whom he named to him. Moreau, alike the dutiful son, and able general, quitted the army as soon as its duties would permit, came to Morlaix, shed tears upon the grave of his father, and married the amiable lady who had been recommended in his father's will. Filial obedience is in common men a duty, in great men heroism.

[Biographical Anecdote.]

H. G. MUNROE.
Has just received a Despatch of
SEASONABLE GOODS

consisting of
American and London Superfine
and Coarse Cloth
Cambric, Voilets and Cambric
Flannels, Molekin and Cambric
Rope Blankets from 7-4 to 12-
Striped do.
Carpet and Carpeting
Russia and Irish Sheetings
Marseilles, Quilts,
3-4 7-4, and 9-4 Irish Duster
Shirting Cotton
Irish and German Linen
Silk, Cotton, Worsted, and Yarn
Hosiery
Silk, Kid, and Beaver Gloves
Ribbons
White and Coloured Fibres
White Satin
Together with many other articles in
the Dry Goods line.

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

LINEN
7 Loaf, Lump, and Piece Sugar
or Cash, at the Factory Price.
Annapolis, Oct. 21.

NOTICE.

That the subscriber will attend on the ninth day of Dec. next, at the house of Mr. Wm. Jones, in Lower Marlboro', at the hour of ten o'clock, for the purpose of making a dividend of the assets in hand amongst the creditors of the late Samuel Whittington. Those persons interested will please attend.

WM. WHITTINGTON, Adm'r.
of Sam'l Whittington.

Calvert county, 15 Nov. 1813. 3X 3w*

B. CURRAN,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has moved his Store to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Gideon White, where he has on hand a variety of

DRY GOODS,
and will constantly keep a good supply of
SPUN COTTON
for weaving.

Annapolis, November 11, 1813. tf.

NOTICE.

All persons are forewarned and cautioning, either with dog or gun, on my farm, or on the north side of Seaway, or in any manner trespassing on the same, as I am determined to put the law in force against all offenders.

FREDERICK MACKURIN.

November 4.

ANNAPOLIS & WASHINGTON STAGE.

The subscribers propose running a line of stages from this city to Washington and George-town, to commence on the first Monday in November next. The stage will leave Crawford's Hotel in George-town, 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.

A LIST OF THE

American NAVY,

WITH

STEEL'S LIST OF THE

British NAVY.

For Sale at GEORGE SHAW'S STORE
and at this Office.

—Price 12 1/2 Cents.—

October 28.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Reynolds, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 24th day of December next, they shall be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of September, 1813.

BEALE GAITHER, Adm'r.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,

September 14, 1813.

On application, by petition of Beale Gaither, administrator of John Reynolds, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

JOHN GASSAWAY,

Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

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WASHINGTON

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at 3 o'clock P.M.
ave Parker's Tavern,
A. M. every Friday
arrive at Crawford's

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the owners.

M. CRAWFORD,

AAC PARKER.

of THE

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WT

LIST OF THE

NAVY.

ORGE SHAW'S Sto

this Office.

2 1/2 Cents.—

HUGHES,

led Gideon White in

apolis for the sale of

EL LEET'S

Medicines

rated, in all parts of the

for twelve years past,

and intends keeping a

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of Bilious Fever, &

violent colds, coughs, &c

Ague and Fever Drea

Destroying Lozenges

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ation (without Mercury)

Restorative for nervous

inward weakness, &c

Vegetable Specific, for

Veneral.

Lotion for tetter and

eruptions.

Extract of Musk-

Rheumatism, &c

's Eye-Water.

Tooth-Ache Drop.

Damask Lip Salve.

Corn Plaster.

the Elixir, for the cure of

head-aches.

Tooth Powder.

ect Counterfeits, obvi

on the outside written

the places of sale, may

amphlets containing the

same length prevent the

it inserted.

st Published

at George Shaw's

Price, \$1 50 in Board

\$2 00 Bound.

The Report

committee of Grievances

& Justice relative to the

in the City of Baltimore

Together with the

DEPOSITIONS

before the said Com

been me of their determination
to attack us, and to do so before
the arrival of the advanced party
therefore I resolved to act.

Directions were also
given by that valiant officer

Colonel Swartzout, the command

of the 13th Regt., to have

the men of the corps

posted along the shore

as far as possible.

and to be ready to

act according to my

orders in the event of the

attack at the same time

survived but two days.

The next morning the division
passed through the St. Lawrence

under the command of

Gen. Atkinson, the

excellent officer, Brig. Gen. Brown

at Barnhart's near Cornwall where

he had been invited to take post

and wait my arrival and when

I conveniently expected to hear of Maj.

Gen. Hampton's arrival on the op

posite shore. But immediately af

ter I halted, Col. Atkinson, the in

valuable Gen. of the division under

Gen. Brown, waited on me

with a letter from that officer in

which to my unparallelled mortification

and surprise, he declined the

mission ordered, and informed me

he was marching toward Lake

Champlain, by way of co-operating

in the proposed attack on Montreal.

This letter, together with a copy of

that to which it is an answer, were

immediately submitted to a council

of war composed of my general

officers and the colonel commanding

the 13th, the chief engineer &

the adjutant general who unanimous

gave it as their opinion that

"the attack on Montreal should be

abandoned for the present season,

and the army near Cornwall should

be immediately moved to the

opposite shore, for taking up winter

quarters, and that place afford

a eligible position for such

quarters."

It would be presumptuous in me

to attempt to give you a detailed

account of the affair, which cer

tainly reflects high honour on the

valour of the American soldier, as

no example can be produced of un

disciplined men, with inexperienced

officers, braving a fire of two hours

and an half, without quitting the

field or yielding to their antagonists.

But sir, the information I now give

you is derived from officers of my

confidence, who took active part in

this conflict; for though I was en

abled to order the attack, it was

my hard fortune not to be able to

lead the troops I commanded. The

disease with which I was assailed on

the 2d of September, on my journey

to Fort George, having with a few

short intervals of convalescence,

preyed on me ever since, and at the

moment of this action I was confined

to my bed, and unable to

move, except to sit up in my chair

and smoke my pipe, and

consequently could not

attend the battle, but

was present at the

action.

Major General Lewis

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POET'S CORNER.

From the (Boston) Weekly Messenger.

The democratic papers are filled with odes in celebration of the heroes who have drawn the sword in this war; but we have seen none in honor of the teamsters or their occupation, although their prosperity has been highly promoted by the war. To supply this defect, correspondent from the country has sent us the following song. We publish it not so much on account of its intrinsic merit, as with a view of calling the attention of a whole tribe of geniuses, to a subject full as worthy of being celebrated by them, as many of those which have been honoured by their muse.

SONG.

Ye waggoners of Fredon,
Whose chargers chew the cud,
Whose wheels have braved a dozen years
The gravel and the mud—
Your glorious *haw bucks* yoke again
To take another jig,
And scud through the mud,
Where the heavy wheels do drag,
Where the wagon's creak is loud and long,
And the jaded oxen lag.
The spirit of your fathers
Shall start from every sod,
The dung cart was their field of fame,
And whiskey was their god—
Where Hodge and gallant Humphrey went
Your manly steps shall tug,
And scud through the mud, &c. &c.
Columbia needs no wooden walls,
No ships where billows swell,
Her march is like a terrapin's,
Her home is in her shell;
To guard her trade and sailors' rights,
In woods she spreads her flag,
To rust through the brush,
Where the jaded troops do flag,
Where the paper wars are loud & long
And the doubtful generals brag.
The meteor war of conquest
Shall yet our fingers burn,
Till James' troubled night depart,
And the star of peace return:
O then, ye wagon warriors,
The song and feast shall flow,
To the fame of your name,
When the wheels have ceased to go,
When the canvas spreads on every sea,
And the carts have ceased to go.

BIOGRAPHY.

GENERAL MOREAU,

Was born at Morlaix, in Basse Bretagne. His father was a man of great respectability, and on account of his integrity, disinterestedness, and various private virtues, was commonly called the *father of the poor*. On the breaking out of the revolution, such was the general confidence in his honesty, that he was selected by the nobility and gentry of Morlaix and its neighbourhood, principally those who proposed to emigrate, as the proper person to be entrusted with the management of their affairs. The great number of commissions and deposits which he received on this occasion from the nobles and emigrants, contributed not a little to bring him afterwards to the guillotine under the government of Robespierre. He was put to death at Brest; and eye-witnesses declare, that the people present at his execution, shed torrents of tears, exclaiming several times, "they are taking our best father from us!" Such a worthy father could not be disappointed in the liberal education on which he gave his son, on account of the excellent example which he constantly set before him.

Moreau had, from his early youth, a strong prepossession for a military life, and at the age of eighteen he enlisted himself as a soldier. His father, however, who considered his conduct as the effect of imprudence, bought his *conge*, and sent him back to resume his studies. Whether the study of law was an unpleasant task to him, or whether his propensity for arms got the better of every other inclination, it is certain that he soon enlisted again. His father, hurt at this second act of rashness, with a view that he might feel the hardships of the life he had chosen, suffered him to serve as a private during four months or thereabouts, after which he was prevailed upon by his friends, not to let the young man continue any longer in that low condition, as it would occasion him to lose the benefit of his early education. Before the revolution, a man who was not of the *cast of the noblesse*, had little hope of advancement in the army, whatever might have been his conduct or merit. Moreau was therefore, almost in spite of himself, compelled again to return to the dry study of the law, and to follow the profession of his father, who was, we have already noticed, an eminent lawyer.

When the revolution broke out Moreau was *Prévot de Droit* at Rennes, a mark of superiority among the students in law. In that

office he acquitted himself to the complete satisfaction of his fellow students. It is said, that when M. le Chevalier de Bremer brought the *éditions* of May, 1788, to the parliament of Rennes, to be registered, Moreau, then a supporter of the privileged order, against the court, went to the literary chamber, and offered the students, together with a great number of other young people, to the parliament, as volunteers to support it against the measures of the court. Observing, however, the stubbornness and want of principle among the privileged orders, he soon relinquished his concern for their interest, and espoused the party of the people.

In the month of October, 1788, the States of Brittany assembled at Rennes; but the *Tiers État* were then not willing to sit with two other orders, composed of nobles and priests. The latter, therefore, summoned the sindicks of all the corporations to appear among them, but were constantly opposed; and the summons, instead of quieting increased the dissatisfaction of the people against the two orders. At length, with a view to force them to put an end to their sittings, the people assembled on the place called Le Champ Montmorin, and at the same time about 1200 young men of Nantes, zealous supporters of the new order of things, arrived armed at Rennes. The city magistrates were unwilling at first to let them enter the city; upon further consideration, however, they received them and lodged them in the bourse. These young men lost no time in joining the people, who continued assembled on the Champ de Montmorin, and who were preparing to besiege the hall of the states.

In these circumstances, the states sent out a delegation to request the people to send delegates into the hall to examine the register of the deliberations, and to make their report to the people. Young Moreau, who enjoyed not only the confidence of the people of Rennes, but that of the young men of Nantes, was sent with three others into the hall where the states were sitting. He there conducted himself with so much ability, that the result of this conference was the complete triumph of the people. It was agreed on both sides, that the states should dissolve, and that the young men of Nantes should return home peacefully. Such was his moderation on this occasion, that even the most inveterate enemies to the popular cause bestowed on him the greatest praise.

From that time his reputation daily increased; and upon the formation of the national guards in 1789, he was made colonel of the battalions. This honourable situation furnished Moreau with the opportunity of indulging his inclination for a military life. He accordingly soon abandoned the dry and tortuous study of the law, and applied himself to military affairs and tactics, with such steadiness, that in less than three months he was perfectly master of the command which had been entrusted to him. Expert military men have assured the writer, that Moreau became so great a proficient in his new study, that he was better acquainted with the management of a battalion, and knew better how to execute all the evolutions and manoeuvres, than many old officers.

Such, at that time, was the persuasion of Moreau, of his capacity for military affairs, that he was heard several times to exclaim, "I shall soon become a general in the army!" He indeed laboured so successfully to obtain his object, that his skillfulness and courage were not long unnoticed, especially when serving under Pichegru.

Moreau was not disappointed in his expectations; for in June, 1794, he was promoted to the rank of general in chief, and conducted the siege of Ypres, which he took in 12 days after the opening of the trenches. The garrison, consisting of 6000 men, were made prisoners; & 100 pieces of cannon, and 29 standards were taken. This event occurred on the 29th Prairial, 2d year, (17th June, 1794.)

In the following August, he took fort L'Ecluse, containing 152 pieces of artillery. If, however, this young general distinguished himself in a striking manner to all the different commands with which he was entrusted, in 1794 and 1795, the campaign of 1796 was destined to eclipse all his other achievements.

In June he commanded three columns of the army of the Rhine and Moselle; with one of these he attack-

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great general, for his memorable re-

treat of 1796.

About the middle of September, affairs began to take an unfavourable turn; and Moreau, till now victorious, was forced to quit his position on the west bank of the Yser. He was pursued by the Austrian general Latour, and on the 29th, the enemy having made themselves masters of the highest part of the mountains of the Black Forest, and of the rivulets, which, running westward to the Rhine, form the only passes whereby an army can descend from these mountains to the Brisgau; Moreau had no other alternative than either to attack the Austrians in order to obtain the Val d'Enfer, which descended into the Brisgau by the town of Friburg, or to make his retreat by the territory of Switzerland. Finding himself closely pursued by Latour, Moreau attacked him, but was repulsed with great loss, while, on the other side, the Austrian general Petrasch, posted between the sources of the Neckar and Danube, incessantly harassed the rear of the French. At this critical moment it was reported and believed that Gen. Moreau was completely surrounded by the Austrians—that his army, in consequence, could not escape—that they must capitulate—that no possible exertion could prevent their total defeat—and that not one of his soldiers would ever reach France to bring the news of the misfortune. Europe, however, soon witnessed the inexhaustible means and resources which are in the power of a truly great general.

Early on the 2d of October, the left wing of the army crossed the Danube at Reidlingen, and re-passing it at Murdurkingen, turned and defeated the corps which general Latour had passed betwixt the Federsee and the river. The Austrians then attacked him in front, and after an action of six hours, maintained with great obstinacy, he forced Latour to abandon his ground, and retire behind the Rothambach. Thus a retreating army, by the unexpected audacity of its general, took more than 5000 of its pursuers prisoners, together with 20 cannon.

General Moreau having thus far succeeded in his design, recommenced his march by the route of Stockach, and on the 18th October reached Friburg and established his headquarters at Furg.

This retreat will always be a

memorable epoch in the annals of

the republic; and the name of Moreau will stand conspicuous among

the Buonapartes, the Turennes, the Marlboros, the Eugenes, the Vil-

lages, the Fredericks, and others,

the most celebrated of modern gen-

erals.

We shall finish this article by re-

counting an anecdote, which does no

less honour to the character of Mo-

reau, than his valorous military ex-

ploits achieved within the compass of

so short a period.

His unfortunate and virtuous fa-

ther, before he was guillotined,

made a will, in which he advised,

with paternal affection, that his son

should marry a lady whom he

named to him. Moreau, alike the

handsome son, and able general, quitted

the army as soon as its duties would

permit, came to Morlaix, shed tears

upon the grave of his father, and

married the amiable lady who had

been recommended in his father's

will. Filial obedience is in common

men a duty, in great men heroism.

[Biographical Anecdotes.]

NEW GOODS.

H. G. MUNROE,
Has just received an assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS

CONSISTING OF

American and London Superfine

and Coarse Cloths.

Cassimeres, Velvets and Cords,

Flannels, Moleskin and Cosings,

Rose Blankets from 74 to 124,

Striped do.

Carpets and Carpeting,

Russia and Irish sheeting,

Marseilles, Quilts,

34 74, and 94 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 Goods line.

ALSO

Ironmongery, Stationery and Groceries,

of which is offered for sale on

commuting terms.

LIKEWISE

Loaf, Lump, and Piece Sugar,

or Cash, at the Factory Prices.

Annapolis, Oct. 21.

tf.

NOTICE.

That the subscriber will attend on the ninth day of Dec. next, at the house of Mr. Wm. Jones, in Lower Marlboro', at the hour of ten o'clock, for the purpose of making a dividend of the assets in hand amongst the creditors of the late Samuel Whittington. Those persons interested will please attend.

WM. WHITTINGTON, Adm'r.

of Sam'l. Whittington.

Calvert county, 15th Nov. 1813. 3X 3w*

tf.

B. CURRAN,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has moved his Store to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Gideon White, where he has on hand a variety of

DRY GOODS,

and will constantly keep a good supply of

SPUN COTTON

for weaving.

Annapolis, November 11, 1813. tf.

NOTICE.

All persons are forewarned hunting, either with dog or gun, or trespassing in any way whatever, on my farms in either by the names of Belmont and Thomas's Point, or on my lands lying on Oyster, Fishing and Smith's Creeks, as the law will be put in

ADS.
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and Coatings,
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Piece Sugar
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CE.

sons from hunting
in my farm, on the
or in any manner
ame, as I am deter-
aw in force against

K MACKUBIN.

WASHINGTON

G.E.
propose running a
this city to Wash-
town, to commence in
November next.
ave Crawford's Ho-
every Monday and
6 o'clock, and ar-
at 3 o'clock P.M.
Parker's Tavern,
M. every Tuesday
arrive at Crawford's

are determined to
nor expense in this
I respectfully solicit
the public.

ers, four dollars, with
ce of baggage. All
of the owners.

M.CRAWFORD,

AAC PARKER.

U OF THE

Navy,

WITH

LIST OF THE

Navy.

ORGE SHAW'S STORE,

This Office.

2-12 Cents.—

LUGHES,

ed Gideon White is

apolis for the sale of

EL LEE'S

Medicines

rated, in all parts of the

for twelve years past

I intends keeping a

ous Pills, for the pre-
of Bilious Fevers, &c.

violent colds, coughs, &c.

Ague and Fever Drap-

Destroying Lozenges

ment, warranted to cur-

ation (without Mercury)

Restorative for nervous

inward weakness, &c.

Vegetable Specific, &c.

Venerals.

Lotion for tetter and

eruptions.

and Extract of Mustard.

Rheumatism, &c.

's Eye-Water.

Tooth-Ache Drop.

Damask Lip Salve.

Corn Plaster.

Elixir, for the cure

head-aches.

Tooth Powder.

Protect counterfeits, obser-

as on the outside wear-

of MICHAEL LEE & CO

the places of sale, may be

amphlets containing case

those length prevents them

with inserted.

st Published
at George Shaw's Book-
store, \$1 50 in Board-
\$2 00 Bound.

The Report

committee of Grievances

Justice relative to the Bi-

in the City of Baltimore.

Together with the

DEPOSITIONS

before the said Com-

SONAS GREEN,
LUSCH-STRELL, ANTIQUE DEALER.

Three Dollars per dozen.

the above, Regis Exports No.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

From General WILKINSON.

HEADQUARTERS, 1813.

French Mills, about 12 miles

of Lower Canada.

SIR.

I beg leave to refer you to the journal which accompanies this letter, for the particulars of the movements of the corps under my command down the St. Lawrence, and will endeavour to exert my feeble mind to detail to you the more striking and important incidents, which have ensued my departure, from Grenadier Island, at the foot of Lake Ontario, on the 3d instant.

The corps of the enemy from Kingston, which followed me, hung on my rear, and in concert with a heavy galleys and a few gun-boats, seemed determined to retard my progress. I was strongly tempted to wait, turn about, and put an end to his teasing; but, alas! I was confined to my bed. Major General Lewis was too ill for any active exertion, and, above all, I did not dare suffer myself to be diverted a single day from the prosecution of the views of government. I had written to Maj. Gen. Hampton on the 6th inst., by his Adj. General, Col. King, and had ordered him to form a junction with me on the St. Lawrence, which I expected would take place on the 9th or 10th. It would have been unpardonable, had I lost sight of this object a moment, it is deemed of vital importance to the success of the campaign.

The enemy deserve credit for their zeal and intelligence, which the active universal hostility of the inhabitants of the country enabled them to employ to the greatest advantage. Thus while menaced by a respectable force in the rear, the coast was lined by musquetry in front, at every critical pass of the river, which obliged me to march a detachment, and this impeded my progress.

On the evening of the 9th inst. the army halted a few miles from the head of Lounge Saut. In the morning of the 10th, the inclosed order was issued. General Brown marched, agreeably to order, and about noon we were apprised, by the report of his artillery, that he was engaged some distance below us. At the same time the enemy were observed in our rear, and their galleys and gun-boats approached our fortifications, and opened a fire upon us, which obliged me to order a battery of 18 pounders to be planted, and a shot from it compelled the vessels of the enemy to retire, together with their troops, after some firing with the advanced parties. But, sir, the information I now give you is derived from officers of my confidence, who took active part in this conflict; for though I was enabled to order the attack, it was my hard fortune not to be able to lead the troops I commanded. The disease with which I was assailed on the 2d of September, on my journey to Fort George, having with a few short intervals of convalescence, preyed on me ever since, and at the moment of this action I was confined to my bed, and emaciated almost to a skeleton, unable to set on my horse, or to move ten paces, without assistance.

I must however be pardoned for trespassing on your time a few remarks in relation to the affair. The objects of the British and American commanders were precisely opposed—the last being bound by the instructions of his government, and the most solemn obligations of duty, to precipitate his descent of the St. Lawrence by every practicable means, because, this being effected, one of the greatest difficulties opposed to the American arms would be surmounted; and the first, by duties equally imperious, to retard, and, if possible, prevent such descent. He is to be accounted victorious who effected his purpose. The British commander having failed to gain either of his objects, can lay no claim to the honours of the day.

The battle fluctuated, and triumph seemed, at different times, inclined to the contending corps. The front of the enemy were at first forced back more than a mile, and though they never regained the ground they lost, their stand was permanent, and their charges resolute. Among these charges, and near the close of the combat, we lost a field-piece, by the fall of an officer, who was serving it with the same coolness as if he had been at a review of review. This was Lt. Smith, of the light artillery, who, in point of merit, stood at the head of his grade. The enemy having halted, and our troops being again formed in battle, front to front, and the guns drawn, we were soon in succession; which ven-

tured me of their determination based on attack, when it could not be the greatest advantage; therefore I resolved to attack them. Directions were issued, sent by that distinguished general, Gen. Swift, of the engineers, Brig. Gen. Boyd, to throw the detachments in command, assigned to him in order of the proceedings, composed of men of the 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72d, 73d, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82d, 83d, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92d, 93d, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102d, 103d, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122d, 123d, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132d, 133d, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142d, 143d, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152d, 153d, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162d, 163d, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172d, 173d, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182d, 183d, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192d, 193d, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202d, 203d, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211st, 212d, 213d, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222d, 223d, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232d, 233d, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242d, 243d, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252d, 253d, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262d, 263d, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272d, 273d, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282d, 283d, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292d, 293d, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302d, 303d, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311st, 312d, 313d, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322d, 323d, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332d, 333d, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342d, 343d, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352d, 353d, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362d, 363d, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372d, 373d, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382d, 383d, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392d, 393d, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402d, 403d, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411st, 412d, 413d, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422d, 423d, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432d, 433d, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442d, 443d, 444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452d, 453d, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th, 458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462d, 463d, 464th, 465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st, 472d, 473d, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th, 479th, 480th, 481st, 482d, 483d, 484th, 485th, 486th, 487th, 488th, 489th, 490th, 491st, 492d, 493d, 494th, 495th, 496th, 497th, 498th, 499th, 500th, 501st, 502d, 503d, 504th, 505th, 506th, 507th, 508th, 509th, 510th, 511st, 512d, 513d, 514th, 515th, 516th, 517th, 518th, 519th, 520th, 521st, 522d, 523d, 524th, 525th, 526th, 527th, 528th, 529th, 530th, 531st, 532d, 533d, 534th, 535th, 536th, 537th, 538th, 539th, 540th, 541st, 542d, 543d, 544th, 545th, 546th, 547th, 548th, 549th, 550th, 551st, 552d, 553d, 554th, 555th, 556th, 557th, 558th, 559th, 560th, 561st, 562d, 563d, 564th, 565th, 566th, 567th, 568th, 569th, 570th, 571st, 572d, 573d, 574th, 575th, 576th, 577th, 578th, 579th, 580th, 581st, 582d, 583d, 584th, 585th, 586th, 587th, 588th, 589th, 590th, 591st, 592d, 593d, 594th, 595th, 596th, 597th, 598th, 599th, 600th, 601st, 602d, 603d, 604th, 605th, 606th, 607th, 608th, 609th, 610th, 611st, 612d, 613d, 614th, 615th, 616th, 617th, 618th, 619th, 620th, 621st, 622d, 623d, 624th, 625th, 626th, 627th, 628th, 629th, 630th, 631st, 632d, 633d, 634th, 635th, 636th, 637th, 638th, 639th, 640th, 641st, 642d, 643d, 644th, 645th, 646th, 647th, 648th, 649th, 650th,

the examination of enemy prisoners taken on the field of battle, which justifies the opinion of the surviving general officers who were in the engagement. This goes to prove, that although the imperious obligations of duty did not allow me sufficient time to rout the enemy, they were beaten—the accidental loss of one field piece notwithstanding, after it had been discharged fifteen or twenty times. I have also learned, from what is considered good authority, but I will not vouch for the correctness of it, that the enemy's loss exceeded five hundred killed & wounded. The enclosed report will correct an error in my former communications.—As it appears it was the 89th, and not the 44th British regiment which was engaged on the 11th. I beg leave to mention, relative to the action of the 11th, what, from my extreme indisposition, I have omitted: Having received information late in the day, that the contest had become somewhat dubious, I ordered up a reserve of six hundred men, whom I had directed to stand by their arms under Lt. Col. Upham, who gallantly led them into the action, which terminated a few minutes after their arrival on the ground.

With much consideration
And respect,
I have the honor to be, sir,
Your ob't. humble serv't.

JAS WILKINSON.
The Hon. John Armstrong,
Sec'y at War.

Statement of the strength of the enemy in the action of the 11th Nov. 1813, on Keasler's field in Williamsburgh, in Upper Canada—Founded on the separate examination of a number of British prisoners taken on the field of battle.

Of the 89th regiment 760
49th do. 450
Voltiguers 270
Glengary's 80 one company
Of the 100th 40 a detachment from Prescot.

Canadian Fencibles 220

Indians 40

Integrated Militia 300

2170

Four pieces of mounted Artillery and seven Gun-boats—one mounting a 24 pounder.

I certify that the above statement is correct agreeably to the statement of the above mentioned prisoners.

(Signed) I. JOHNSON,
Inspector General 2 Division.

New-Haven, Nov. 30.
LATEST FROM HALIFAX.

A schooner arrived at this port on Saturday last, in a short passage from Halifax. We have not been able to see the captain; but learned, verbally, from those who have conversed with him, that a violent gale of wind was experienced at that place just before he sailed, in which the British fleet in port suffered severely. The L. Hogue, 74, was driven on shore, and bilged; two frigates, and the Atalanta a sloop of war, entirely lost. The squadron under the command of admiral Warren, having a considerable number of troops on board, and destined on an expedition against some port at the Southward, are also stated to be sufferers in the gale; but to what extent we do not learn.

It is said a number of Halifax papers, containing the particulars of the disasters above mentioned, were received by this arrival, and immediately forwarded to New-York.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1.

The northern mail which arrived last evening brought nothing new, except the following article from a Vermont paper.

BURLINGTON, Nov. 25.

Gen. Hampton arrived in the bay off this place, in the Steam-Boat on Tuesday evening last next morning, sailed for a warmer climate. The orders for the Northern army to join general Wilkinson have been countermanded, with the exception of the second Battalion of the eleventh, and a company of the 6th, which are to join the regiments under gen. Wilkinson at the French Mills.

Brig. Gen. Jacob Davis, who was charged with his excellency governor Chittenden's proclamation, and arrested at Plattsburgh, we learn is liberated on giving surety in bonds of 3000 dollars for his appearance at the trial court of the U. States in the city of New-York.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 26.
Mr. Thomas H. Fletcher, town, has just arrived from Gen. Jackson's army—and latest.

That on the evening of 20th inst. Gen. Jackson received intelligence that a large body of Indians were besieging a fort of friendly Indians, situated about 30 miles below the Ten Islands of Coose river.

At 12 o'clock that night, a detachment of the army (2000 strong) took up the line of march and arrived at the fort about 7 o'clock on the 21st.

The action was brought on by captains Deoderick, Caperton, and Bledsoe's companies. The advance was led on by colonel Carroll in hand-some style. The Indians were totally routed in half an hour—the pursuit commenced which continued an hour and a half longer.

Of the enemy, 270 were found dead on the ground—though many more were certainly killed. The battle-field was very large, and on tiley covered with grass—of course many were killed, who could not be found.

We had 15 killed, and 64 wounded—generally slightly.—The Indian force was 1100 at least. General Jackson commanded in person.

Provisions are scarce in camp. It is thought that if the army had ten days provisions on hand after the battle of Talledega, the Creek war would have terminated in that time. The battle was fought only 30 miles from the Hickory Ground.

Mr. Fletcher was the bearer of a stand of colors taken from the enemy, bearing the Spanish cross.

Colonel Lauderdale, of the cavalry is wounded in the leg; Colonel McCrory's left arm is broke; Col. Pillow, shot through the body; Major Richard Boyd's right arm broke.

It was reported in Madrid on the 9th instant, that Suchet had evacuated Barcelona.

French papers to the 26th inst. complain of absurd reports having been circulated in Paris, relative to the war in Germany.

Viscount Melville returned yesterday from inspecting the naval arsenals.

A general volunteering of the militia in England and Ireland, will be ordered to take place previous to the ensuing meeting of parliament.

It. Gen. Sir J. Hope, has sailed in the President for St. Andro. He is to be second in command to Lord Wellington.

The latest despatch from Mr. Thornton, is dated Juterboch, Sept. 10; and states, that the French were withdrawing their heavy artillery across the Elbe, towards Leipzig and Erfurth, which indicated their intention of quitting entirely the right bank of the Rhine.

The French papers say, that the Cossacks have interrupted the communication between Leipzig and Frankfort. If Frankfort or the Maine is intended, this is an important fact, as it is far in the rear of the French head-quarters.

A large body of French troops have been marched into Westphalia. From this circumstance it may be inferred, either that there are insurrections in that kingdom against Jerome Buonaparte, or that Bernadotte has turned one wing of the French army, and arrived on the Westphalian frontier, or in its territories. Our previous accounts related the revolt of several regiments of Westphalian hussars.

Gen. Thielman, the Saxon general, who has deserted Buonaparte's cause, and probably carried with him a considerable body of troops, was a person of much spirit and distinction. In my last he commanded at Fougau; when a French gen. arrived there with a corps of soldiers to occupy the place, and shewed an order from Buonaparte. Thielman answered he could obey no orders but those of his king—and until these were received by him, he should resist by force the entry of the troops of any other power.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 1.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.—We have been favoured with London papers to Sept. 30, and Glasgow papers to the 2d ult., brought by the ship Diadem from Greenock.

The intelligence from the south to the north of the European continent, must be grateful to all who value the peace and happiness of the world.

The battles recently fought have been obstinate and bloody; but the allies seem to have been invariably successful; and the important one of Donauwitz is equal to any which preceded it. Eighteen thousand

which he made were nearly the same as those of the British—contending

parallel to the one and under consideration, they must be governed by what seemed most expedient. Mr. M. said the law requires that the returns should be made by ALL the judges;

and went into a long arithmetical calculation to prove that

there were not a majority of eighteen,

the whole number of judges

over the six districts in Allegany county. Neither said Mr. Kigour

in reply, are six a majority of eighteen,

and a construction such as the gentleman has laboured to give the law, would be an absurdity, for the most that is required by the law is one judge from each district to meet at the place in the county where the county court is held, after the election has been finished, and make out the returns from the number of votes given in each district. The phraseology of the law, he observed,

was general, and did not in express terms, as had been said by the gentleman from Washington, require that the returns should be made by ALL the judges, or the WHOLE of the judges.

Mr. Stanbury seemed greatly alarmed for the dignity of the house, lest disorder should ensue before they were in a situation to meet it—in the event of any disturbance, he asked, who there was to call the house to order until a speaker had been appointed?

As two returns had been made from Allegany, and one appeared equally correct with the other, he wished to know who there was to decide which of the persons returned should be allowed to qualify, and take their seats as members?

Messrs. Herbert, Wilson and J. H. Thomas, said, those imaginary difficulties might be easily obviated, for they were bound to pay attention to the returns made by a majority of the judges, until it should be made to appear that they had been illegally made.

Several attempts were made by the democratic members to organize the house previous to admitting the Allegany members to qualify, but the grounds they took were so untenable that they were overruled by the majority, and Messrs. Hiley and Robins qualified and took their seats as members. The whole debate was conducted with a degree of moderation that was hardly expected in the beginning—but the plans of the minority were so obvious that it required no great deal of foresight to penetrate them. We conceive that the ground which the majority took and maintained, was the only one justified by long established usage, and sanctioned by the law of the state. They manifested on this occasion every disposition to be governed by equitable and legal motives, and if law and precedent can be marshalled on their side, no one can find ought to say against their proceedings. Notwithstanding the threats which have been so repeatedly thrown out by democratic editors of news-papers, and others destitute of any principle, we are happy to see in the majority of the house a preparation to meet them on the very threshold of the contest. We entertain so high an opinion of the integrity, wisdom and firmness of the majority, that under the worst of circumstances, we have no apprehensions of their relinquishing the dignity of the state, or the rights and interests of their constituents; making the constitution their strong hold, no storm or tempest however lowering in its aspect, will be able to drive them from their duty, or shake their determination to do justice to themselves and others.

It was contended, on the side of the majority, that the returns of a majority of the judges of election, was at least *prima facie* evidence that the persons named were duly and legally elected, and they had no right, therefore, to decide that they should not qualify as members.

There was nothing, they contended, pointed out in the constitution, or in the history of parliamentary proceedings, which would justify such an act—it was only after the house had been organized that they had the power to give any decision on the legality of a contested election;

and to exclude members returned by the constitutional authority, would be a course of proceeding altogether novel.

On the other side it was argued, by Messrs. Mason, Dorsey, and Stansbury, that as neither of the returns appeared correct, and as there were

which he made were nearly the same as those of the British—contending

parallel to the one and under consideration, they must be governed by what seemed most expedient. Mr. M. said the law requires that the returns should be made by ALL the judges;

and went into a long arithmetical calculation to prove that

there were not a majority of eighteen,

the whole number of judges

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was general, and did not in express terms, as had been said by the gentleman from Washington, require that the returns should be made by ALL the judges, or the WHOLE of the judges.

Mr. Stanbury seemed greatly alarmed for the dignity of the house, lest disorder should ensue before they were in a situation to meet it—in the event of any disturbance, he asked, who there was to call the house to order until a speaker had been appointed?

As two returns had been made from Allegany, and one appeared equally correct with the other, he wished to know who there was to decide which of the persons returned should be allowed to qualify, and take their seats as members?

Messrs. Herbert, Wilson and J. H. Thomas, said, those imaginary difficulties might be easily obviated, for they were bound to pay attention to the returns made by a majority of the judges, until it should be made to appear that they had been illegally made.

Several attempts were made by the democratic members to organize the house previous to admitting the Allegany members to qualify, but the grounds they took were so untenable that they were overruled by the majority, and Messrs. Hiley and Robins qualified and took their seats as members. The whole debate was conducted with a degree of moderation that was hardly expected in the beginning—but the plans of the minority were so obvious that it required no great deal of foresight to penetrate them. We conceive that the ground which the majority took and maintained, was the only one justified by long established usage, and sanctioned by the law of the state. They manifested on this occasion every disposition to be governed by equitable and legal motives, and if law and precedent can be marshalled on their side, no one can find ought to say against their proceedings. Notwithstanding the threats which have been so repeatedly thrown out by democratic editors of news-papers, and others destitute of any principle, we are happy to see in the majority of the house a preparation to meet them on the very threshold of the contest. We entertain so high an opinion of the integrity, wisdom and firmness of the majority, that under the worst of circumstances, we have no apprehensions of their relinquishing the dignity of the state, or the rights and interests of their constituents; making the constitution their strong hold, no storm or tempest however lowering in its aspect, will be able to drive them from their duty, or shake their determination to do justice to themselves and others.

It was contended, on the side of the majority, that the returns of a majority of the judges of election, was at least *prima facie* evidence that the persons named were duly and legally elected, and they had no right, therefore, to decide that they should not qualify as members.

There was nothing, they contended, pointed out in the constitution, or in the history of parliamentary proceedings, which would justify such an act—it was only after the house had been organized that they had the power to give any decision on the legality of a contested election;

and to exclude members returned by the constitutional authority, would be a course of proceeding altogether novel.

On the other side it was argued, by Messrs. Mason, Dorsey, and Stansbury, that as neither of the returns appeared correct, and as there were

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the whole number of judges

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100	stamp of	5cts.
100 & over	exceeding	10cts.
500	20cts.	
1000	30cts.	
1500	40cts.	
2000	50cts.	
3000	60cts.	
4000	70cts.	
5000	80cts.	
7000	90cts.	
8000	100cts.	
6000	110cts.	
	120cts.	\$1.00

NEW YORK, CASHIER.

D. A. MILLIS

ST. L. A.

specie, unformed

or will commence

every day between

the first day of De-

cember, and the last

day of January, 1814.

Accommodation of his

public in general, in

Indian Queen Tavern,

7 o'clock, A. M., and

at 2 P. M.—Return-

ing at 7 o'clock, P. M.—

Baltimore at 2 o'clock.

Stage coach, now es-

tablished, Washington

and all passengers

will have the allowance of baggage

usual, and the risk of

the owner.

JOHN GADSBY.

November 23.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,

September 14, 1813.

On application, by petition of Beale

Gaither, administrator of John Re-

ynolds, late of Anne Arundel county,

in Maryland, letters of administration

on the personal estate of John Reynolds,

late of Anne Arundel county, deceased.

All persons having claims against the

said deceased, are hereby warned to

exhibit the same with the vouchers

thereof, to the subscriber, at or before

the 24th day of December next, they

may otherwise by law be excluded from

all benefit of the said estate. Given

under my hand this 14th day of Sep-

tember, 1813.

JOHN GASSAWAY,

Reg. Wills, A. A. County

STEEL'S LIST OF THE

British NAVY.

For Sale at GEORGE SHAW'S

and at this Office.

—Price 12 1-2 Cents.

October 28.

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 con-

stant supply of

Lee's Anti-Billiots Pills, for the preven-

tion and cure of Billious Favers, &c.

Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, &c.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drop.

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 Specie, for

the Venereal.

Lee's Persian Lotion for tetter and

eruptions.

Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard,

for the Rheumatism, &c.

Lee's Eye-Water.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drop.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Lee's Corn Plaster.

Lee's Andwins Elixir, for the cure of

head-aches.

Lee's Tooth Powder.

To detect counterfeiters, obser-

each article has on the outside wrapp-

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXI.]

ANAPOLIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1813.

No 47.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

Legislature of Maryland. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Tuesday, December 7.

The House met. Present as on yesterday.

Mr. John H. Thomas delivers a memorial from Thomas H. Bowie, of the City of Annapolis, praying that the seats of Lewis Duvall and Dennis Claude, Esquires, may be vacated, inasmuch as the election for delegates for the City of Annapolis was illegally conducted and closed. Read.

Mess. Pister, J. H. Thomas, Wilson, Potter and Dorsey, were elected, by ballot, a committee of elections.

On motion by Mr. J. H. Thomas, Ordered, That the memorial of Thomas H. Bowie be referred to the committee of elections.

On motion by Mr. Parnham, Ordered, That the house sit this session for the dispatch of public business from nine o'clock in the morning until three o'clock in the afternoon.

On motion by Mr. Parnham, Ordered, That Messrs. Parnham and Dorsey wait upon his excellency the Governor, and inform him that a quorum of this house having formed, are ready to proceed to business and to receive any communication he may think proper to lay before them.

On motion by Mr. Parnham, Ordered, That Messrs. Parnham, Han-dy and Forwood, of Wm. be a committee to report such rules as are proper to be observed during the present session.

On motion by Mr. Parnham, the following message was read agreed to, and sent to the senate.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

A quorum of the House of Delegates being qualified, we are ready to proceed to business. We propose to sit for the dispatch of public business from 9 o'clock in the morning, until 3 in the afternoon.

By order, U. S. REID, clk.

Messrs. T. N. Williams, John R. Evans, Blake, Hillery, Jervis Spencer, Ford and Mason, were elected a committee of claims.

Mr. Dorsey delivers a memorial from Upton Bruce, Benjamin Tomlinson, and Thomas Greenwell, of Allegany county, praying that they may be admitted to take their seats in this house, and that the seats of Messieurs Robbinett, Howard and McCulloh, may be vacated. Read and referred.

The Speaker laid before the house a communication from the trustee of the state, enclosing sundry accounts. Also a communication from the treasurer of the western shore with enclosures. Severally read and referred.

Mess. Bayly, Causin, Le Compte, John Thomas and Donaldson, were elected a committee of grievances.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from Thomas Lloyd, praying to be admitted on the floor of the house for the purpose of taking down and reporting the debates. Read.

The speaker laid before the house a report of the clerk of the court of appeals for the eastern shore, relative to the attendance of the judges of that court; and reports from the clerks of Anne-Arundel, Harford, Caroline, Allegany and Prince-George's, relative to the attendance of the judges of their respective courts. Severally read and referred.

The house proceeded to ballot for five committee clerks, and the following gentlemen were elected—Louis Gassaway, Benjamin Gray, Rinaldo Pindell, John Stevens, Jun. and William H. Lambden. Mr. Caleb Stewart was elected door-keeper.

Mr. Dorsey moved the following order:

Ordered, That Thomas Lloyd of Philadelphia, be permitted to occupy a seat in some part of the chamber of the house of delegates (to be

assigned by the speaker) for the purpose of reporting the debates of this house for the information of the public.

Mr. Blakiston moved the following order:

Ordered, That the committee of claims be instructed to have printed all papers ordered by this house to be printed during the present session.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, December 8.

The house met. Present as on yesterday.

Mr. Donaldson delivers a petition from Christopher Hughes, of the city of Baltimore, praying that a law may pass authorising the construction of certain docks on the south side of the Basin. Read and referred.

The Speaker laid before the house a report from the clerk of the Court of Appeals of the Western Shore, relative to the attendance of the judges of that court, and reports from the clerks of the county courts of Queen-Anne's, Talbot, Dorchester, Worcester, Somerset, Calvert, and Montgomery counties, relative to the attendance of the judges of their respective courts. Read and referred. Also a report of the auditor of the State, enclosing the account of the treasurer of the Western Shore, as charged on the auditor's books, from the 1st day of November, 1812, to the 1st day of Nov. 1813, and an estimate of the debts and credits of the State, made up to the 1st of Nov. 1813. Read.

The clerk of the senate delivers the following message:

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

The Senate have received your message of yesterday. Having also formed a house we are ready to proceed to business. We have elected the honourable Elijah Davis, President, and Mr. Thomas Rogers clerk.

The time of sitting of this body will be from 9 o'clock in the morning, until 3 in the afternoon.

By order, T. ROGERS, clk.

Read.

Mr. Parnham delivers a report of the trustees of Charlotte Hall School, and Mr. John H. Thomas a report of the trustees of the Frederick-town Academy. Severally read.

On motion by Mr. J. H. Thomas, Ordered, That the Honourable the Executive Council be requested to lay before this House the Journal of the proceedings of their body from the year 1800 up to the present date, inclusive.

The order relative to the printing of the House of Delegates was read the second time and adopted.

The clerk of the senate delivers the following communication from the executive:

IN COUNCIL,

Annapolis, Dec. 8th.

GENTLEMEN,

In virtue of a resolve of the General Assembly, at its May session, the Treasurer was directed to borrow \$30,000 dollars; the terms upon which the loan was effected, will appear by the report of the Treasurer. As soon as the money was obtained, steps were taken to procure arms, ordnance, and military stores for the State, and considerable purchases were made; but owing to the interruption of intercourse between the States, they could not all be received in time to be sent to those parts of Maryland which are most exposed to danger.

Soon after the adjournment of the Legislature an order was passed for a return of the public records and papers to the seat of government; but in consequence of the approach of a considerable naval force of the enemy, it was found necessary again to order their removal, and they were sent to the town of Upper-Marlborough. It has been deemed expedient to direct, from time to time, a return of such of them, as were necessary for the purpose of holding the Courts; but the Board has passed no order for the removal of the rest, and it is submitted to the Legislature what shall be done in regard to them. It is certainly very much to be desired, that the offices should be kept open for the transaction of business; but, besides the difficulty of removing the records from the seat of government in time,

whenever the appearance of the enemy may require it, there is considerable danger of their being lost or destroyed by frequent removals.—The Legislature will see the necessity of making some further provision with respect to them. The resolution of the last session does not make it the duty of the officers to open their offices at the place to which their records are removed, and by confining the authority thereby conferred upon the Executive to two counties, it has been found impracticable to procure the necessary accommodations for the officers.

The attention of the Legislature will of course be directed to the militia system; in its present state it is almost a dead letter, and without power to compel the service of those who, on any sudden emergency, are unwilling to assist in the defence of the country. It is not, and cannot be expected, that while those who understand the defects of the system contrive to avoid the service, others will engage in it with cheerfulness, and consent to bear an undue proportion of its burthen and sufferings. It was not designed by the wise framers of the constitution to leave it to each member of the union to defend itself, and after having surrendered to the General Government the most material sources of revenue, it is impracticable for the individual States to bear the burthen of any extensive system of defense—it was, therefore, expressly provided, that the United States should protect each individual State against invasion; and the militia, or other force of the latter, was designed to be employed only on sudden emergencies, and until the national Government should come to its relief. If the expenses of a war waged by the national authorities, are to be borne by the States, it is not difficult to foresee, that the State Treasury will be soon exhausted; and the annihilation of the State Governments must follow. We had an unquestionable right to expect, that in a war declared by ourselves, the nation would have promptly afforded us the protection which the constitution has so solemnly guaranteed to every member of the Union.

Instead of this, however, we have to deplore the ravages and distresses which have been produced in different parts of Maryland, by the incursions of the enemy, and that its most exposed places have been left in a defenceless and unprotected situation. Thus abandoned by the national authority, and without any well founded prospect of a speedy termination of the present disastrous war, it is for the wisdom of the Legislature to devise the means of defense, which, upon any future invasion, the State authorities shall afford. We must again be permitted to recommend to the Legislature the organization of Volunteer Corps of Infantry, (to be mounted) and which would at this time be found the most efficient force for the kind of warfare in which we are engaged. In some places, threatened with invasion, this species of force has been resorted to, under an idea that it was authorized, and because found capable of affording the most service; the pay-rolls of those men, when presented to us, we have been under the necessity of rejecting, because the legislature had refused its sanction to their organization.

We would also call the attention of the Legislature to those clauses of the Militia Law, which establish the rules and articles of War for the government of the Militia, while in actual service; we do not mean to question the propriety of such rigorous rules for the government of a regular army, nor do we mean to say that the Militia, while in service, ought to be subject to no regulation, but we persuade ourselves, that the Legislature can devise rules for the government of the Militia, without depriving them of any of the essential privileges of Freemen, and subjecting them for offences undefined, to the most cruel and opprobrious punishment.

We take the liberty also of submitting to the Legislature the propriety of adopting a system of general education; no subject upon which its wisdom can be employed, is of more

imperative claim to its attention.—Governments, like those under which we have the happiness to live, depend for their existence and prosperity upon the intelligence and virtue of its citizens; and to place the means of education within the reach of every description of the people, ought to be the primary concern, as it is the unquestionable duty, of the Legislature of every free state. It is one among the many causes which we have for deplored the present war, that it diminishes those resources, which ought to be employed in the education of our youth; we still, however, think, that if, in the opinion of the Legislature, funds can be spared for the purpose, the work should be commenced, and a system matured for the establishment of schools in every part of the state.

The amount of claims for pay and rations of Militia, called into service in the course of last summer, already sanctioned by this department, exceeds one hundred and six thousand dollars; a more particular account cannot, at this time, be given, as the board is still acting upon those claims, and many of them are yet to arrive.

For the purchase of arms and military stores, orders have been drawn to the amount of sixty-nine thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars, but a considerable sum is yet due on this account.

We have the honour to be,
With much respect,

Your obedient servants, /
LEV. WINDER.

The Honourable the General Assembly of Maryland.

Read.

Mr. John H. Thomas, delivers a petition from John Westfall of Frederick county, praying a law may pass authorising him to hold certain real property acquired before he was naturalized. Read and referred.

Adjourned.

Thursday, December 9.

The house met. Present as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

On motion by Mr. Maulsby, Ordered, That the committee of claims procure a copy of the Maryland Republican, and a copy of the Maryland Gazette, for each member of the Legislature during the session.

Mr. John Thomas delivers a petition from Dennis Kennedy, of Frederick county, praying a law may pass enabling him to hold certain real property. Mr. Forwood of Wm. a petition from sundry inhabitants of Harford county, praying commissioners may be appointed to alter the road from Nathan Pyle's Mill to the Peach Bottom road, and the Baltimore road to Stephen Rigdon's; also a petition from sundry inhabitants of said county, praying a public road from the road leading from Peach Bottom to Baltimore.

Mr. Quinton a petition from sundry inhabitants of Worcester, praying a law may pass imposing a fine upon any person who shall take away or break from their fastenings or moorings, any vessel at the landing at George's Island; also a petition from sundry inhabitants of New-town, and its vicinity, stating that they would be greatly incommoded by the operation of an act of assembly authorising the sale of the public ware-houses and lots of ground in Worcester county, and praying relief; also a petition from Charles Dashiell, praying a support. Mr. Cotman a petition from sundry inhabitants of Somerset, praying a public landing at the head of Wicomico Creek. Mr. Le Compte a petition from Samuel Mills, of Dorchester, praying a law to render valid the will of his late wife. Mr. Hogg a petition from Elias & Isaac Chandler, of Cecil, praying the sheriff may be authorised to convey a certain tract of land to Job Wilson. Mr. Robt. Evans a petition from sundry inhabitants of Cecil, praying a law to correct an error in the title of an act of assembly there in mentioned, and a petition counter thereto. Severally read and referred.

We have the honour to be,
With great respect,

Your Obedient Servants, /
LEV. WINDER.

The Honourable the General Assembly of Maryland.

On motion by Mr. Potter, Leave given to bring in a bill to settle and ascertain the salary of the members of the council for the ensuing year.

Mr. Delaplane delivers a petition from the German Lutheran congregation of Taney-town, in Frederick county, praying an act may pass authorising a lottery to complete their house of worship. Mr. F. M. Hall a petition from Ann Gentle, of Prince George's, praying a support.

Mr. Bell a petition from Margaret Miller of Anne-Arundel, praying a support. Mr. Bayly a report of the president and trustees of Washington Academy, in Somerset. Mr. J. R. Evans a petition from Elisha Harris, of Cecil, praying a law to give validity to a certain deed. Mr. H. Thomas a petition from sundry inhabitants of Frederick, praying a road from Rice's tavern. Mr. John H. Thomas a petition from sundry inhabitants of Frederick & Montgomery praying a road from Oliver Crumwell's farm to Barnsville; also a petition from Wm. Downey, praying to be authorised to bring certain negroes into this state. Mr. J. H. Thomas a petition from Margaret Griffith, praying a confirmation of her title to certain land. Mr. Saulsbury a petition from Lev. Kimmye, of Caroline, praying a special act of insolvency; also a petition from Sarah Wootters, praying a support.

Mr. J. H. Thomas a petition from William Brannon, of Frederick, praying a divorce; also a petition from sundry inhabitants of Frederick & Montgomery counties, praying a road from Maj. Johnson's iron works; also a petition from Nicholas Hall, of Frederick, praying to be compensated for injury done his property by a public road lately opened.

Severally read and referred.

The Speaker laid before the house reports of the clerks of Kent and St. Mary's, relative to the attendance of the judges. Referred.

The clerk of the senate delivers a communication from the executive, informing the legislature, that since their last session the office of register of wills for Cecil county became vacant by the death of David Smith, esq. the late register, and that they had commissioned Wm. Alexander, esq. to hold said office until the meeting of the general assembly.

Also the following communication from the executive.

IN COUNCIL,

* ANAPOLIS, DECEMBER 10, 1813.

Gentlemen,

WE have the honour to transmit herewith copies of a law passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, entitled, "A supplement to the act to incorporate a company for the purpose of cutting and making a canal between the River Delaware and the Chesapeake Bay," and of an extract from a former law of the same Legislature, which have been sent to this department by his Excellency Governor Snyder, for the purpose of being laid before the General Assembly of Maryland.

We also transmit a Resolution passed by the General Assembly of North-Carolina, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. This resolution will receive from the General Assembly the deliberate attention to which its importance justly entitles it.

We have the honour to be,

With great respect,
Your Obedient Servants,
LEV. WINDER.

The Honourable the General Assembly of Maryland.

SIR,

I have the honour of transmitting an act of the Legislature of this State, passed at their last session, entitled, "A supplement to an Act to incorporate a Company for the purpose of cutting and making a canal between the River Delaware and the Chesapeake Bay," and a copy of the fifth section of the act incorporating the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal Company, passed the 19th February, 1801, in order that the same may be laid before

the said Committee.

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the Legislature of the State over which you preside.

Very respectfully,

Your Excellency's

Oblt. Serv't.

SIMON SNYDER.

His Excellency the Governor of the State of Maryland.

A Supplement to an act to incorporate a Company for the purpose of cutting and making a canal between the river Delaware and the Chesapeake bay.

Whereas during the time of war against the United States of America, the completion of the work of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal would be greatly beneficial to the United States, by forming the great link of an inland navigation of six or seven hundred miles, and thereby establish a perfect, safe, easy and rapid transportation of our armies, and the munitions of war, through the interior of the country, and which would ever tend to operate as a cement to the union between the states: And whereas, the prosperity & the agricultural interest of the state of Maryland, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, & the Delaware state, are more deeply interested than their sister states in the useful work of opening a communication between the Chesapeake bay and the river Delaware, by means of the said Chesapeake and Delaware canal: Therefore, in order to enable the president and directors of the said canal to prosecute and finish the important work of the said Chesapeake and Delaware canal.

SECTION I. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That if the United States shall subscribe seven hundred and fifty shares, the state of Maryland two hundred and fifty shares, the state of Delaware one hundred shares, in the Chesapeake and Delaware canal company, in such case the Governor of this Commonwealth is hereby authorized and directed to subscribe, in behalf of this state, three hundred and seventy-five shares in said company; and the money necessary to be paid in consequence of such subscription, shall be paid by this state: and the Governor of this Commonwealth shall appoint a proper person to vote for president and directors of said company, according to such number of shares; and the treasurer of the Commonwealth shall receive upon the said stock the proportion of the tolls which shall from time to time be due to the state for the shares aforesaid.

SECTION II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the fifth section of an act, entitled, "An act to incorporate a company for the purpose of cutting and making a canal between the river Delaware and the Chesapeake bay, and to authorize the clearing of obstructions in the river Susquehanna down to the Maryland line, and for other purposes," passed the nineteenth of February one thousand eight hundred and one, shall be valid and become part of this act, as fully and effectually as if the same was hereby enacted at full length.

SECTION III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this act shall not take effect unless the legislature of Maryland shall pass or shall have passed a law declaring, that in consideration of the act of the legislature of Pennsylvania incorporating said canal company, the river Susquehanna from the Maryland line to the bay of Chesapeake, shall forever hereafter be a highway, and that individuals or bodies corporate may at all times remove obstructions therein.

SECTION IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the Governor of this state to send a copy of this act, and of the fifth section of the act incorporating the Delaware and Chesapeake canal company, passed nineteen February one thousand eight hundred and one, to the President of the United States, with a request that he lay the same before Congress, and a copy to the Governor of the state of Maryland, and also a copy to the Governor of the state of Delaware, with a request that they will lay the same before their respective legislatures.

JOHN TOD.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
P. C. LANE.

Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

SIMON SNYDER.

Extract from an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 16th day of Feb. 1801, entitled, "An act to incorporate a company for the purpose of cutting and making a canal between the river Dela-

ware and Chesapeake bay, and to authorize the clearing of obstructions in the river Susquehanna down to the Maryland line, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

SECTION V. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the river Susquehanna, down to the Maryland line, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Mr. Potter delivers a bill to settle the authority aforesaid, That the river Susquehanna, down to the Maryland line, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

PEASHTON, 11. Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

In testimony that the foregoing copies are correctly taken from, and compared with, the originals now remaining in the said office at Harrisburgh, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the fourteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

JAMES TRIMBLE,
Deputy Secretary.

Executive Office, North-Carolina,
Raleigh, 4th January, 1813.

SIR,

In pursuance of a Resolution of the General Assembly of this State, I have the honour to transmit to you the inclosed proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the Election of Representatives to Congress and the appointment of Electors to vote for President and Vice-President of the United States, and to request you to lay it before the Legislature of the State over which you preside.

I have the Honour to be, very respectfully, Sir, your obedient Servt.

WILLIAM HAWKINS.

His Excellency the Governor of Maryland.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
In General Assembly, 5th Dec. 1812.

Resolved unanimously, That our Senators in the Congress of the United States be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to endeavour to obtain the following Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to wit:

That for the purpose of choosing Representatives in the Congress of the United States, each State shall by its Legislature be divided into a number of Districts equal to the number of Representatives to which such State may be entitled.

Those Districts shall be formed of contiguous Territory, and contain as nearly as may be an equal number of Inhabitants entitled by the Constitution to be represented: In each District the qualified Voters shall elect one Representative and no more.

That for the purpose of appointing Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, each State shall, by its Legislature, be divided into a number of Districts, equal to the number of Electors to which such State may be entitled; those Districts shall be composed of contiguous Territory, and contain as nearly as may be an equal number of Inhabitants entitled by the Constitution to representation: In each District the persons qualified to vote for Representatives shall appoint one Elector and no more.

The Electors when convened shall have power, in case any one or more of them appointed as above prescribed, shall fail to attend for the purposes of their said appointment on the day prescribed for giving their votes for President and Vice-President of the United States, to appoint another or others to act in the place of him or them so failing to attend.

Neither the Districts for choosing Representatives, nor those for appointing Electors, shall be altered in any State until a Census and apportionment of Representatives under it made subsequent to the division of the State into Districts, shall change the number of Representatives and of Electors to which such State may be entitled.

The division of the States in Districts hereby provided for, shall take place immediately after this Amendment shall be adopted and ratified as a part of the Constitution of the United States, and successively afterwards whenever by a Census and apportionment of Representatives under it the number of Representatives and of Electors to which any State may be entitled shall be changed; the division of such State into Districts for the purposes both choosing Representatives and of appointing Electors shall be altered agreeably to the provisions of this Amendment and on no other occasion.

Resolved, That the Governor of

the State be requested to forward a

copy of the preceding Amendment to each of our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States, and also to the Executives of the several States, accompanied with a request that the same may be laid before their respective Legislatures.

GEORGE OUTLAW.

Speaker of the Senate.

WILLIAM MILLER.

Speaker of the House of Commons.

I, PETERSON HENDERSON, Clerk of the House of Commons, do certify that the foregoing is a true Copy of the original on file in my Office.

P. HENDERSON, C. H. C.

December 24, 1812.

Which were read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Potter delivers a bill to settle and ascertain the salary of the members of the council. Read.

Mr. Somervell delivers petitions from Sylvester Hunt and Allen Demar, of P. George's county, severally praying a support. Mr. Maulsby by a petition from James Garrison, of Harford, praying a title to certain lands; also a petition from sundry inhabitants of Harford, praying the repeal of part of a law therein mentioned; also a petition from sundry inhabitants of said county, praying a road therein mentioned.

Mr. Quinton a petition from sundry inhabitants of Worcester, praying a law allowing premium for the destruction of squirrels. Severally read and referred.

Mr. Delaplane delivers a bill authorising a lottery to complete the German Lutheran Church in Taneytown. Twice read and passed.

Mr. Maulsby delivers a petition from James Rea, of Harford county, praying to be released from gaol. Mr. J. H. Thomas a memorial from Beal Howard, George McCulloch, & George Robinett, of Nathan, counter to the petition of Upton Bruce, Benjamin Tomlinson and Thomas Greenwell. Read and referred.

Mr. Parnham from the committee appointed to report rules to be observed during this session, made a report. Read.

Adjourned.

Friday, December 10.

The house met. Present as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

Mr. Cottman delivers a petition from sundry inhabitants of Somerset county, praying the establishment of a Bank at Princess-Anne in said county.

Mr. Harryman a petition from sundry inhabitants of the eastern precincts of Baltimore, praying for a supplement to the act passed at Nov. session, 1812, for opening and extending Aisquith-street. Severally read and referred.

Mr. Wilson from the committee of elections and privileges delivers the following report:

The Committee of Elections and Privileges, beg leave specially to report on the case of the contested election of Allegany County.

It appears to the Committee, that Allegany County is divided into Six Election Districts, and that six attending Judges, at the close of the election in said districts, assembled at the usual place of the sitting of the County Court of the said county for the purpose of making their return as prescribed by law.

That four of the said Judges, thus assembled, being a majority of the whole number, have made their return, (marked No. 1) declaring that William Hilleary, George Robinett, of Nathan, George McCulloch, and Beal Howard, had the greatest number of legal votes, and are therefore duly elected delegates of Allegany county to the General Assembly of Maryland.

That two of the said six Judges, assembled as aforesaid, differing in opinion from the four Judges aforesaid, refused to sign the return thus made; and that the said two judges have made a return, (marked No. 2) declaring that Upton Bruce, Benjamin Tomlinson, William Hilleary, and Thomas Greenwell, had the greatest number of legal votes, and are therefore duly elected delegates of Allegany county to the General Assembly of Maryland.

The Committee consider, that the return signed by the majority of the judges is a valid return, under the circumstances apparent on the face of both returns, because it does appear, that all the attending Judges at the close of the polls in the several districts of the said county were assembled together, in the manner prescribed by law, and there is evident cause to explain why the said return does not bear the signatures of the whole of the said six judges; for that two of them, attending as before stated, did refuse to concur in the aforesaid return, which is

signed by the other four judges, and that have resided as aforesaid. In this case then, there was not, and there could not truly be, a proper certificate annexed to the poll of the necessary qualification of the said presiding Judge's license it is well known, that an oath administered by a person not competent or authorized by law to administer such oath, is in effect no qualification whatever.

Not can it be reasonably contended, that the want of the requisite qualification in the person thus acting as presiding Judge, could possibly operate, as in the case of actual non attendance, to vest in the other two persons a complete and exclusive authority to conduct the election, and thus legitimate the said proceeding.

They did not act in any right of private capacity, but in conjunction with a person who had no legal authority or power to act with them. In the execution of the important trust committed to them as judges of the election, there was equal participation exerted by an individual, who had not bound himself by taking the prescribed legal oath before the justice or clerk authorised to administer it, and who could not, therefore, be held accountable for any breach of that sacred obligation of office, which the law meant to impose, and with which it was intended to guard the fairness and purity of elections.

Under these circumstances, the committee do not conceive it necessary that the house should comply with the desire expressed on the part of the sitting members, by entering into a general scrutiny of the polls.

In their counter memorial presented to the house by Beal Howard, George McCulloch, and George Robinett, of Nathan, Esquires, being the three sitting members, whose election is contested, it is represented, that the allegations contained in the said petition are unfounded; that the said petitioners had not a clear majority of the legal votes in Allegany county—that it appears by the return made by four of the presiding Judges, out of six, that the sitting members are all duly elected—and that the said return is constitutional, and in conformity with the express directions of the law regulating elections in this state. From the statements and certificates by both parties, it appears to the committee, that on an aggregate of the whole number of votes as taken in the six several election districts of Allegany county, including the votes taken in district No. 4, that Upton Bruce, Benjamin Tomlinson, William Hilleary and Thomas Greenwell, (three of whom are the petitioners aforesaid) had the greatest number of said votes.

The committee also find, that, exclusive of the votes taken in district No. 4, William Hilleary, George Robinett, of Nathan, George McCulloch, and Beal Howard, had the greatest number of legal votes.

The committee refer the house, for more particular information, to the certificates of the clerk of the county, which are exhibited with the petition and the counter memorial, in order to shew the whole amount of votes taken in the several election districts of said county, and the number of votes taken in the said district No. 4. It is ascertained by a certified copy (marked A) of the return of the poll of district No. 4, that the election in the said district was held by three persons acting as judges of the election of that district; that two of the said persons were qualified as judges agreeably to law; but that the presiding Judge of said district did not qualify as the law requires, and that he took the oath before one of the other judges, not being a justice of the peace, and not being authorised by law to administer such oath.

But the committee do not conceive that the scrutiny, thus proposed, however desirable such an investigation might be, can be now properly instituted; because the committee are decidedly of opinion, that the return itself, as made by the four judges of election of Allegany County, is available and sufficient, according to the foregoing premises, to entitle all the sitting members from said county to retain the seats which they now hold under the decision already given by the house.

The Committee of Elections and Privileges therefore submit the following resolution for the consideration of the House of Delegates—

Resolved, That Messieurs William Hilleary, George Robinett, of Nathan, George McCulloch, and Beal Howard, delegates returned from Allegany county, are duly entitled to retain their seats as members of this house.

By order L. GASSAWAY, Clerk.

On motion by Mr. J. H. Thomas, Ordered, That the special report of the committee of elections and privileges in relation to the contested election of Allegany county, be made the order of the day for tomorrow.

Adjourned.

Saturday, December 11.

The house met. Present the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

John H. Riggs, Esquire, a delegate from Montgomery county, appeared, qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Tilghman delivers a memorial from Philip Key, H. Turner, Robert M. Key, James Thomas, and Henry Ashton, of St. Mary's county, praying that the seats of the delegates from that county, may be vacated.

Mr. Plater moved for leave to withdraw himself from the committee of elections and privileges, which was granted, and Mr. Kilgour was chosen to fill the vacancy.

According to the order of the day, the house proceeded to the second reading of the report of the committee of elections, &c. in relation to the contested election of Allegany county, and after some debate it was voted, That the house adjourned until this evening.

8 o'clock, P. M.

The special report of the committee of elections on the contested election of Allegany county, was resumed after further debate, the question was put, That the house consent to the report, and assent to the resolution therein contained; and it was being required to be voted:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Plater, Millard, Blackston, Boyer, Jervis, S. Hand, Brown, Reynolds, Turner, Stonestreet, Ford, Ham, Rogerson, Bayly, C. Waller, Long, Stewart, C. Tootle, Le Compte, J. R. Lushy, Hogg, Robert Evans, Hall, Somervell, Callis, Williams, Quinton, James, Kilgour, Grubb, Riggs.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Dorse, Sellman, William Hall, Blake, Randall, Tyner, Warner, Stansbury, Martin, Jona, Spencer, Clavell, Emory, Burgess, Forwood, of Wm. Forwood, Dallam, Mausby, Saulsbury, Culbreth, Willis, Barnes, Aldton, Tighman, Mason, Kibby, Sl.

So it was resolved in the negative.

Adjourned.

Monday, Dec 13.

The house met. Present Saturday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

Mr. Hogg delivers a bill to authorise the sheriff of Cecil to execute a deed or deeds mentioned. Read.

The Speaker laid before the house a report of the clerk of Washington county court, relative to the removal of the Judges. Received.

Mr. Saulsbury delivers a bill to relieve of Levin Kemmer's wife in Anne county. Read.

On motion by Mr. P. F. Jackson, a question was put, That the house agree to the following measures:

The constitution and government having directed the Governor of this State shall, on the second Monday in each and every year, among the day prescribed, with the concurrence of a majority of the members of the house, to proceed to nominate by this body, to the office of Governor of this State at a day to be fixed by the Governor, put in nomination by this body, we have appointed Messrs. Thomas and Mason to join the ballot and represent the yeas and nays, appeared as follow.

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Plater, Millard, Blackston, Boyer, Jervis, S. Hand, Brown, Reynolds, Turner, Stonestreet, Ford, Ham, Rogerson, Bayly, C. Waller, Long, Stewart, C. Tootle, Le Compte, J. R. Lushy, Hogg, Robert Evans, Hall, Somervell, Callis, Williams, Quinton, James, Kilgour, Grubb, Riggs, Robinett, McCulloch, Ho.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Randall, Harry, Stansbury, Bennett, Sebastian Spencer, Samuel Claude, Duvall, Emory, Wright, Forwood, of Wm. Forwood, Dallam, Mausby, Saulsbury, Culbreth, Willis, Barnes, Aldton, Tighman, Mason, Tilghman, Donaldson, Tilghman, 22.

So it was resolved in the negative and the message sent.

Mr. Potter delivers a bill to assist of Rebecca Hopkins in Anne county. Read.

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BASSAWAY, GL.

Mr. J. H. Thomas,
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of the day for to

December 11.
Present the same
yesterday. The pro-
yesterday were read.
Esquire, a dele-
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delivers a memo-
y, H. Turners Rob-
Thomas, and Hen-

St. Mary's county,
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county, may be va-
and referred.

move for leave to
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and Mr. Kilgour was

the vacancy.

the order of the day
ceeded to the second
report of the com-
ions, &c. in relation
st election in All-
and after some debate
ured until 3 o'clock.

POST MIDDAY & 4 O'CLOCK

The House met.

Mr. Cotman delivers a bill to es-
tablish a Bank, and incorporate a
company under the title of the Bank
of Somerset. Mr. Hogg a bill for
the benefit of James Galbraith, of
Somerset county; and Mr. Hands a

bill to lay out and make public a road
in Kent county. Read.

The Clerk of the Senate delivers a communication from the Executive, enclosing a letter from the keeper of the Penitentiary, and a memorial from the Inspectors thereof, of Read.

And the following message:

Gentlemen of the House of
Delegates,

We agree to proceed to the election of Governor immediately. Robert Bowie is put in nomination by the Senate. We have appointed Mr. Tabus and Mr. Fenwick, to act in conjunction with the gentlemen proposed by your house to examine the ballot. Read.

The house having qualified according to the constitution & form of government, proceeded to the choice of a governor, and the ballot being deposited in the ballot box, the gentlemen named to strike retired, and after sometime returned and reported, that Levin Winder, Esq. had 48 votes, and Robert Bowie, Esq. twenty-eight votes.

Whereupon, Resolved, That Levin Winder, Esq. be and he is hereby declared to be, Governor of the State of Maryland.

Adjourned.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, DEC. 16, 1813.

The Allegany Election.

Which has for sometime agitated the state, and afforded a constant theme for some of our politicians, has been decided by the house in conformity to the law of the state, and agreeably to precedent. The question was argued in the house of delegates on Saturday last, with perfect coolness and moderation, and some of the members on each side who took parts in the debate discovered no small degree of ingenuity. The four federal members returned from that county were adjudged entitled to their seats, by reason of the votes in one of the election districts being altogether illegal. We conceive no other decision could have been made without a direct violation of the law.

The constitution and form of government having directed that the Governor of this State shall be chosen on the second Monday of December every year, and this being the day prescribed, we propose with the concurrence of your honorable body, to proceed to elect the Governor of this State at 12 o'clock to day. Levin Winder, Esq. is put in nomination by this House, and we have appointed Messrs. John H. Thomas and Mason to join such gentlemen as may be named by you to count the ballots and report thereon.

The yeas and nays being required appeared as follow.

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Plater, Millard, Causin, Blackston, Boyer, Jervis Spencer, Hands, Browne, Dorsey, Sellman, Bell, Wm. Hall, Reynolds, Blake, Toney, Turner, Stonestreet, Ford, Parham, Rogerson, Bayly, Cotman, Waller, Long, Stewart, Griflin, Tootel, Lecompte, Jno. Evans, Lasy, Hogg, Robt. Evans, Somerville, Callin, Wilson, Williams, Quinton, Handy, J. Thomas, Delaplaine, J. H. Thomas, Potter, Willis, Jones, Kilgour, Crabb, Riggs, Hickey, Robinett, McCullon, Howard.—51.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Randall, Harryman, Warner, Stanbury, Bennett, Martin, Jonathan Spencer, Samuel Stevens, Claude, Duvall, Emory, Burgess, Wright, Forwood of Wm. Forwood of J. Dallam, Maulsby, Saulsbury, Barney, Donaldson, Tilghman, Mason, Gibby. 31.

So it was resolved in the affirmative, and the message sent to the Senate.

Mr. Potter delivers a bill for the benefit of Rebecca Hopkins, of Calvert county. Read.

The Speaker laid before the house the report of the Examiner General.

Mr. Culbreth stated to the house, that the Senate had adjourned until 1 o'clock this evening, and that the house adjourned to the same hour; and the question was, That the house adjourn? Relieved in the affirmative, & the house adjourned until this evening at four o'clock.

POST MIDDAY & 4 O'CLOCK

The House met.

Mr. Cotman delivers a bill to es-
tablish a Bank, and incorporate a
company under the title of the Bank
of Somerset. Mr. Hogg a bill for
the benefit of James Galbraith, of
Somerset county; and Mr. Hands a

presence of their God, they are stigmatized as cowards by the very creatures who but a few days ago would have abominated baseness in their names. It is not our intention to enter into any vindication of the proceedings of this body, any farther than to say, that they have done themselves justice, and complied with the requisitions of the law. Had they done differently, it might justly have been considered as giving licence, by their example, to the most enormous outrages, and sanction to crimes, blackest on the catalogue of human offences.

What can induce Mr. Madison to slide so easily over our differences with France, and suffer her to deprive the demands of justice with impunity, is hard to say, unless we trace it to "the love which the emperor bears the Americans." All the mention made on the subject in his message is, "that the views of the French government on the subjects which have been so long committed to negotiation, have received no elucidation since the close of your last session.—The minister plenipotentiary of the U. S. at Paris had not yet been accredited as our minister by the French government. It is extremely mortifying to the good citizens of this country, that we have a president disposed to pass over any outrages, however glaring, that are committed by the French. As chief magistrate of the country, the people have a right to look to him for protection against the aggressions of any foreign state or power; but when they see the most flagrant outrages of one nation occupy so small a portion of his attention, they have a right to believe that conduct like this is owing to some particular influence which the government of that nation may have over him. Thus it is that we are involved in wars, insulted in the grossest manner, merely to gratify the whims of a despot, and all because he professes such an extravagant fondness for the Americans.

From the American Daily Advertiser. It having been intimated to the Editor of the American Daily Advertiser, that doubts were entertained as to the authenticity of the subsequent Extract, published by him on the sixth instant, he thinks it due as well to his Fellow Citizens, as to himself, to declare, that the letter, from which the extract was faithfully made, was really written from THOMAS JEFFERSON, late President of the United States, and addressed by him to a respectable Gentleman of this State between whom and Mr. Jefferson there has been for many years, and still is, a strong personal attachment.

Extract of a letter from Thomas Jefferson, to a gentleman in Pennsylvania, dated "Monticello, Oct. 3, 1813.—" No man on earth has a stronger detestation than myself of the unprincipled Tyrant who is deluging the Continent of Europe with blood—no one was more gratified by his disaster of the last campaign, nor wished more sincerely success to the efforts of the virtuous ALEXANDER.

From the N. Y. Evening Post. By the Steam-Boat which arrived this morning from Albany, we received the following letter from Nathan Ford, Esq. first Judge of the county of St. Lawrence, in this state; a gentleman well known in this city and in his native state of New-Jersey.

MR. EDITOR,

SIR.—The ungentlemanly attack

made upon my character by General Wilkinson, has been such as to require notice from me. Will you

have the goodness to publish the enclosed, and much oblige your friend,

NATHAN FORD.

Ogdensburg, 10th Nov. 1813.

To General James Wilkinson, Com-
mander in Chief of the Armies of
the United States.

SIR,

In your passage down the St. Law-
rence upon your expedition to Mon-
treal, you landed your troops three
miles above this village. Your ill-
iberal, and ungentlemanly abuse of
my character, on that day, and the
succeeding evening, was such as none
but a man of your cast, would have
indulged in. To prevent any mis-
take, I have ascertained, beyond the

possibility of doubt, "You declare

it to be your wish that Ogdensbu-

WASHINGTON Monmouth Lottery.

SECOND CLASS.

Prize	Value	Prize	Value
1	\$ 10,000	15	100
do	30,000	do	20,000
do	10,000	do	10,000
do	5,000	do	5,000
do	1,000	do	1,000
do	500	do	500
do	100	do	100
do	50	do	50
do	20	do	20
1,200	do	12	

2. Not two blanks to a prize.

Part of these prizes to be determined
and paid as follows, viz:

First drawn ticket to be enti-
tled to \$ 1,000

First drawn ticket to the 20th

day \$ 10,000

First do. 25th do. 20,000

First do. 35th do. 10,000

First do. 40th do. 50,000

First do. 50th do. 40,000

All prizes to be subject to 15 per

cent discount, and payable 60 days af-
ter the conclusion of the drawing, or

at any time within 12 months after
such completion if demanded.

Tickets 10 dollars, to be had at Geo-
Shaw's Book Store.

Annapolis, Dec. 16, 1813.

Trinity Church Lottery.

30,000, 20,000, 10,000, & 10,000

DOLLARS HIGHEST PRIZES.

Now Drawing.	Scheme.	Prize
1 of 30,000	is	\$ 30,000
2	20,000	40,000
1	10,000	10,000
3	5,000	12,000
10	1,000	10,000
20	500	10,000
50	100	5,000
100	50	5,000
500	20	10,000
1,000	10	110,000

1,687 Prizes, \$ 245,000

2. Not two blanks to a prize.

Stationary prizes as follows:-

1st 10,000 blanks each \$ 10

1st and 20th day each 5,000

entitled to

1st drawn 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, 33, 38, 43, 48, and 53 days 500

1st drawn 2, 7, 12, 22, 32, 42, 52 & 62 1,000

1st drawn 25th day 20,000

1st drawn 35th day 10,000

1st drawn 55th day 20,000

Prizes payable 60 days after the
drawing, subject to a deduction of 15
per cent.

Tickets \$ 9, to be had at George
Shaw's Book Store.

Annapolis, Dec. 16, 1813.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained
from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel
county in Maryland, letters of ad-
ministration on the personal estate of
Edward Grainger, late of Anne-Arundel
county, deceased. All persons having
claims against said estate are requested
to bring them in legally authenticated,
and to be indebted to make payment.

HENNAH GRAINGER, Adm.

Dec. 16.

Nicholas J. Watkins,

Presents his thanks to the public
generally for the kind and liberal
patronage, bestowed on him in the TAI-
LORING LINE, and begs a continua-
nce of the same, as every exertion
shall be made to give general satisfac-
tion. He also begs leave to inform them,
that he has just received a choice se-
lection of

SUPERFINE CLOTHS, CASSI- MERES, STOCKINETS,

and

FESTINGS ASSORTED,

which will be disposed of on accom-
modating terms, and every attention
paid to the latest fashions.

Dec. 9,

BOSTON GAZETTE OFFICE
Nov. 20, 1813.
C—We have just now been politely favored with a hand-bill, from Montreal, containing the following British official account of the battle near Cornwall.

Head-Quarters, La Chine,

13th Nov. 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The governor in chief and commander of the forces, has the satisfaction to announce to the troops, that the corps of observation with the division of Gun-boats which he had ordered from Kingston to follow the movements of the enemy's army under Major General Wilkinson, to be placed under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Morrison of the 80th regiment, has completely defeated a large division of the American army consisting of cavalry, riflemen and infantry, exceeding 4000 men, which attacked it on the 11th inst. near Chrystler's about 20 miles above Cornwall, taking from the enemy 1 field piece (six pounder,) and 400 prisoners. As his excellency is not yet in possession of the particulars of this brilliant achievement, he cannot specify the loss sustained by either; that of the enemy, as represented by an eye witness to the action, has been very considerable. It has been further reported to his excellency that Lieut. Col. Morrison of the 89th regiment, and Capt. Mulcaster, of the royal navy, with a division of gun-boats, has effected a landing at Hamilton, where they were put in possession of that place, and all the public stores left for the use of the American army, and among other articles, they restored to them the goods that had been taken on board of the 7 merchant batteaux belonging to Montreal, captured a few weeks ago, and after destroying the public buildings, our forces again united and continued to hang on the enemy's rear.

His excellency has also a report from Capt. Mulcaster of the royal navy; stating his having brought over from Ogdensburg to Prescott, a 13 inch and a ten inch brass mortar, with their stores, and a large supply of provisions, which had been deposited there by the American army. It will also be satisfactory to the troops to learn, that our loss of brave and gallant soldiers was not considerable, neither Lt. Col. Morrison, Harvey or Pearson, has suffered on the occasion, and on the 12th the daring little band were renewing the molestation of the enemy in its progress towards Montreal, where Maj. Gen. Wilkinson had publicly declared it was the orders of his government to take up his winter quarters.

This order to be publicly read at the head of every regiment of regular troops, and battalion of militia. By his excellency's command,

EDWARD BAYNES, Adj. Gen.

From the New-York Columbian, a democratic paper.

It is even so. The predictions of those bafiful spirits whose malediction have accompanied the American arms in every stage of their progress, are half accomplished. Although our armies are not wholly destroyed or taken by the enemy, the adversary is not discomfited, and the object of the campaign is not effected. It is true, while there remained any room to hope, we did hope for the best for our country; we were unwilling intentionally to contribute to deject the public spirit or weaken the public effort.

Yet contrary to every honorable, manly, and rational expectation, the campaign was terminated in disaster and disgrace; the end and object of the war is procrastinated for at least one year longer in its attainment. That this deplorable issue is to be attributed to general inefficiency and delay, particular negligence, or positive misconduct, in some quarter, is hardly to be questioned. The season has been wasted away until the elements have interposed to defeat our operations; and the inclemency of November, in a high northern latitude, which could neither be foreseen nor miscalculated upon, after breaking down the health & efficiency of nearly half the troops, has ended their worse than useless efforts, and sent them into quarters for the winter. They will doubtless recruit their strength and profit by their experience, and may possibly seize some favorable opportunity to make a sudden and decisive attempt on the enemy before spring. And in any case we shall have it in our power to act with better judgment and renewed vigor in the coming year, at least one month before any reinforcements can possibly reach the British by water conveyance.

Where the blame of our scandalous campaign should be attached, is not our wish or privilege to determine. It is sufficient for us that it will degrade us in the eyes of the world, and every American must bear his portion of the ignominy. And there can be no doubt that a judicious enquiry into the causes of our failure will be made by the proper authority, and the necessary exposition made to the public.

From the Federal Republic.
MODERN TORYISM.

We have learnt with great satisfaction that Samuel Livermore, Esq. two years one of the proprietors of this Journal, has volunteered his services in the frigate President, to cruise against the enemy. This distinguished young patriot maintained the cause of his country with the pen as ably as he bravely defended the honor of our flag with the sword. His attachment to the navy and friendship for Captain Lawrence, prompted him to volunteer on board the Chesapeake, when she sailed to encounter the Shannon. He fought by the side of his unfortunate friend until he was mortally wounded and removed below. He then threw himself at the head of a small party collected near the forecastle, where with twenty men, he received and resisted the boarding party from the Shannon, led by Captain Broke.—Broke advanced within a few paces of Mr. Livermore, and supposing from his position and appearance, that he commanded the little party remaining on deck, he called out in a peremptory tone, *surrender!* The intrepid Livermore's reply was given by a small pocket pistol, the only weapon he had, which he instantly drew and fired at the captain. The shot did not take effect, and Broke instantly cut down this young tory with his sabre, but in his turn was prostrated by a sabre cut on the head. They lay and bled together within a few paces of each other.—As mentioned in the biography of the lamented Lawrence, the object of his brave surviving friend Livermore, in firing at Broke, when all resistance seemed hopeless, was to avenge the death of his noble friend. Livermore's wound was severe, and he will feel the effects of it as long as he lives. His object in going upon the second cruise, is "to obtain satisfaction!" We hope he will find what he seeks, but is there no danger of his provoking the enemy, so treacherously treated, to disclose the secret of his being a British pensioner? It is a little strange, that none of the tories who have fought the enemy so hard this war, have had their corrupt connection with the Prince Regent exposed. Cobbett would call this a blind Gales a "perplexing enigma." Since the war commenced no man has acquired, or entitled himself to more honor and applause than Mr. Livermore, whose profession & business did not compel him to fight, but who acted with a characteristic delicacy of honor and intrepidity, which could not be surpassed in a similar situation, and under like circumstances.

From the United States Gazette.

General Washington during his administration never originated any appointment, not authorised by law, during the recess of the Senate; nor was such innovation ever made on the constitution, till Mr. Jefferson set the example.

It is in fact, perhaps not generally known, that John Jay received no more than his salary as chief justice of the U. States, during his mission to Great Britain, except his actual expenses, for which, in every possible case, he produced vouchers for every sum even as low as five dollars.

THE SENATOR,

BY
EBENEZER H. CUMMINS.

Will contain a full, impartial and minute report of the proceedings of the Senate, a Journal of the House of Representatives; Public Documents, authentic; Speeches of the Senators and Representatives, select; Communications of Governors of the different States to their respective Legislative bodies; Laws of the United States; Proclamations, Orders, Decrees and Manifestoes of foreign Governments, interesting to the people of the U. States; Forensic Elocution, foreign and domestic; Biography, Eulogium, Essays, moral, political, statistical; Army and Navy Register; exploits of American heroes; treaties with foreign Nations; Commercial Intelligence; together with such remarks as shall be incident to the design of the work. The editor reserves to himself the privilege of occasion-

ally publishing such reflections upon public events, public measures, and public men, as shall be consistent with decorum and the rights of an impartial American Freeman. The whole will comprise a valuable political Calendar, for officers, civil and military, professional gentlemen and citizens.

The design of this establishment is in a special manner to preserve and perpetuate the proceedings of the Senate. It has been observed with no little surprise, that the Senate of the United States, ever since the commencement of the Government has comparatively excited little attention. The House of Representatives, heretofore, has engrossed the public sympathy and public notice; therefore journalists and reporters for newspapers have taken care to profit by the preference.—They have watched the movements and actions of that body with the greatest assiduity and accuracy.

The editor of the Journal now proposed to be published, has ever believed the Senate to be in no degree and by no comparison less important as a branch of the Federal Government, than the House of Representatives; and he is persuaded that its proceedings will afford enough to interest the people of the U. S. The late sessions of that body have been of a nature and character, and consequence highly important and deeply interesting to the feelings of the American nation. And it is certain that in proportion as our foreign relations become more and more intricate by commercial collision, or otherwise, its patriotism, its wisdom, its fidelity, ambition or political depravity, will have a great and serious influence upon the future happiness and general prosperity of this great and growing Commonwealth. Hence it is believed that the establishment of a journal to collect and enroll for the purpose of dissemination, the proceedings of the Senate, is indispensable, and that the utility and public convenience of such an institution were never more apparent than at the present moment.

The Editor having obtained the necessary permission to report the proceedings of the Senate, & having procured all suitable arrangements to facilitate his plan, will be prepared to issue the 1st number of "The SENATOR" during the first week of the next session of Congress.

The Editor has to express his surprise that an institution similar to the one proposed has never before been established. Indeed it would seem that such an one ought to have been coeval with the existence and continuance of our government.—All the abilities of the Editor, and his assiduous exertions, shall be unreservedly taxed to ensure the prosperity of this work, and he only solicits of the public a corresponding patronage. To the American statesman, American-husbandman, and American mechanic, it will be the cheapest library in the world.

Terms and Conditions.

I. "THE SENATOR" will be published in the District of Columbia, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday in every week.

II. It will be delivered to subscribers in Georgetown and the City of Washington on the days of publication at their respective houses—and in separate packets addressed to other subscribers as they shall direct.

III. The paper shall be of equal quality and size with that on which the Daily National Intelligencer is published; the type will be beautiful and legible.

IV. The price will be Six Dollars in advance; the first payment to be made on delivery of the first number by subscribers in the District of Columbia.

V. Advertisements, literary notices, &c. as the limits may admit, at the terms usual in the District.

Applicants and correspondents will address the Editor at Washington or Georgetown—their letters and communications post paid.

Editor of newspaper disposed to favor the prosperity of the SENATOR, are requested without delay to republish the prospectus above, as often as they shall find it convenient.

District of Columbia. Nov. 26.

B. CURRAN.

Respects informs his friends and the public generally, that he has moved his store to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Gideon White, where he has on hand a variety of

DRY GOODS,

and will constantly keep a good supply of

SPUN COTTON

for weaving.

Annapolis, November 11, 1813. If.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on Wednesday the 22d of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, for cash.

All the residue of the personal estate of Richard Higgins, late of said county, deceased, consisting of several valuable Negroes, Stock of all kinds, Household & Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils, &c.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

JOSHUA C. HIGGINS,

A. County, Head of South River.

December 2.

By order,

BENJAMIN GRAY, Clk.

By the Committee of Claims

The Committee of Claims will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Clk.

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND,

Annapolis, Nov. 24, 1813.

Notice is hereby given, to all persons who are indebted to this institution, or who may, after the 31st of December next, present notes for discount, that after that day no note will be received or discounted unless the same is drawn upon paper properly stamped, agreeably to the directions of the act of Congress, passed on the 2d day of August; 1813, entitled, "An act laying duties on Notes of Banks, Bankers, and certain Companies; on notes, bonds and obligations, discounted by Banks, Bankers and certain Companies, and on bills of exchange of certain descriptions"—A

grecably to the following Table:

If \$ 100 stamp of	5 cts.
Above 100 & not	
exceeding 200	10cts.
200	500 25 cts.
500	1000 50 cts.
1000	1500 75 cts.
1500	2000 \$1
2000	3000 \$1 50 cts.
3000	4000 \$2
4000	5000 \$2 50 cts.
5000	7000 \$3 50 cts.
2000	8000 \$4 00
8000	\$5 00

4 JONA. PINKNEY, Cashier.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,

September 14, 1813.

On application, by petition of Beale Gaither, administrator of John Reynolds, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

JOHN GASSAWAY,

Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Reynolds, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 24th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of September, 1813.

PALE GAITHER, Adm'r.

50 Dollars Reward.

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

O. H. W. STULL.

Washington County.

Nov. 15th, 1813.

5

NOTICE.

All persons are forewarned hunting, either with dog or gun, or trespassing in any way whatever, on my lands known by the names of Belmont and Thomas's Point, or on my lands lying on Oyster, Fishing and Smith's Creeks, as the law will be put in force against any offender.

6 JEREMIAH T. CHASE,

November 11.

NEW GOODS.

H. G. MUNROE,

Has just received an assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS

consisting of

American and London Superfine

Cond and Coarse Cloths,

Cottons, Velvets and Cord,

Plaids, Molekin and Gingham,

Rose Blankets from 7-1 to 12

Striped dr.

Carpets and Carpeting,

Roses and Irish Sheetings,

Marcellas, Gauches,

5-7-4, and 9-4 Irish Drapes,

Shirting Cotton,

Irish and German Linen,

Silk, Cotton, Worsted, and Yarn,

Hosiery

Silk, Kid, and Beaver Gloves,

Ribbons,

White and Coloured Pictures,

White Satin,

Together with many other articles in

the Dry Goods line.

ALSO

Ironmongery, Stationery and Groceries,

BOSTON GUARDS ORDERS.
Nov. 29, 1813.
We have this moment been politely favored with a hand-bill, from Montreal, containing the following British official account of the battle near Cornwall.

Head-Quarters, Le Chine,
13th Nov. 1813.

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Editors of newspapers dispos-

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District of Columbia, Nov. 26.

B CURRAN,

Respectfully informs his friends and

the public generally, that he has moved

his Store to the house formerly occu-

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and will constantly keep a good supply of

SPUN COTTON

for weaving.

Annapolis, November 11, 1813. If.

22

JEREMIAH T. CHASE.

November 11.

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Court of Orphans of Anne Arundel County, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on Wednesday the 22d of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, for cash.

All the residue of the personal estate of Richard Higgins, late of said county, deceased, consisting of several valuable Negroes, Stock of all kinds, Household & Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils, &c.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

JOSHUA C. HIGGINS,

A. County, Head of South River.

December 2.

By the Committee of Claims

The Committee of Claims will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

BENJAMIN GRAY, Clerk.

By the Committee of Grievances & Courts of Justice.

The Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice will sit every day, during the present session, from 9 o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

Like wise

Ironmongery, Stationery and Groceries.

All of which is offered for sale on

commuting terms.

Loaf, Lump, and Piece Sugar,

or Cash, at the Factory Price.

ALSO

Ironmongery, Stationery and Groceries.

All of which is offered for sale on

commuting terms.

3X SUPERFINE CLOTHES,

MERES, STOCKING

WASHINGTON, DEC. 10.
THE ESSEX FRIGATE.
Copies of letters from Capt. David
Porter, commanding the U. S. Frigate Essex, to the Secretary of
the Navy, dated

United States Frigate Essex,
Pacific Ocean, July 2, 1813.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you that on the 29th of April, in the 1st. of 40, N. long. 91° 15' W. about 20 miles to the northward of the Island of Albemarle, one of the Galapagos in the Pacific Ocean, I captured the British ship Montezuma; two others being in sight, close together, distance from us about 7 miles, which we were informed were the British letters of marque ships Policy and Georgiana; the first mounting 20 guns, 6 and 9 pounders; the other six 18 pounders, four swivels, and six long blunderbuses mounted on swivels. The wind being light and variable, and confounding greatly in the bravery and enterprise of my officers and men, and apprehensive of their escape, from the prevalence of the fogs in that climate, I directed the boats of this ship to be armed and manned, and divided into two divisions, placing the first under the command of Lt. Downes, 1st Lt. in a whale boat, accompanied by midshipman Farragut. The officers in command of boats under Lt. Downes, were Lt. S. D. McKnight, in the 3d cutter, accompanied by Midshipman W. H. Odeneheimer, Sailing Master John P. Cowell, in the jolly boat, accompanied by Midshipman H. W. Ogden, and Midshipman George Isaacs, in the 2d cutter. The 2d division under the command of Lt. Wilmer, 2d Lt. in the pinnace, accompanied by Midshipman Henry Gray, and Master's Mate James Terry; Lt. Wilson and Mr. Shaw, Purser, in the 1st cutter, and Lt. Gamble of the Marines, in the gig. Suitable signals were established, & each boat had her particular station pointed out for the attack, and every other previous arrangement was made to prevent confusion. The boats, 7 in number, rowed off in admirable order. Guns were fired from the enemy to terrify them; they rowed up under the muzzles of the guns, and took their stations for attacking the first ship, and no sooner was the American flag displayed by Lt. Downes, as the signal for boarding, and the intention discovered by the enemy, than the colours were struck without a shot being fired; so much were they daunted by the intrepidity of our brave officers and men. They then left a crew on board the prize and took their stations for attacking the other vessel, when her flag was also struck on the first call to surrender. Thus were two fine British ships, each pierced for 20 guns, worth near half a million of dollars, mounting between them 16 guns, and manned with 55 men, well supplied with ammunition and small arms, surrendered, without the slightest resistance, to 7 small open boats, with fifty men, armed only with muskets, pistols, boarding axes and cutlasses! Be assured, sir, that Britons have either learned to respect the courage of Americans, or they are not so courageous themselves as they would wish us to believe.

I have the honour to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,
D. PORTER.
The Secretary of the Navy,
Washington.

United States Frigate Essex, at Sea,
Pacific Ocean, July 2d, 1813.

SIR,

On the 23d March last, I sailed from —, shaping my course to the northward and on the 26th of the same month fell in with the Peruvian Corsair ship, Neryda, mounting 18 guns; she had, a few days before, captured 3 American whalers, the crews of which (amounting in number to 24 men) were then detained prisoners on board her, and they could assign no other motive for the capture, than that they were the allies of G. Britain, and as such, should capture all American vessels they could fall in with; therefore, to prevent future such vexatious proceedings, I threw all the armament into the sea, liberated the Americans and dismissed the Neryda.

I then proceeded with all possible dispatch for Lima, to intercept one of the detained vessels, which had parted with the Neryda only three days before, and I was so fortunate as to arrive there and recapture her on the 5th April, at the moment she was entering the port. This

vessel (the ship Barley, Capt. Gid-
on Russell, of New Bedford,) I
took under my protection and have
had her with me ever since.

From Lima, I proceeded for the
Galapagos Island, where I captured

the following British ships, viz:

Letters of Marque.

Tons.	Mus.	Guns.
Montezuma,	270	21
Policy,	275	26
Georgiana,	280	23
Atlantic,	352	24
Greenwich,	358	23

The Georgiana being reputed a very fast sailer, and apparently well calculated for a cruiser, I mounted 18 guns on her, and gave the command of her to that excellent officer, Lt. John Downes, with a complement of 42 men; appointing midshipman W. H. Haddaway, acting lieutenant on board her, and sent her on a cruise.

Lt. Downes joined me at Tumbes near Guayaquil, on the coast of Peru, on the 24th June, after capturing 3 prizes, to wit:

Letters of Marque Ships.

Tons.	Mus.	Guns.
Hector	270	25
Catharine,	270	29
Rose,	220	21

The first had 2 men killed and 6 badly wounded in her encounter with the Georgiana—and the Rose was discharged (after being deprived of her armament) with all the prisoners captured by the Georgiana, as they amounted to nearly double her crew; she was furnished with a passage to St. Helens.

My own prisoners I liberated on parole at Tumbes. I found by experience that the Georgiana did not deserve the character given of her for sailing, I therefore shipped her officers and crew to the Atlantic, and mounted on her 20 guns, with a complement of 60 men, and appointing midshipman Richd. Dashiell acting sailing master, on board her; to this vessel I gave the name of the Essex Junior. I also fitted up the ship Greenwich, as a store-ship, and mounted on her 20 guns, placing her under the command of Lt. Gamble of the Marines, in the gig. Suitable signals were established, & each boat had her particular station pointed out for the attack, and every other previous arrangement was made to prevent confusion. The boats, 7 in number, rowed off in admirable order. Guns were fired from the enemy to terrify them; they rowed up under the muzzles of the guns, and took their stations for attacking the first ship, and no sooner was the American flag displayed by Lt. Downes, as the signal for boarding, and the intention discovered by the enemy, than the colours were struck without a shot being fired; so much were they daunted by the intrepidity of our brave officers and men. They then left a crew on board the prize and took their stations for attacking the other vessel, when her flag was also struck on the first call to surrender. Thus were two fine British ships, each pierced for 20 guns, worth near half a million of dollars, mounting between them 16 guns, and manned with 55 men, well supplied with ammunition and small arms, surrendered, without the slightest resistance, to 7 small open boats, with fifty men, armed only with muskets, pistols, boarding axes and cutlasses!

Be assured, sir, that Britons have either learned to respect the courage of Americans, or they are not so courageous themselves as they would wish us to believe.

I have the honour to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

D. PORTER.

The Secretary of the Navy,

Washington.

—

United States Frigate Essex, at Sea,

Pacific Ocean, July 2d, 1813.

SIR,

On the 23d March last, I sailed from —, shaping my course to the northward and on the 26th of the same month fell in with the Peruvian Corsair ship, Neryda, mounting 18 guns; she had, a few days before, captured 3 American whalers, the crews of which (amounting in number to 24 men) were then detained prisoners on board her, and they could assign no other motive for the capture, than that they were the allies of G. Britain, and as such, should capture all American vessels they could fall in with; therefore, to prevent future such vexatious proceedings, I threw all the armament into the sea, liberated the Americans and dismissed the Neryda.

I then proceeded with all possible

dispatch for Lima, to intercept one

of the detained vessels, which had

parted with the Neryda only three

days before, and I was so fortunate

as to arrive there and recapture her

on the 5th April, at the moment

she was entering the port. This

Indeed, sir, when I compare my present situation with what it was when I doubted Captain H. I cannot but esteem myself fortunate in an extraordinary degree. There my ship was shattered by tempestuous weather, and destitute of every thing; my officers and crew half starved, naked and worn out with fatigue. Now, sir, my ship is in prime order abundantly supplied with every thing necessary for her. I have a noble ship for a consort of 20 guns and well manned, a store-ship of 20 guns well supplied with the best of every thing that we may want, and prizes which would be worth in England two millions of dollars; and what renders this comparison more pleasing, the enemy has furnished all.—Excuse me, sir, for not making known my present intentions, as this letter may not reach you. It however may be satisfactory to you to know how I intend to dispose of my prizes. Let it suffice to say that I shall endeavor to (cipher).

British letters of marque are numerous in these seas, and were it not for my arrival, our whale fishers would have been much harassed; but they now find it necessary to keep together for mutual protection. I expect to be (cipher) but shall be (cipher). Subjoined is a list of deaths since I left the United States, and I beg you will relieve the anxiety of my family, and all our friends, by communicating as much of this letter as you may think proper.

The times of my best men have expired; but their attachment to the ship and their zeal for the service we are engaged on, prevent all complaint on that account. It is not probable that you will hear of me for several months to come, unless some disaster happens; but I beg leave to assure you, sir, that I shall not be idle; and I hope, before my return, to make the services of the Essex as important as those of any other single ship. We may not be individually benefited, but we shall do the enemy much injury, which will be a sufficient compensation to us for all the hardships and privations we must naturally experience, while cut off from all communication with the rest of the world, and are dependent on the precarious supplies the enemy may afford.

I have the honour to be,
With great respect,
Your Obedient Servant,
D. PORTER.

Hon. WM. JONES,
Sec'y of the Navy, Washington.

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from the U. S.

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1813. Jan. 24. Edward Sweeney, o. a. Old age.

1813. Jan. 24. Sam'l Groce, seaman, Confusion of the brain by a fall from the main yard.

1813. March 1. Lewis Price, marine, Consumption.

1813. April 4. Jas. Shafford, gunner's mate, Accidental gunshot—wound of the lungs.

1813. May 25. Dr. Robert Miller, Surgeon, disease of the Liver.

1813. May 26. Benjamin Geers, q. r. gr. Inflammation of the stomach.

1813. June 29. John Rodgers, q. r. gr. fall from the main yard.

THE SENATOR.

BY EBENEZER H. CUMMINS,

Will contain a full, impartial and minute report of the proceedings of the Senate; a journal of the House of Representatives; Public Documents, authentic; Speeches of the Senators and Representatives, select; Communications of Governors of the different States to their respective Legislative bodies; Laws of the United States; Proclamations, Orders, Decrees and Manifestoes of foreign Governments, interesting to the people of the U. S.; Forensic Elocution, foreign and domestic; Biography; Eulogium; Essays, moral, political, statistical; Army and Navy Register; exploits of American heroes; treatises with Foreign Nations; Commercial Intelligence; together with such remarks as shall be incident to the design of the work. The editor reserves to himself the privilege of occasionally publishing such reflections upon public events, public measures, and public men, as shall be consistent with decorum and the rights of an impartial American freeman. The whole will comprise a valuable Political Calendar, for officers, civil and military, professionals, gentlemen and citizens.

The design of this establishment is an assemblage of so precious and retrospective the proceedings of the Senate. It has been observed with

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THE COURTS CHARGE.

To the late Grand Jury for the Court

of Oyer and Terminer, &c. for Baltimore County.

The Absence of the Grand Jury to

the Court and the Court's R. J. R.

ALSO

The Correspondence respecting Ru-

mors, between Robert & Harper, and

Robert Walsh, junior, requires

NEW GOODS.

Dr. G. MURROE.

Has just received an assortment of
REASONABLE GOODS

consisting of

American and London Superior
and Coarse Cloths.

Cottons, Velvets and Cards.

Flannels, Moleskins and Clothings.

Rose Blankets from 7/- to 12/-

Striped do.

Carpets and Carpets.

Romans and Irish sheetings.

Mareilles, Quilts.

3/- 7/-, and 9/- Irish Draper.

Shirting Cotton.

Irish and German Linen.

Silk, Cotton, Woollen, and Linen

Hosiery.

Silk, Kid, and Beaver Gloves.

Ribbons.

White and Coloured Pictures.

White Satin.

Together with many other articles in

the Dry Goods line.

Also

Ironmongery, Stationary and Groceries.

All of which is offered for sale on ac-

commodating terms.

LINENWARE

Linens, Lump, and Piece Sacks.

For Cash, at the Factory Price.

Annapolis, Oct. 21.

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

EVOL. LXXI.

ANAPOLIS. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1813.

No. 48.]

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

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.
From a London paper of October 2.
GENERAL MOREAU.

CEN. MOREAU TO MADAM. MOREAU.
(Translation.)

My Dear Love,
At the battle of Dresden, three days ago, I had my two legs carried off by a cannon ball.

That scoundrel Buonaparte is always fortunate.

The amputation was performed as well as possible.

Though the army has made a retrograde movement, it is not at all the consequence of defeat, but from a want of ensemble, and in order to get nearer gen. Blucher.

Excuse my hasty writing. I love and embrace you with all my heart.

Rapatel will finish. V. M.

Madame,

The general permits me to write to you on the same sheet, on which he has sent you a few lines. Judge of my grief and regret by what he has just told you.

From the moment he was wounded, I have not left him, nor will I leave him till he is perfectly cured. We have the greatest hopes, and I who know him, am certain we shall save him. He supported the amputation with heroic courage, without flinching. The first dressing has been taken off, and the wounds have a good appearance. He had only a slight access of fever when the separation took place, and it has considerably diminished.

Forgive these details—they are as painful to me to give as they will be to you to receive. I have stood in need of all my fortitude for the last four days, and shall still stand in need of it. Rely upon my care, my friendship, and upon all the sentiments with which both of you have inspired me. Don't alarm yourself—I need not tell you to exert your courage. I know your heart.

I will neglect no opportunity to write to you—The surgeon has just assured me that if he continues to go on as well, he will be well in five weeks to get out in a carriage.

Madame and respectable friend, farewell. I am miserable.

Kiss poor Isabelle for Your most devoted servant, RAPATEL.

LUNN, Aug. 30, 1813.

Sept. 1.—He is going on well, and is easy.

From a London paper.

The following letter was written by the Emperor Alexander to Madam Moreau, upon the demise of her husband:

"MADAM,

"When the dreadful misfortune which befel Gen. Moreau, close to my side, deprived me of the talents and experience of that great man, I indulged the hope, that, by care, we might still be able to preserve him to his family and to my friendship. Providence has ordered it otherwise. He died as he lived, in the full vigor of a strong and steady mind. There is but one remedy for the great miseries of life—that of seeing them participated. In Russia, madam, you will find these sentiments every where; and if it suit you to fix your residence there, I will do all in my power to embellish the existence of a personage of whom I make it my sacred duty to be the consoler and the support.

"I entreat you, Madam, to rely upon it irrecoverably, never let me be ignorant of any circumstance in which I can be of any use to you, and to write directly to me always. To anticipate your wishes will be a pleasure to me. The friendship I have for your husband exists beyond the grave, and I have no other means of shewing it, at least in part, towards him, than by doing every thing in my power to ensure the welfare of his family. In these sad and cruel circumstances, accept, madam, these tokens of friendship, and the assurance of all my sentiments."

"ALEXANDER.
"LONDON, Sept. 6, 1813."

From the *Trinton Federalist*.
MR. MADISON'S
DIRECT WAR TAX.
NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

On the first of November Mr. Rutherford, of Sussex, reported a bill to discharge the *direct tax* laid by congress, as the quota of this state, and amounting to \$108,871.63, for the support of the wise and economical war in which we are now engaged. The title of the act is "An act to provide for paying the direct tax of this state."

Shortly after this bill was reported, Mr. Parker of Middlesex, offered a resolution for appropriating the sum of 50,000 dollars, as the beginning of a fund for the establishment and support of free schools throughout this state. This resolution he said was not offered with any reference to the bill that had just been introduced for paying the proportion of the direct tax of this state to the United States, but with the view and intention of securing to the people of this state the benefit of that surplus which was now in their treasury, and which ought justly to be appropriated to state objects.

He reminded the assembly that for several years past the establishment of free-schools had been a favourite object—that whenever the subject had been introduced to consideration, gentlemen had highly approved it, and always regretted a want of means to carry a plan for this purpose into effect. Indeed, for several years past, the treasury had been so poor, that it had been necessary to resort to direct taxation to meet the current demands of the state.

This, however, he found was no longer the case. By the bill, just introduced, he perceived that there was a considerable surplus in the treasury, which he perceived might and he hoped would be appropriated to the benevolent object proposed in the resolution he had just brought forward. He said a new and urgent reason for the establishment of the proposed fund for the support of free schools arose from information lately communicated to the public by the New-Jersey Bible Society. At their last meeting it appears from their annual report, that their useful efforts to circulate the Sacred Scriptures were rendered unavailing from the inability of the poor, in many instances, to read the scriptures, when gratuitously put into their hands. He trusted the assembly would not therefore let the present favourable opportunity pass by unimproved of commencing a fund which would prove so great a blessing to the poorer classes of the community.

Mr. Dickerson, said he approved highly the object proposed in the resolution of the member from Middlesex, but thought that the present was not the precise time for beginning the system proposed; that we were now engaged in war, that as a member of the union this state was called on to assist in defraying the expense of this war, and were we at this time to adopt the resolution offered, we should not be able to advance the quota of this state towards paying the direct tax called for by the United States, and thus lose all the benefit of that discount which every state would be allowed on payment of its proportion before the 10th of Feb. next. He therefore moved the postponement of this resolution until the next session, & that the bill "for paying the direct tax," should be taken up. This motion being seconded—

Mr. Pennington, of Essex, said he was a friend to the resolution, but thought it best to postpone it for the present. He was decidedly in favour of paying off the state's proportion of the direct tax, from the monies now in the treasury, as he considered the present war just and necessary. He was for assisting the government of the U. S. all in his power. The money was in the state treasury, and he thought the legislature had a right to do what they pleased with it, and he thought they could not do better with it at this time, than to let the U. S. have it especially as by these means we

should effect a very important saving. He was therefore in favour of postponing the resolution of the member from Middlesex, until next session, and passing the bill on the table for paying the direct tax.

Mr. Pearson, of Burlington, was in favour of the resolution, and against postponing it. He said the plan proposed of paying off the state's proportion of the direct tax was unjust and inexpedient. It was taking money which had been collected from all classes of people of this state, for state purposes, and now the savings of several years would be dissipated at once to prevent the war from becoming unpopular. He thought the people should always be informed of the objects for which their money was expended; that when money was taken indirectly from their pockets, they would not trouble themselves to enquire how it was expended, but when they were directly taxed for any specific object, they would inquire into the nature and importance of the object, as it related to the peace, welfare and security of the country, and into the manner in which their money was expended. But that if the present bill passed, the people's money would be taken from the state treasury, and transferred to that of the U. S., and the people would not be led to enquire into the blessings of that war, which this money was to be expended to carry on. He thought the U. S. should be left to collect their revenue, in their own way, and that the state resources should be appropriated only to state objects.

Mr. Kinsey, of Essex, said that it was agreed we had a considerable surplus in the treasurer's hands, beyond what was wanted for the immediate demands of the state, and the only question was, how we had best appropriate this surplus.

He wished, for his part, that it should be so expended as would best advance the interests of the people of the state. That we should effect a considerable saving by paying this state's proportion in advance, there could be no doubt, and that we had a right, if so disposed, to apply the state money to such a use, he thought did not admit of a doubt either. He was as well disposed as the gentleman from Burlington, to let the people know what was done with their money, and he thought they ought to know how it was expended; but he was not for giving them this knowledge at so great an expense as would be incurred, if the bill was rejected—he was therefore in favour of postponing the resolution in question until next session.

Mr. Richman, of Cumberland, remarked that it was clear what the motives were of gentlemen who voted for this resolution, that it was brought forward on purpose to defeat the bill for paying the direct tax. For his part, he did not wish these gentlemen to vote for this bill, he would rather they would vote against it. They were afraid that the present majority in the house, would get some popularity by this law, and therefore they tried to defeat it.—Last session, when they had a majority in this house, they did all they could to embarrass the national government, and now they would pursue the same course, if not checked. He was for postponing the resolution and taking up the bill.

Mr. Parker, in reply, contended that the legislature had a right to vote away the property of the state for the object proposed by the bill "paying the direct tax." To the U. S. the constitution had confided the important trust of making war and of providing the ways and means for carrying it on—in the execution of this trust they had laid a variety of taxes. In order to equalize the burdens on the people, they had provided for drawing from various resources—from licences to sell liquors—from stamped papers at auction—cartridges for conveyance of persons—stills, &c. but in order that wealthy land-holders and house-holders might bear their share of the burdens of the war, they had imposed a tax on the owners of lands, houses and slaves. Now

* This saving, however, goes almost exclusively to the benefit of the rich.

the bill in question goes to exempt this class of persons wholly from the operation of this tax, and throw it on persons much less able to bear it—the poorer, as well as the wealthy classes of the community.

It would therefore have a very unequal and oppressive operation—for which reason he should certainly vote against the bill.

Mr. Boyd, of Somerset, observed that he considered the motion to postpone the resolution of the member from Middlesex, for appropriating 50,000 dollars towards a fund for the establishment of free schools, as calculated altogether to defeat that important object; that if the bill just introduced by the member from Sussex, for the payment of the direct tax should become a law, the whole surplus, now collected in the Treasury, by the tax on bank stock—by the sale of the state's interest in banks recently established, &c. would be gone, and another opportunity would not probably occur in many years of commencing a fund for the benevolent purpose contemplated in the resolution now proposed to be postponed. As the two objects, aimed at by the resolution and the bill for paying the direct tax were altogether incompatible, as one or the other must, for the present, fail, it became this house deliberately to consider which of the two was of the most vital importance to the good people of this state. We are about to dispose of their money, and let us do it with reference to their best interests. Of the importance of free-schools no one can doubt.—There were many districts in this state where large numbers of children were brought up in total ignorance of the first rudiments of learning. Indeed, in many places, whole families had been discovered, none of whom could read or write.—This is a fact that would scarcely be credited, unless on testimony of the most respectable, yet on testimony of this character collected by the agents of the New-Jersey Bible Society, it did appear to this society at their last meeting, to exist, in such extent, as materially to impede the circulation of the sacred scriptures.

So deeply impressed were the members of this body with the importance of the subject, that had they imagined their interference would have been useful, they would have memorialised the legislature on the business, at their present session. The example of the eastern states but especially that of Connecticut, Mr. B. thought in regard to the encouragement given to learning, highly deserving of imitation. In the state last mentioned, their school fund at this time amounts, he was well informed, to more than one million eight hundred thousand dollars. The income from this fund, under the management of an able and excellent officer, is appropriated yearly to the instruction of all classes of citizens in that state. In consequence of this noble provision, no child in that state of common capacity, can be deficient in a good practical education. Indeed it is there a public offence, the subject of legal prosecution, for a parent to neglect giving a child the means of acquiring the first elements of knowledge. The effect of this attention to the education of the poor in Connecticut, had been highly advantageous to its general prosperity. There was perhaps no district of country of the same extent on earth, in which society was on a better footing than in Connecticut. None perhaps in which there was in proportion to the population so much real virtue, order, industry, enterprise, pure morals, and sound practical knowledge. For these blessings they were chiefly indebted to their wise attention to the education of youth. Happy would it be for the people of this state, if we could "go and do likewise."

The object is indeed great, and cannot be accomplished at once—but we ought at some time or other to make a beginning. Now, we say is that time, and should the present opportunity be lost—should the unappropriated surplus now in the treasury of this state be surrendered to the United States; in vain may we look for a like surplus, for years to come. It will be as much loss to us as if cast into the ocean. This legislature will take no measures for replacing a like sum in our Treasury.

The chief argument in favor of the bill before us, is the saving it will effect of 15 per cent. on the amount of the direct tax assessed by Congress on this state. This Mr. B. said was altogether illusive. It would cost the United States at least this 15 per cent. to collect this tax—not can this state pay the sum proposed, and collect it again from the people, at a less expense. Let interest on the sum advanced be calculated, and the expense of collecting with the incidental and unavoidable losses attending the same be added, and it will be found that this sum, can never be brought back into the coffers of the state at a less sacrifice than 15 per cent.

It had been said by a member from Essex, that this money being in the Treasury "we had a right to dispose of it, as we pleased."—This was a doctrine Mr. B. said he could not admit. There certainly was a clear distinction between *right* and *power*. We had the *power* by law to divide this surplus in the treasury among ourselves, but he hoped there was no one present, who would assert that we had a *right* to do so atrocious an act. He remarked that we had heard once from high authority, of a propensity in the powers of Europe to *feel power and forget right*—Perhaps this is at present our case. We may soon, and without difficulty, part with a treasure slowly accumulated, but we may repent at leisure our most *wasteful economy*, when all the gain we shall be able to boast of will be—that we have "gained a loss."

The motives of the members opposed to this bill had been impeached by a gentleman from Cumberland. This Mr. B. thought rather uncharitable. It had been said that it was hostility to the national government and with a view to embarrass its operations, that the gentleman from Middlesex had brought forward his resolution at this time in favour of free schools. This certainly was *wasteful*, as that resolution was prepared before the bill now brought forward, was introduced into the house, and was delayed only until the report on the Treasurer's accounts should be submitted by the committee appointed on that subject. Mr. B. said he would not imitate that gentleman in imputing motives to the supporters of the bill now before us, which they did not avow. They say it is from economical views—in order to save 15 per cent on the amount of direct tax, payable by this state. Other persons, he knew, would consider this as a mere pretence, and that the *real motive* was to save the government of the United States from the odium of this tax, as well as to prevent the present war from becoming more unpopular than it already is—and, although the act is styled, "An act to provide for paying the direct tax of this state," there are numbers who would be so uncharitable as to think it was in truth, "An act to secure influence and popularity to the party now in power." These motives Mr. B. said he did not impute to gentlemen in favour of this bill. He took them as stated by themselves, but thought that the economy they professed to aim at was false and illusive. They were about to drain the treasury of a sum, the fruit of past care and prudent management, which, when once gone, would never be replaced, and thus, a fund intended for *state purposes*, and that might be appropriated to the instruction of the uninformed poor of our own state, would be dissipated in support of a most unnecessary war, never again to resist the treasury of this Commonwealth.

Mr. Dickerson, in reply, contended that the state with its own officers, could collect a direct tax, at a less expense than 15 per cent, and that the present measure would be wise and economical.

Mr. Sharp, of Sussex, said he thought the gentleman from Somerset was rather too free, in his praise of the New-Englanders. That in his part of the country, Connecticut men were always considered as *tricky fellows*; and if the effect of *laria* was to make people knaves he thought we had best be without it.

etc. etc. is but part of the punishment those senators are sentenced to suffer, by their good friends who prudently act right. After all this, you will suppose that an army is collecting to carry their threats into effect? no such thing—the present demoralis from the country are planted at the senate, but curse the expected embargo, which has already had its effect on the Farmer, who hangs his whip on the harness, blows his cold fingers, and sullenly passes through town."

From the *Political Examiner*.

"OH TELL IT NOT IN GATH."

Contrary to public expectation; contrary to repeated & solemn protestations; and in total disregard of the rights of constituents, the senate of Maryland has, with pusillanimity, digested & contemplated at the present crisis, associated its acts with those of the usurpers from Allegany, assisted them to saddle the backs of the people with a federal executive for another year. From such a "redeeming spirit" may heaven deliver us. The people have been browbeaten out of their most sacred rights by the federalists, and deserted and betrayed by their own *worthy* friends—they have leaned against a fabric inadequate to their support, which, in its fall, has overwhelmed and destroyed them. The senate chamber, in which we sought safety and protection, has proved the grave of our liberties—with the forfeiture of their honor, the senators have forfeited all claim to confidence.—Weak, temporising and effeminate, the members of that hitherto titled honorable body, who agreed to become the disgraceful and submissive tools of an infamous and intolerant faction, shall feel what it is to excite the indignation of treemen—they shall find that they have

"Put in every honest hand a whip,
To lash the APOSTATES naked through
the world."

After this flagrant abandonment of duty, by a portion of the senate, it remains for those who have stood honest and firm, to enter a vigorous protest against the proceedings, vacate their seats, and leave to a convention the restoration of public justice.

That a convention should be called at the present moment, is, we believe, the general wish of the people—and that such a measure is both justifiable and expedient, must be evident to every man acquainted with the flagitious conduct of the tories. The people created and can destroy, and should destroy, when they find the temple they erected seized upon and entered by violence and villainy.

From the *National Intelligencer* of December 21.

Yesterday about 2 o'clock, the injunction of secrecy was removed from the late confidential proceedings of the two houses of congress, and the following act made public.

AN ACT

Laying an Embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an embargo be, and hereby is laid on all ships and vessels in the ports and places within the limits or jurisdiction of the U. S. and the territories thereof, cleared or not cleared; and that no clearance be furnished to any ship or vessel, except vessels in port, with their necessary securities, under the immediate direction of the President of the U. S. and that the president be authorised to give such instructions to the officers of the revenue, and of the navy, and of the private armed vessels and revenue cutters of the U. S. as shall appear best adapted for carrying the same into full effect; Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the departure of any foreign ship or vessel, in ballast, with her necessary sea-stores, and with the goods, wares and merchandise, other than provisions, military and naval stores on board of such foreign ship or vessel when notified of this act, that no officers and crews shall consist wholly of such foreigners as did U. S. at the time of the arrival of said ship or vessel in the U. S. and which shall not have nor take on board for the voyage any citizen of the U. S. except such as may procure a passport therefor, to be furnished under the authority and direction of the president of the U. S.

And all public armed vessels, having public commissions from any foreign power, are not to be admitted as liable to the embargo.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,

that if any person or persons shall

at a point of the bay, sound, river

vessel, boat or water craft, or into any cart, wagon, sled, or other carriage or vehicle, or in any other manner attempt to convey any specie, goods, wares, merchandise, produce, provisions, naval or military stores, or any kind of live stock, sound, rivers or lakes to which the navigation of such vessels or boats is confined, or in the port or place mentioned in her clearance, shall in case of any suit or prosecution instituted on such bond for a breach of the conditions thereof, lie upon the owner or owners, consignee, or factors of such vessel or boat, or the master thereof, as the case may be, *Provided*, such prosecution or suit be instituted within two years after such breach shall have been committed.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if any vessel or boat, not having received a permission, and a bond not having been first given in the manner provided for in the next preceding section, shall take on board any article or articles prohibited by this act, such vessel or boat, together with her cargo, shall be wholly forfeited, and the owner or owners, agent, freighter, or factors, master or commander of such vessel or boat, shall moreover severally forfeit and pay a sum equal to the value of the vessel or boat, and of the cargo put on board the same.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the person or persons, whose names may appear as owner or owners of any ship or vessel either on the certificate of registry, enrolment, or license of any such ship or vessel, or if neither registered or licensed, on the last clearance or custom house documents issued before the passing of this act for such ship or vessel, shall be reputed as the true owner or owners of such ship or vessel, and be liable to the payment of all penalties which may be incurred by the owners of such ship or vessel, by reason of any violation of any of the provisions of this act: *Provided always*, That nothing in this section contained shall be construed to release any person or persons from the payment of any penalty incurred by virtue of this act. And in case of any new register or license being granted during the continuance of this act, or in case of the sale of any ship or vessel neither registered or licensed, a bond with one or more sureties to the United States shall, previous to the granting any such new register or license, or to recognizing the sale of such vessel not registered or licensed, be required by the collector, either discharge such cargo or give bond with two or more sufficient sureties, in double the value of such vessel and cargo, not to proceed on the intended voyage or trip, until permitted to do so, agreeably to the provisions of this act; and if the cargo shall not be discharged within ten days, the bond given as aforesaid, the ship, vessel, or boat & cargo, shall be wholly forfeited.

And the several collectors are authorized in the meanwhile, and until the cargo shall have been discharged, or the bond given as aforesaid, to take possession of such vessels, and to take such other measures as may be necessary to prevent their departure.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States may authorise the collectors of the customs (when in his opinion it can be done without danger of the embargo being violated, and under such limitations as he may deem expedient) to grant permission to vessels or boats whose employment has uniformly been confined to the navigation of bays, sounds, rivers or lakes within the jurisdiction of the United States, or the territories thereof, to take on board at any time such articles of domestic or foreign growth as may be designated in such permission, bond with one or more sufficient sureties being previously given to the United States by the owner, owners, consignee or factors of such vessel or boat, and the master thereof, in an amount equal to three hundred dollars for each ton of the said vessel or boat, that such vessel or boat shall not during the time limited in the condition of the bond, depart from any district of the United States without having previously obtained a clearance, nor until the master or commander shall have delivered to the collector or surveyor of the port of departure, a manifest of the whole cargo on board, that the said vessel or boat shall not during the time above mentioned proceed to any other port or place than that mentioned in her clearance, nor put any article on board of any other vessel or boat, or be employed in any foreign trade; and that on every voyage or trip, the whole of the cargo shall be landed in a port or place of the U. S., or the territories thereof within the bay, sound, river or lakes to which the navigation of

such vessel confined, & that the owner or the agent of the landing the whole of any such cargo in a port or place of the United States, or the territories thereof, within the bay, sound, river or lakes to which the navigation of such vessel or boat is confined, or in the port or place mentioned in her clearance, shall in case of any suit or prosecution instituted on such bond for a breach of the conditions thereof, lie upon the owner or owners, consignee, or factors of such vessel or boat, or the master thereof, as the case may be, *Provided*, such prosecution or suit be instituted within six months, not exceeding one year, and the oath or affirmation of any master or commander knowingly offending against the provisions of this section, shall ever thereafter be inadmissible before any collector of the customs of the United States.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That if any foreign ship or vessel shall, during the continuance of this act, take on board any specie, or any goods, wares, merchandise, produce or provisions, other than the provisions and sea stores necessary for the voyage, such ship or vessel, and the specie and cargo on board, shall be wholly forfeited and may be seized and condemned in a court of the United States having competent jurisdiction; and every person concerned in such unlawful shipment shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars for every such offence.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the collectors of all districts of the United States and the territories thereof shall, and they are hereby authorised to take into their custody any specie, goods, wares, merchandise, provisions, naval or military stores, or live stock, found on board of any ship or vessel, or other water craft, when there is reason to believe that they are intended for exportation, or when in vessels, carts, wagons, sleighs, or any other carriage, or in any manner apparently on their way towards the territories of a foreign nation, or the vicinity thereof, or towards a place whence such articles are intended to be exported, or placed in the possession of the enemies of the United States; and not, to permit such articles to be removed until bond with sufficient sureties shall have been given for the landing or delivery of the same, in some place of the United States, whence, in the opinion of the collector, there shall not be any danger of such articles being exported or placed in the possession of the enemies of the United States.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the powers given to the collectors by this act to refuse permission to put any cargo on board of any vessel, boat, or other water craft to detain any vessel, or to take into their custody any articles for the purpose of preventing violations of the embargo, shall be exercised in conformity with such instructions as the president may give, and such rules as he may prescribe for that purpose, made in pursuance of the powers aforesaid; which instructions and rules, the collectors shall be bound to obey.—And if any action or suit be brought against any collector or other person, acting under the directions of, and in pursuance of this act, he may plead the general issue, and give this act and the instructions and regulations of the president in evidence for his justification and defence. And any person aggrieved by the acts of any collector, in either of the cases aforesaid, may file his petition before the district court of the district wherein the collector resides, stating the facts of his case, and thereupon, after due notice given to the district attorney and the collector, the said court may summarily hear and adjudge thereupon, as law and justice may require; and the judgment of said court, and the reason and facts whereon it is grounded, shall be filed among the records of said court; and if restoration of the property detained or taken in custody, or permission to load as aforesaid, shall be decreed, it shall be upon the party giving such bond with sureties as is or shall be required to be taken in similar cases by the collector, and not otherwise; but if the said court shall adjudge against such petition, the collector shall be entitled to treble costs, which shall be taxed for him, and execution awarded accordingly by the court.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the president of the United States, or such other person as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces or militia of the United States, or of the territories thereof, as may be judged necessary, in conformity with the provisions of this act, for the purpose of preventing the illegal departure of any ship or vessel, or of detaining, taking possession of, and keeping in custody, any ship or vessel, or of taking into custody and guarding any specie, goods, wares, merchandise, produce, provisions,

or military stores, or live stock, and also for the purpose of preventing and suppressing any armed or riotous assemblage of persons resisting the custom house officers in the exercise of their duties or in any manner opposing the execution of this act, or otherwise violating or assisting and abetting violations of the same.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the public and private armed vessels of the U. S. States to capture and seize on the high seas or elsewhere any ship or vessel which shall have violated any of the provisions of this act, and to send the same into any port of the U. S. States for adjudication.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That all penalties and forfeitures incurred by the force of this act, may be prosecuted, sued for, and recovered by action of debt or by indictment or information, as the case may require, and if recovered in consequence of any seizure made by the commander of any public armed vessel of the U. S. States, shall be distributed according to the rules prescribed by the act, entitled "An act for the government of the navy of the United States," and if in consequence of any seizure made by any private armed vessel of the U. S. shall be distributed according to the rules prescribed by the "act concerning letters of marque, prizes and prize goods" and the act in addition thereto; and if otherwise, shall be distributed and accounted for in the manner prescribed by the act, entitled "an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed the 2d day of March, 1799, and may be mitigated or remitted in the manner prescribed by the act, entitled "an act to provide for mitigating or remitting forfeitures, penalties and disabilities, accruing in certain cases therein mentioned," passed the 3d day of March, 1797, and made perpetual by an act passed the 11th day of February, 1800; and any officer or other person, entitled to a part or share of any of the fines, penalties or forfeitures aforesaid, may if necessary, be a witness on the trial therefor, but in such case he shall not receive any part or share of the said fine, penalty or forfeiture, but the part or share to which he would otherwise be entitled shall belong to the U. S. States.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the time during which this act shall continue in force, shall not be computed as making part of the term of twelve calendar months, during which goods, wares or merchandise imported into the U. S. States, must be exported in order to be entitled to a drawback of the duties paid on the importation thereof.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall prevent the sailing of any private armed vessel duly commissioned by any foreign power in amity with the U. S. nor any vessel of the U. S. duly commissioned by virtue of an act, entitled "An act concerning letters of marque, prizes and prize goods," passed the 26th day of June, 1798. Provided always nevertheless, That it shall be lawful for, and the duty of all officers of the customs and revenue officers of the U. S. and they are hereby enjoined, to examine, search, and effectually ascertain, the amount and kind of articles all such vessels about sailing may have on board, so as to prevent their taking any cargo or other lading than the stores, provisions, armament, furniture and equipment generally proper and necessary for such vessels.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That whenever it shall appear, on report made to any collector of the customs, by any officer of the customs, revenue officer or other person, that any private armed vessel has on board any article or articles whatever, goods, wares, merchandise, or cargo of any description, intended for trade or traffic with the enemies of the U. S. either directly or indirectly, through any neutral or other person or persons, or for exportation, it shall be the duty of the said collector, and he is hereby authorised, to seize all such articles, goods, wares, merchandise, and cargo of every description, and to have the same landed forthwith, to be proceeded against as forfeited to the U. S.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That in all such cases it shall be the duty of the district attorney of the U. S. for the district within which the said proceedings shall take place, to proceed in due form of law for the condemnation and forfeiture of the said articles to the use of the U. S. States.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after the passing thereof, until the first day of January, in the year of our Lord 1803, unless a cessation of hostilities between the U. S. and Great Britain and Ireland and their dependencies shall take place before that day; in which event, or in any other event that shall, in the opinion of the president, render the termination of the embargo hereby imposed compatible with the public interest, the president of the U. S. is hereby authorised to declare by proclamation, that this act is to cease and have no effect.

Washington Society.
The stated meeting of the Washington Society of Annapolis and Anne Arundel county, will take place on FRIDAY next, the 1st of December, at their hall.

The members are requested to be punctual in their attendance. By order.

UPTON S. REED, Sec.

Dec. 25.

POET'S CORNER.

PASTORAL STANZAS.

By Mrs. ROBINSON—WHEN YOUNG,
BY the side of a mountain o'ershadow'd
with trees.
With thick clusters of vine intermin-
gled and wove;
I behold my thatch'd cottage, dear man-
sion of ease,
The seat of contentment, of friend-
ship and love;
Each morn, when I opened the latch of
the door,
My heart throbs with rapture to hear
the birds sing;
And at night, when the dance of the
village is o'er,
On my pillow I strew the fresh roses
of spring.
When I hide in the forest from noon's
scorching beam,
While the torrent's deep murmur
reverberating sound:
When the herds quit their pastures to
quaff the clear stream,
And the flocks of the vale lie extend-
ed around:
I muse, but my thoughts are contented
and free,
I regret not the splendors of riches
and pride;
The delights of retirement are dearer
to me,
Than the proudest appendage to great-
ness allied.

I sing, and my song is the carol of joy;
My cheeks glow with health, like the
wild rose in bloom;

I dance, yet forget not, while blithsome
and gay,

That I measure the footsteps which
lead to the tomb.

Contented to live; yet not fearful to
die;

With a conscience unspotted I pass
through life's scene;

On the wings of delight every moment
shall fly,

And the end of my days be resign'd
and serene.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Montgomery County, the subscriber will offer for sale, on Friday the 28th day of January next, ALL the personal estate of the late Col. Henry Gaither, deceased, situated in the city of Annapolis.

This property consists of the leasehold interest which the said Henry Gaither was entitled to in certain houses and lots now in the occupation of Samuel Peaco, Basil Sheppard, and others, situated on the south side of Church-street, nearly opposite to the houses now occupied by John Munro and Jeremiah Hughes.

The terms of sale will be a credit of nine months, upon the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within that time, from the day of sale. The title may be known on application to Thomas H. Bowic, Esq. attorney at law, Annapolis.

HENRY C. GAITHER,
Administrator, c. t. a.
December 22. ts.

Forty Dollars Reward.

Deserted from the Ferry Barracks in this city. Samuel Hatfield, Gresham Towne, James Crawford, and William Winstead, soldiers of the 36th regiment U. S. infantry.

Hatfield deserted on or about the 20th day of November; he is about 5 feet 6 inches in height, fair complexion, light hair and blue eyes, and has a family living somewhere on the road between Baltimore and this city. The others deserted on the night of the 18th December. Towne is about 5 feet 7 & 8 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, very strong and active, and bold in speech. Crawford 5 feet 6 & 5 inches high, dark skin, black eyes and hair, his face very much marked with the small pox, he has not been long in this country, and is an excellent drummer, he will probably again wish to enlist. Winstead is about 5 feet 9 inches high, swarthy complexion, dark hair & eyes, and about 30 years of age. Ten dollars reward, and reasonable charges, will be given for the apprehension and delivery of each, or either, of the above deserters, by the subscriber, or any officer in the service of the United States.

HUGH W. DENEALE,
Capt. 36th Reg. U. S. Infantry,
December 22. ts.

NOTICE.

That the Levy Court of Anne-Arundel County will meet at the city of Annapolis, on Monday the 17th day of January next, for the purpose of receiving and adjusting all claims against the said county for the year 1813.

By order, WM. S. GREEN, Clerk.
December 22, 1813. ts.

To be Rented.

For the ensuing year, either with or without hands and stock, the Farm of DODEN, lying about three miles from South River Church, and nearly the same distance from Queen-Anne. For terms apply to David or William Stewart, at Mount Stewart, near London Town.

December 18, 1813. ts.

WASHINGTON
Monument Lottery,

SECOND CLASS.

Will positively commence drawing on the first Monday in March next, and draw 4 or 5 times each week, until completed.

SCHEME.

1	Prize	of	\$ 40,000
1	do.	of	30,000
1	do.	of	20,000
2	do.	of	10,000
5	do.	of	5,000
15	do.	of	1,000
20	do.	of	500
50	do.	of	100
100	do.	of	50
500	do.	of	20
11250	do.	of	12

* Not two blanks to a prize.

Part of these prizes to be determined and paid as follows, viz.

First drawn ticket to be entitled to \$ 1,000

First drawn 5,000 blanks to be each entitled to 12

First drawn ticket on the 20th day

First do. 25th do. 20,000

First do. 35th do. 10,000

First do. 40th do. 30,000

First do. 50th do. 40,000

All prizes to be subject to 15 per cent. discount, and payable 60 days after the conclusion of the drawing, or at any time within 12 months after such completion if demanded.

Tickets 10 dollars, to be had at Geo. Shaw's Book Store.

Annapolis, Dec. 16, 1813.

Trinity Church Lottery.

30,000, 20,000, 20,000, & 10,000 DOLLARS HIGHEST PRIZES.

NOW DRAWING.

SCHEME.

1	of	30,000	is	\$ 30,000
2	do.	20,000	do	40,000
1	do.	10,000	do	10,000
3	do.	5,000	do	15,000
10	do.	1,000	do	10,000
20	do.	500	do	10,000
50	do.	100	do	5,000
100	do.	50	do	5,000
500	do.	20	do	10,000
11000	do.	10	do	110,000

11,687 Prizes, \$ 215,000

* Not two blanks to a prize.

Stationary prizes as follows:

1st 10,000 blanks each \$ 10

1st and 20th day each 5,000

entitled to

1st drawn 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, 33, 38, 43, 48, and 53d days 500

1st drawn 2, 7, 12, 22, 32, 42, 52 & 62 1,000

1st drawn 25th day 20,000

1st drawn 35th day 10,000

1st drawn 55th day 20,000

Prizes payable 60 days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

Tickets \$ 8, to be had at George Shaw's Book Store.

Annapolis, Dec. 16, 1813.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Edward Grainger, 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.

HANNAH GRAINGER, Adm'r.

Dec. 16.

50 Dollars Reward.

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

O. H. W. STULL.

Washington County.

July 15th, 1813.

By the Committee of Claims

The Committee of Claims will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, BENJ. GRAY, Clerk.

By the Committee of Grievances & Courts of Justice.

The Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice will sit every day, during the present session, from 9 o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, L. GASSAWAY, Clerk.

NOTICE.

I intend to petition the General Assembly of Maryland at its next session, for permission to sell the reversionary right of Ann M. Hebb to a tract or parcel of land lying in St. Mary's county, called Good Luck. WILL. HEBB.

Prince-George's county.

Dec. 1st, 1813.

To be Rented.

For the ensuing year, either with or without hands and stock, the Farm of DODEN, lying about three miles from South River Church, and nearly the same distance from Queen-Anne. For terms apply to David or William Stewart, at Mount Stewart, near London Town.

December 18, 1813.

Valuable Stock.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court, will be exposed to sale, at public auction, at 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday the 27th of December.

All the Valuable Stock,

Consisting of Horses, Steers, Cows, Hogs, Sheep, &c. with the Farming Utensils of every description on the Farm of the late Nicholas Carroll, Esquire, called The Plains, lying near the city of Annapolis.

The terms of sale will be as follows: For all purchases amounting to 50 dollars and under, cash—for all amounting to 100 dollars, and over 50 dollars, a credit of three months; for all over 100 dollars, a credit of six months; to be secured by notes with approved security. No stock shall be taken away, till the terms of sale are complied with, which shall be on the day of sale, and on failure, the same shall, on the next day, be sold for profit and loss of the purchaser.

N. C. CARROLL,
Administrator of N. Carroll.
Annapolis, Dec. 22.

Sarah Ann Waters,

Has just received at her shop in West street, three doors above the Church, a fresh assortment of Ladies dress and undress.

Shoes & Slippers,

Where she calculates in future, on accommodating her patrons on the most reduced Baltimore retail terms.

N. B. At the same place, a few prime Saddles, Bridles, &c. for sale by JONATHAN WATERS.

Annapolis, December 22. 3w.

FARMER'S BANK OF MARYLAND,

Annapolis, Nov. 24, 1813.

Notice is hereby given, to all persons who are indebted to this institution, or who may, after the 31st of December next, present notes for discount, that after that day no note will be received or discounted unless the same is drawn upon paper, properly stamped, agreeably to the directions of the act of Congress, passed on the 2d of August of 1813, entitled, "An act laying duties on Notes of Banks, Bankers, and certain Companies; on notes, bonds and obligations, discounted by Banks, Bankers and certain Companies, and on bills of exchange of certain descriptions."—A

greetly to the following Table:

If \$ 100 stamp of 5 cts.

Above 100 & not exceeding 200 10 cts.

200 500 25 cts.

500 1000 50 cts.

1000 1500 75 cts.

1500 2000 \$ 1

2000 3000 \$ 1 50 cts.

3000 4000 \$ 2

4000 5000 \$ 2 50 cts.

5000 7000 \$ 3 50 cts.

7000 8000 \$ 4 00

8000 \$ 5 00

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MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

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ANNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1812.

No. 303.

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BY
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Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

From the Vermont Washingtonian.
ARMY VOTES.

The canvassing committee, duly appointed agreeable to the constitution and laws of this state, convened Thursday October 14, to receive and sort the votes for governor, lieutenant governor, treasurer and councilors. After a very careful and laborious investigation, they reported to both houses that no governor or lieutenant governor was chosen, and that eight democrats and four federalists were elected councilors. The committee as usual set aside some votes, both federal and democratic, for various reasons, such as improper returns, &c., and in addition, they rejected the votes of Colchester, including the celebrated army votes, so much talked of thro' the state. On this question, it was gratifying to the friends of peace to find several democratic members of the committee acquiesce in the rejection of these illegal votes.

The circumstances attending the election at Colchester, and which induced a very large majority of the committee to reject the votes, were of a novel, extraordinary and alarming nature. A different decision, than the one given, would have opened a door for the most wicked & dangerous military influence and tyranny. The facts are these:

On election day, about two hundred soldiers marched from Burlington to Colchester, all unknown to the citizens and authority of the town, in a body under one major McNeal and other officers, (McNeal himself not being a freeman of this state.) Previous to their marching, the said McNeal harangued the soldiers, telling them he wished none to go except such as would vote for the democratic ticket. Upon one of them observing that he had always voted for the republican ticket, but could not vote for them now—he was told, by the said McNeal that he was a d—d rascal, and if he did vote for the federal ticket, he would mark him and remember him another day. On arriving at the place of meeting, they were liberally supplied with spirits by their officers, required to vote, and that agreeably to a list circulated among them by the officers, and not otherwise—persuasion and even threats were made use of by the officers to induce them to vote. The citizens wished to mingle with the soldiers and to have the customary means of conversing with them, &c.—this was denied them, and even threats were used to prevent it. Before this army voted, the law was not read to them as required by law, neither were they asked their names, nor a single name enrolled by the clerk. Not a question was asked them, whether they did reside, or ever had resided, in the state; they were likewise wholly unknown to the authority and citizens—Yet, under all these circumstances, the town clerk, under the direction of agents of the civil authority, administered the freeman's oath to this army, while embodied as before stated, and then admitted them as freemen and received their voter's warrant of every name and every person!

All the above facts and circumstances, were fully proved to the canvassing committee, by a number of depositions, duly sworn to, and the testimony of the town clerk himself, a democratic member of the canvassing committee.

Who these soldiers were, (so anxious to leave Burlington and march to Colchester to vote,) it is impossible to say, but most probably, they were mostly soldiers from other states, as they were commanded by a violent partisan major from New Hampshire—besides, if legal voters, they could have voted at Burlington, where they had been stationed and were better known.

From the Salem Gazette.

The Democrats sometimes claim to be considered as the true descendants of Washington, and with the most plausible independence pretend that

this illustrious man approved the principles and conduct of their party. Nothing can be farther from the truth. Repeatedly did he speak of them as the enemies of all good government and of "THE CURSE OF OUR COUNTRY." He often, but cautiously, alluded to the leaders of the democratic party as his personal enemies, and, in a letter to a friend, he expressly pronounced the leaders of the opposition to JAY'S BRITISH TREATY to be "the partisans of the French or rather, of war and confusion." The character of this abandoned party has not altered since the days of WASHINGTON; they are still "the partisans of the French," and the advocates of "war and confusion."

The marks of their character are stamped on all their principles and conduct. They embittered by their infamous calumnies the last years of this illustrious patriot's public life, they misrepresented his motives, they opposed his system of administration, and left no stone unturned to destroy his influence and popularity. And, now his rest in his grave, they with matchless effrontery dare to call themselves by his name, pretend to reverse his high virtues, to respect and practice his wise precepts, and to hold his memory honourable and sacred! R.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 22.

The following are the material circumstances which occurred during the vigilant and active cruise of the U. S. ship Congress, Capt. Smith, which commenced on the 30th April, and terminated on the 14th inst.

His course was in a circuitous direction to the S. E. crossing the equator, passing the N.E. coast of Brazil, and thence homeward; in which a vast number of neutral vessels were brought to and examined, four valuable vessels of the enemy captured, but none of his cruisers seen from the 3d of May to the end of the cruise.

Extract of a letter from Capt. John Smith, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated on board the U. S. Frigate Congress, Portsmouth Harbour, Dec. 14th: 1812.

"I have the honour to communicate to you the arrival at this anchorage, of the U. S. Frigate Congress, under my command, whose daily situation during the cruise, I take the liberty of laying before you in the abstract from the ship's log, which accompanies this; in which there is accounted for, all vessels which were seen by us, from the period of our separation from the President, until our arrival at this place, with the exception of one brig, which twice escaped under the favour of dark nights, and whose great distance only enabled me to conjecture her to be an American privateer.

"The expiration of the term of service of the greater part of the crew of the Congress, I am concerned to advise you of; they have nevertheless, for some months been serving under these circumstances with the same zeal and activity I have always found them eminent for. Your sanction for their discharge, & order to replace their number, I shall be thankful for."

Extract from the Log Book of the U. S. Frigate Congress, John Smith, Esq. Commander.

May 3. Lat. 40. 18. Lon. 44. 19. in chase of the British brig Curlew; saw at the same time to the leeward a line of battle ship and a frigate. Lost sight of the chase during the night.

May 8. Lat. 37. 48. Lon. 57. 54. hearded the American ship Amiable Matilda, from N. York for Lisbon, in chase of which separated from the U. S. Frigate President.

May 20. Lat. 28. 9. Lon. 41. 49. captured the British brig Jean, of 10 guns and 17 men. H. M. Frigat, belonging to Messrs. Cochran & Co. of Paisley, North Britain, from Buenos Ayres, bound to Greenock, 37 days out, cargo 6, 58 hides, 100 packages of tallow and 140 pieces of copper, weight about 14 tons—after taking out the copper destroyed her.

May 22. Lat. 23. 37. Lon. 39. 39. captured the British brig Diana, of 10 guns and 18 men. Capt. Thompson, master and owner, from Brixham, bound to London, 20

days out, cargo 6,000 hides, 229

bales of tallow, and 7 boxes of horse hair, threw overboard all the cargo, except sufficient to make her safe to proceed to the W. Indies, and rendered her otherwise unfit for service.

May 25. Lat. 20. 45. Lon. 38. 32.

put all the prisoners on board the Diana on parole, and furnished her for a passage to Barbadoes.

Oct. 25. Lat. 19. 19. Lon. 40. 4.

captured the British ship Rose, P.

Libert, master, from Guernsey bound to Guadalupe, laden with Medoc wine and potatoes, took on 3,700 gallons of wine, which we put in our water casks, and 35 hogsheads which we stowed in the hold, sixteen tons of potatoes, being all we could stow on board, and then destroyed her—burthen 182 tons.

Nov. 9. Lat. 25. 45. Lon. 43. 46.

boarded the Spanish brig Amiable Anna, from Havanna bound to Teneriffe; put on board of her, on parole, the master, mate, and supercargo of the late British ship Rose.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The following singular achievement occurred in this neighborhood a few nights since. We record it as an example of that happy presence of mind and resolution in the weaker sex, which are worthy of imitation.

The heroine of the story is the wife of a militia man, who is now serving his tour of duty at Norfolk. They are poor but respectable persons who live in the county of Hanover, about 10 or 12 miles from this city. Their house is near the farm of a Mr. Bootwright; it is small, and has but a single room to it.—The woman is a mother, with an infant about 4 months old. A few nights since she had retired to bed, lonely and unprotected, with no one but her sleeping infant beside her. The night was dark and rainy—the feeble light of the fire, alone glimmered in the room. Amidst such a scene, so cheerless and full of gloom, so well calculated to excite the fears of women, she was disturbed by a sudden rap at the door. She asked, who was there? A gruff and authoritative voice demanded an entrance. She again enquired the name of the intruder. The person without replied, that if she did not open the door immediately, he would break it open. She begged him to wait for a moment and she would let him in. Having huddled on a few clothes and thrown some light wood upon the fire, she opened the door, and was surprised to find a negro man, a slave of her neighbor Mr. Bootwright. She demanded of him what he wanted.

He informed her, with an authoritative air that he had come to sleep with her. Being acquainted with the fellow, she replied with more confidence than she could otherwise have assumed, that he must be drunk and out of his senses. "None of your airs (replied the ruffian) my mind is made up, I will sleep in that bed to night, or take your life."

Terrified by his manner, made desperate by her situation, yet determined to yield her life rather than submit to his wishes, she yet had courage enough to devise a scheme for her escape which she carried into instant execution—looking down to his feet, she discovered they were muddy—"Why (says she) you cannot think to sleep in my bed with such feet as these; you must wash them." The fellow thinking himself on the eve of accomplishing his wishes, very readily assented to the terms—And she pouring some water into a noggin, seated him in a chair, on the hearth, with his back towards the rest of the room. Sitting back, she seized an axe which lay on a table near the door, and ere the splashing of the water over his feet permitted him to suspect her intentions, she whirled the axe, with such tremendous effect upon his skull that he fell dead from his seat. She caught up her child, rushed out of the house, and made the best of her way through the rain and gloom of the night to her neighbor Mr. Bootwright. To him she disclosed the terrible events which had just transpired; when he repaid, in a manner which does him credit, "that he was sorry to lose such a fellow; but that so far from blaming her, he commended the spirit which she had shown in the defence of her virtue."

Persons were immediately sent to the scene of these transactions when the evidences of her heroism were pointed out to them. So effectual was the blow, which he had received, so powerfully had her arm nerve'd by desperation and terror, fallen upon his skull that in the act of tumbling into the earth from his stooping posture, his brains had fallen from their cavity into the noggin between his feet.

From the New York Herald.

The following is a copy of a letter from an officer now in captivity.—The original is in our possession, and may be seen by any one who may doubt its authenticity:

"Quebec Gaol, Nov. 18, 1813.

"My Dear Friend,

"It was sure that col. Boerster-

ler, by whom I hope this letter will be conveyed, would call on you as he passes Lansingburgh. I would con-

tent myself with assuring you of my

sincere esteem and regard for your

self and family.

"Unquestionably you have been

informed of my capture, early in the

campaign, by some of my friends—

since which time I have experienced

little else than the ills and trials of

miserable captivity. I am now in

close confinement, in the gaol of this

city, as an hostage for some renega-

do Englishmen, deserters from the

British army, and traitors to their

country, the curse of all governments

and deserving alike the puni-

shishment of all. But for such villainy

I am now suffering the hardships and

horrors of a gaol, shut out from every

comfort and blessing of society—

But I have every confidence in the

justice of my government, and hope

soon to be freed from this cursed

mansion of all that is horrible to

see, appalling to the heart and

menacing to life.

Make my sincere love to Eliza,

Caroline, and Jane, if she remembers

"the soldier;" and to Lewis, friend-

ships tell him not to be discouraged,

he can never be so unfortunate in

the profession as I have been.

"If the question of retaliation be

decided without further acts of vio-

lence, I hope to see you and your

family, in the course of the winter;

but if it is carried to the extremity

of ferocity, I have no hopes ever to

see my country or friends again.—

Remember sweet little Marcia.

"Farewell, your faithful friend."

Extract of a letter—dated

"Quebec Gaol, Nov. 17, 1813.

"I am now in close confinement;

my wandering limited by bolts, bars

and locks. So much for the inhuman

operation of the unchristian principle

of retaliation. My unfortunate

condition forbids to indulge in com-

ment on the odious and ruinous

features of retaliation—but to you, my

friend, I cannot refrain from the ex-

pression of my regret for the eager-

ness and avidity with which foreign-

ers have been welcomed by the im-

petitency of our laws. The begin-

ning of the approaching cata-

strophe, by which the proud Ameri-

can will be disgraced by the most igno-

nominous of deaths, is the adoption

of foreigners as American citizens.

The American, who, from affection

and duty to his country, willingly

yields his life to its service, must

feel the deepest mortification and

pain, mingled with the most poignant

indignation, that it should be taken

from him to atone for the blood of

whom? For the loss of the transient

and often disaffected services of such

men, will not the American govern-

ment be too magnanimous, always

yielding to the principles of its in-

stitutions, to sacrifice by retaliation

the pure and faithful blood of the

native unblotted American? Humani-

ty, respect and the dictates of reli-

gion, and above all the honor of the

American name, will restrain from

imitating the bloody and unchristian

examples of nations, deeper in blood

On motion by Mr. Kendall, leave given to bring in a supplement to the act passed at November session 1811, entitled, An act to incorporate certain persons in every church or congregation in this State.

On motion by Mr. Bonapart, leave given to bring in a supplement to the act passed at November session 1811, entitled, An act for the amendment of the law.

The clerk of the senate delivers the following message.

Gentlemen of the house of delegates,

We have received your message of this date proposing an adjournment of both houses until Wednesday next. We have dissented from the same, but if you will propose to adjourn until Monday next, it will meet the concurrence of the senate.

By order

THOMAS ROGERS, Clerk.

On motion by Mr. Culbreth, the question was put, That the house adjourn until Wednesday next? Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Stoneystreet, the question was put, That the house adjourn until Monday next? Resolved in the affirmative.

Adjourned until Monday.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 29, 1813

What are the people to think of those men they have entrusted with their most important concerns, when instead of attempting any thing to alleviate the calamities of this war, they are continually contriving schemes to multiply its horrors? If we are allowed to form any opinion of the object they have in view, from their past conduct, there can be no rational grounds for expectation that they will desist from the course they have madly commenced until our commerce, once so prosperous, is totally annihilated, and every other blessing this nation enjoyed in such profusion, is wasted away in the most futile policy that ever disgraced any government. Vain would be the attempt of the politician to point out the advantages of an embargo, which congress, to gratify the president, has laid, after so many melancholy examples of the same wretched system we have already experienced.

After so many years of experience, the same arguments cannot now be urged in favour of it as formerly, because we find, that though we shut our ports against all nations, they do not starve, neither do they tremble nor sink into submission by wordy proclamations and empty menaces. Mr. Madison says the enemy are fed with the produce of our soil, and seems to hint that by entirely depriving them of it would be one of the most effectual means of distressing and conquering Canada. He does not, however, tell us what information he has that an illicit trade has been carried on, and his friends in congress would not even consent that the question should be officially asked him. If he had said in his message, that an army could not be raised for this iniquitous war, until the people are driven to misery and want, it would have showed in him something of candour, and come very high to what may be considered the fact. With this view, therefore, our citizens are distressed until almost worried of life, before they can be induced to enroll themselves in Mr. Madison's army.

For the Maryland Gazette.
I should be glad to know, Mr. Printer, who those people are, who propose that the land-tax should be paid out of the treasury, while the poor people are left to pay all the other taxes upon the necessities of life, and themselves would be called upon to pay this very tax, although they do not own one foot of land. Surely this proposition cannot come from any of the men who pledged

their lives and fortunes in support of the war, and that is why they are called upon to pay any thing to support the war, as to ask it of others to pay it for them. These are true patriots indeed. Let their taxes be paid for them, and how ready they will be to abuse the poor, if they should complain of the want of money to pay taxes upon the necessities of life.

A TENANT.

COMMUNICATION.
One of the reasons assigned for paying the land-tax out of the treasury, is, that by the immediate payment a deduction of fifteen per cent. will be allowed. The state then is to turn a shaver, and to shave the U. States to the tune of 15 per cent. which it is thought will be a very safe thing in our state legislature.

But with all due deference to the lovers of this notion, I would be informed, whether for fifteen per cent. the state could collect the tax.

The United States some years since, had a land-tax. Will any man say that the expense of collecting it (including losses) did not exceed 15 or even 20 per cent? Now if this be the case, I have a sort of a notion that this great speculation, which the general government is offering to the states, would be rather a hard bargain, and the states instead of being the swindlers, would be the persons swindled. But what do our rich land-holders care for all this, if they can get the state to pay their taxes?

NOTHING.

For the Maryland Gazette.
The taxes are now coming into operation, and we shall see who are most ready to aid in supporting this war. If the war-gentry are disposed to be as good as their word, they will pay not only their share of these taxes, but will pay for their neighbours also. The life and fortunes of men will recollect it has been all along their cry that the administration and the war ought to be supported; but as yet they have supported them only by their talk and their votes. Now let us see if their purses will be cheerfully opened.

This reminds me to tell the good people of Maryland how the tax bills have operated heretofore. Our cunning president has taken care to make the most of them. He carefully avoided the appointment of the tax-gatherers till after our elections, and his agents were equally careful to promise each of these offices to a prodigious number of greedy office-hunters. I guess some of them have been grossly disappointed, and perhaps are not so fond of them now as they were two or three months ago.

ONE.

For the Maryland Gazette.
Now that the taxes are becoming due, and the tax-gatherers are advertising that heavy penalties will be exacted of all who fail to pay them in time, many of the war-folks begin to complain of the scarcity of the times, and how hard it is to pay taxes when they have no means of getting money. But this they ought to have thought of long ago. If we are to have war, we must have taxes too, and those who voted for the war, or for war-men, voted at the same time for taxes. They then are as much to blame as the people in Congress who voted for the laws; and when any man's property is to be sacrificed to pay these taxes, let him just ask himself whether he was not one of the fools who voted for the very men who have saddled them with these taxes.

But if they complain of the taxes already laid, what will they say to the additional taxes which another year of war will render necessary. It was said in congress, at the time that these tax bills were introduced, that they were as much as the people could then bear, and it was necessary to proceed by degrees. Yes, and unless the people decide against them by voting different men into congress and the state legislature, they will go on by degrees until every thing is taxed, and the whole country ruined. And this, Mr. Madison would say, is all right. In his communication to congress at the commencement of the session of 1812, he told us, that "our fellow-citizens enjoyed too many comforts at home," but in the way that he is going on, they will shortly find comfort neither at home nor abroad. And what does he care for the distresses of the people, while he receives twenty-five thousand dollars a year for his salary, and can get congress to vote him four thousand dollars to buy furniture?

JONATHAN.

For the Maryland Gazette.
I understand that the British Assembly is going to pay all the taxes of the rich land-holders. Now as I have voted for some of these men, I hope that they will also take my case into consideration, and pay my taxes also. In consequence of the times I have been obliged to go into bank to borrow money, and am now told, that my notes will be good for nothing unless they are upon stamped paper. What I have to ask of the legislature is, that while they are voting the people's money to pay taxes, (their own as well as other land-holders) they will be pleased to direct the treasurer to furnish me with stamped paper at the expense of the state. If they are fond of paying taxes for the sake of a discount, they may discount 15 or even 20 per cent.

A DEBTOR.

COMMUNICATION.
In all public bodies it is, or ought to be, a rule, that no member shall vote upon a question, in which he is personally interested. According to this rule, no land-holder in the legislature can vote upon the proposition to pay the land-tax out of the state treasury. It used to be thought that the *per diem* was a sufficient compensation to a member for his services in the legislature; but now, it seems, that in addition to the *per diem* their taxes are to be paid also. This will be paying them for their services more than their services are worth.

A MEMBER.

John Adams comes again!
Those who condemned and reprobated the taxes and black cockade of John Adams, in '98, will now have the pleasant task of turning right about, and giving them their best support. Behold! the excise on refined sugar, in '99 was 55,000 dollars, it is now 200,000 dollars. The tax on carriages was 79,000 dollars, it is now 150,000 dollars. The tax on stamps was 240,000, it is now 500,000 dollars, &c. &c. But it was then a war with France, it is now a war with G. Britain, and our motto is, "all for France and the world will lost."

[Portsmouth Oracle.]

POLITICAL INFATUATION.

From the N. Y. Examiner.
In sad and sober truth, laying out of view all those political taunts, notions and prejudices, in which politicians deal so much, and perhaps too much, we have in our own country seen how much more powerful infatuation is, than the understanding; how much stronger party spirit, than humble reason; how much more liable we are to be hurried along by the eagerness of expectation than instructed by the salutary lessons of experience. Folly and passion, are roused and propelled by glittering expectation; honest wisdom alone can profit by experience. And hence it is, that although we have patiently endured the trial of all the ludicrous experiments of our zig-zag administrations, and have seen them all fail—and that shamefully and despicably; yet upon that administration, baffled, humbled, disgraced, thousands and thousands, perhaps a majority of the people, readily to restore us to our former commerce, prosperity and glory. Is it possible that human error can be more extravagant, more lamentably stupid?

Be our cause of quarrel with G. Britain what it may, just or unjust; be the war expedient or ridiculous; be the charge of French influence upon a cabinet which has always promoted French views, true or untrue; dispute as we may, about a variety of other questions, admitting something to be said, if you please, on both sides; one has this opinion another that. I speak now of these things, strong as an intimate acquaintance with them has made my opinion. But I put this great and important question: "Are the men in power fit to conduct our affairs?" And I say, time and experience have answered that question, as explicitly as ever it can be answered. They are unfit! For of all their new-fangled, silly project, not a single one has produced the least particle of good; all of them have done us harm, and much harm; and therefore if we have received no benefit from the past, it is the effect of mere party spirit, it is stupid, stubborn, infatuated and insatiable to hope any thing from the future. It is the case of the quack doctor and his patient over again; it is exactly the case of Mme. Park's barbarism; it is perfidy, disimulation. And a madman in politics, the mind irre-

claiming of an infatuated soul, it is evident it, if it were not that a madman can never be convinced that he is mad.

(CIRCULAR.)
Treasury Department,
December 17, 1813

SIR,

An act has been this day passed laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States.

It extends to all vessels whether cleared or not cleared, as well coasting vessels as those engaged in foreign trade; and also prohibits the loading of any articles on board of the same. You will permit no vessel of any description to depart from port until the law shall be transmitted to you, which will be done with the necessary instructions, as speedily as possible. From this prohibition are excepted private armed vessels either of the United States or of nations in amity with the United States; with their necessary armament, stores and equipments only, and foreign vessels with the cargoes they may have on board when notified of this act, other than provisions, military and naval stores, whose officers and crews shall consist wholly of foreigners belonging to nations in amity with the United States. It appeared, on their trial, that they had used as much address in committing the offence as if they had been old offenders. The expected sentence being after school hours were over, drew together a concourse of boys from all parts of the town to hear it, and after it was read to the three prisoners by the Clerk, Judge Dawes took occasion to address them very nearly as follows:

I am, respectfully, sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. JONES,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.
The Collector of the Customs
for the District of

NON-CONSUMPTION.
"A very large and respectable meeting of citizens" was held in Philadelphia on Tuesday, the 21st inst. who resolved, among other things, that they would "abstain from the use of imported tea altogether;" and that they would abstain from the use of the following articles, except they can be purchased at the following rates, or in case of sickness, visit:

Coffee 25 cents.

Sugar 20 cents.

They also recommend to their fellow-citizens throughout the state of Pennsylvania, to meet together and adopt similar resolutions.

Extract of a letter—dated Sackett's Harbor, Dec. 18.

We have no particular news here. The enemy are augmenting their force at Kingston, and report states that 7000 men are expected up there very shortly. They have besides a frigate and two sloops of war on the stocks, an abundance of timber collected for ship building, said to be for the purpose of laying down more vessels, should we proceed in building at the Harbor. We have very few troops here, and many of our seamen's times have expired, and are leaving here for the Atlantic."

[We understand 150 ship-carpenters are on the eve of departure from this city for Sackett's Harbor—they can build as fast as the enemy.]

Pearlins' Phil. Am.

FORT GEORGE EVACUATED.

By the two following articles (says the New York Commercial Advertiser) it appears, that our troops, in obedience to the orders of the secretary of war, have destroyed Fort George, spiked the British cannon at the fort, burnt the village of Newark, and abandoned "the uppermost Canada." That it was a prudent and judicious measure to evacuate fort George, we entertain no doubt—but why spike the cannon? Why not convey them across the Niagara river, and plant them upon the American fort? And why burn that beautiful village? We cannot but consider this last measure as deeply disgraceful to the American character. It was a wanton and cruel destruction of private property, altogether unnecessary in every point of view. It will undoubtedly irritate the enemy, and render this unhappy war the more savage and calamitous in its future progress.

From the General Gazette, of Decem- ber 18.

Various accounts from Niagara concur in stating, that our troops destroyed and evacuated fort George on Friday last, and disgraced to the entire, and the whole village of Newark in ashes previous to their leaving it. Queenstown, it is expected, has shared the same fate.

Published to the Ontario Messenger.

We now present to our readers the important intelligence

that the British forces, under the command of General Gage, have been repelled in their attack on the fort, and have been driven back to their fortifications.

Poor Moreau died yesterday in the act of giving some information on military matters while with the Emperor of Russia's Prussian battery, to which he had been attached. The fort, however, was captured, and the British army that had been sent to attack fort George, when the militia had been successfully discharged. Impetuosity of character, from the secretary of war, the general, finding it impossible with his reduced forces to defend the fort, ordered the village of Newark to be destroyed and fort George to be razed to its foundations. Most of the guns in the fort and all public property were removed to fort Niagara.

From the Boston Palladium of the Boston Municipal Court.—On Sunday last, three boys, the oldest of whom was about sixteen years of age, and the youngest about thirteen, were sentenced in the Municipal Court to five days solitary imprisonment and five years hard labour in the State Prison, for breaking into a store in the night time, and stealing a pocket-book containing with other articles, about nine hundred dollars in bank-bills. They had ascended to the roof of the store, and had forced their way through the skylight down into the room below, where they broke open a desk, from which they took their booty. They afterwards divided their plunder, and made off for Providence, but were detected at Walpole, with the money upon them. It appeared, on their trial, that they had used as much address in committing the offence as if they had been old offenders. The expected sentence being after school hours were over, drew together a concourse of boys from all parts of the town to hear it, and after it was read to the three prisoners by the Clerk, Judge Dawes took occasion to address them very nearly as follows:

John Adams comes again!
Those who condemned and reprobated the taxes and black cockade of John Adams, in '98, will now have the pleasant task of turning right about, and giving them their best support. Behold! the excise on refined sugar, in '99 was 55,000 dollars, it is now 200,000 dollars. The tax on carriages was 79,000 dollars, it is now 150,000 dollars. The tax on stamps was 240,000, it is now 500,000 dollars, &c. &c. But it was then a war with France, it is now a war with G. Britain, and our motto is, "all for France and the world will lost."

In the course of more than thirty years acquaintance with judicial Courts, I have seldom heard a trial more affecting than yours. I have known middle aged men scourged at the whipping post, set in pillows and upon the gallows, their faces branded with hot irons, or their ears cut off, for crimes not more aggravated than yours. In pursuance of law and milder laws were sentenced to ten years confinement; which the court might have extended to fifteen. But compassion for boyhood, and suspicion that some of the parents intrusted with your education are themselves too much to blame, have induced the Court to temper its judgment with lenity. Had you been convicted of a similar offence in almost any part of the known world, you might have been hung up between heaven and earth as unworthy of both. I do not say these things to exonerate your punishment, but to exonerate your remorse; and if possible, to make you better objects of future mercy. It is true, you are now going, for a considerable period of your youthful prime, to a place appointed for the wicked. But you will not be obliged to select the worst of them for your companions; and you will be there taught to get a livelihood by working instead of stealing. Poorly as you have been educated, I hope you can read the Bible. In that book you will find forgiveness, if you repent; and at the end of your imprisonment, if you make a proper use of it, you may come out purified rather than confirmed in guilt. But if you encourage evil propensities, and learn new lessons of wickedness of your companions, you will come out worse than you go in; and an ignominious death will soon afterwards put an end to your career. It is to be hoped that the children and young lads who have thronged this Temple of Justice upon the present melancholy occasion, perhaps from curiosity, will be warned from the fate of the poor boys at the bar. Had they been constant at school, and obedient to their parents' instructions, they would now be standing there, such creditable sights for other boys to gaze at. The unhappy prisoners began their vicious course, first by lying and cheating, then cheating their playmates in little matters, next by pilfering small articles from older neighbors, and at length, either by going into the water and fishing, or running away from gates and fences, where owners were in church or prayer for them—for the rising generation.

And still worse to worse—boys must have been educated by older villains, who would not hesitate to purchase of them the iron and cordage, which they obtained from citizens who had gained their property by the sweat of their brows.

God grant that old as well as young offenders may gain grace to turn from their sins.

Extract of a letter from Toulon.

Poor Moreau died yesterday in the act of giving some information on military matters while with the Emperor of Russia's Prussian battery, to which he had been attached. The fort, however, was captured, and the British army that had been sent to attack fort George, when the militia had been successfully discharged. Impetuosity of character, from the secretary of war, the general, finding it impossible with his reduced forces to defend the fort, ordered the village of Newark to be destroyed and fort George to be razed to its foundations. Most of the guns in the fort and all public property were removed to fort Niagara.

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In the course of more than thirty years acquaintance with judicial Courts, I have seldom heard a trial more affecting than yours. I have known middle aged men scourged at the whipping post, set in pillows and upon the gallows, their faces branded with hot irons, or their ears cut off, for crimes not more aggravated than yours. In pursuance of law and milder laws were sentenced to ten years confinement; which the court might have extended to fifteen. But compassion for boyhood, and suspicion that some of the parents intrusted with your education are themselves too much to blame, have induced the Court to temper its judgment with lenity. Had you been convicted of a similar offence in almost any part of the known world, you might have been hung up between heaven and earth as unworthy of both. I do not say these things to exonerate your punishment, but to exonerate your remorse; and if possible, to make you better objects of future mercy. It is true, you are now going, for a considerable period of your youthful prime, to a place appointed for the wicked. But you will not be obliged to select the worst of them for your companions; and you will be there taught to get a livelihood by working instead of stealing. Poorly as you have been educated, I hope you can read the Bible. In that book you will find forgiveness, if you repent; and at the end of your imprisonment, if you make a proper use of it, you may come out purified rather

Extracts from Tippins' Log.

Four Morewooded yesterday. He was in the act of giving some opinion on military matters while passing with the Emperor of Russia, behind Prussian battery, to which two French batteries were answering, one in front and the other in rear, and Lord Cathcart and Sir R. Wilson were listening to him, when a cannon ball struck his thigh and almost carried his leg off, passed through his horse, and shattered his other leg to pieces. He gave a deep groan at first, but immediately after the first agony of pain was over, he called for a servant. They bore him off the field on a litter made of Cossack's pikes and carried him to a cottage at a short distance, which, however, was so much exposed to the fire that they were obliged, after just binding up his wounds, to remove him further off to the emperor's quarters, where one leg was amputated, he smoking the whole time. When the surgeon informed him that he must deprive him of his other, he observed, without showing any pain or peevishness, but in the calmest manner, that had he known that before his other was cut off, he should have preferred dying.

The litter on which they had hitherto conveyed him was covered with nothing but wet straw, and a cloak drenched through with rain, which continued in torrents the whole day. They now placed more cloaks over him and laid him more comfortably in a good litter, in which he was carried to Dippoldiswalde; but long before his arrival there, he was soaked through and through. He was brought however safely to Lauen, where he seemed to be going on well, till a long conference which took place between him and three or four of the allied Generals, by which he was completely exhausted. Soon after this he became extremely sick, and hourly grew worse. Through the whole of his suffering he bore his fate with heroism and grandeur of mind not to be surpassed, and appeared, to those with whom he conversed, to endure but little pain, from his extreme composure and calmness. He died at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

From the Montreal Courier, Nov. 24.

BRITISH OFFICIAL NOTICE
Of the Defeat of their Fleet on Lake Erie, and of Gen. Proctor.

GENERAL ORDERS.

H. Q. Mineral, Nov. 24.

His excellency the commander of the forces has received an official report from major general Proctor of the affair which took place on the 10th of October, near the Moravian Village, and he has in vain sought in its grounds to palliate the report made to his excellency by staff adjutant Reinenstein, upon which the general order of the 18th October was founded—on the contrary, that statement remains unconfirmed in all the principal events which marked that disgraceful day: the precipitancy with which the staff adjutant retreated from the field of action, prevented his ascertaining the loss sustained by the division on that occasion; it also led him most grossly to exaggerate the enemy's force, and to misrepresent the conduct of the Indian warriors, who instead of retreating towards Macheshash, as he had stated, gallantly maintained the conduct, under their brave chief Tecumseh, and in their turn harassed the American army on its retreat to Detroit.

The subdivision return states that the right division has sustained in the action of the fleet on Lake Erie on the 10th of Sept., and in the affair of the 5th October near the Moravian village, in the latter but very few appear to have been rescued by an honorable death from the ignominy of passing under the American yoke, nor are there many whose wounds plead in mitigation of this reproach. The right division appears to have been encumbered with an unnecessary load of unnecessary, and burdensome private baggage, while the requisite arrangements for the expeditions and certain contrivances of the ammunition, and provisions, the sole objects worthy of consideration, appear to have been totally neglected, as well as all those ordinary measures, resorted to by officers of intelligence, to retard and impede the advance of a pursuing enemy. The result affords but too fatal a proof of this unprofitable neglect. The right division had quitted Sandwich on its retreat, on the 20th of Oct., having had ample time for necessary provisions and equipments, and had

the advantage of the want of supplies of the division, and on the following day avoided and defeated in single combat a superior force.

With heroic boldness and valour the commander of the forces had lavished on the right division of this army, that tribute of praise which was so justly due to its former gallantry and steady discipline, till with poignant grief and mortification that he now beholds its well earned laurels tarnished, and its conduct calling loudly for reproof and censure.

The commander of the forces appeals to the genuine feelings of the British soldier, from whom he neither conceals the extent of the loss the army has suffered, nor the far more to be lamented injury it has sustained in its wounded honor, confident that but one sentiment will animate every breast, and that zealous to wash out the stain which by a most extraordinary and unaccountable infatuation, has fallen on a formerly deserving portion of the army—all will vie to emulate the glorious achievements recently performed, by a small but highly spirited and well disciplined division, led by officers possessed of enterprise, intelligence and gallantry, nobly evincing what British soldiers can perform, when susceptible of no fear, but that of failing in the discharge of their duty.

Killed, wounded and missing, in the retreat, and in the action on the 5th of October, 1813.

1 Insp. Field Officer, 1 Dep. Asst. Q. M. General, 1 Fort Adjutant, 1 Hospital Mate, 1 Lt. Col. & Captains, 12 Lieuts, 6 Cornets or Ensigns, 1 Paymaster, 1 Asst. Surgeon, 34 Sergeants, 13 Drummers, 559 rank and file, 46 Horses.

Assembled at Ancaster, on 17th October

1813.

1 Major General, 1 Major of Brigade, 1 Aid-de-Camp, 1 Staff Adjutant, 3 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 2 Cornets or Ensigns, 1 Adjutant, 1 Q. M. 2 Asst. Surgeons, 15 Sergeants, 9 Drummers, 204 rank and file, 53 Horses.

Total strength of the Right Division on the 16th September.

1 Major General, 1 Insp. Field Officer, 1 Major of Brigade, 1 Dep. Q. M. General, 1 Aid de Camp, 1 Staff Adj. 1 Fort Adj. 1 Hospital Mate, 1 Lt. Col. & Capt. 25 Lieuts, 5 Cornets or Ensigns, 1 Paymaster, 1 Adj. 1 Q. M. 2 Asst. Surgeons, 57 Sergeants, 25 Drummers, 944 rank and file, 99 Horses.

Killed—Lt. Gordon, Royal Newfoundland Regiment.

E. BAYNES, A. G.

Mr. MADISON'S
Christmas Box for Farmers—Or
Crumbs of Comfort growing out of
THE EMBARGO.

The Farmer who brings his produce to market in the best order, and under an approved inspection, will be better barter on the following terms:

For ten barrels of superfine flour, he may receive one bag of coffee.

For one barrel of ditto, one pound and a half of tea.

For nine barrels ditto, one hundred weight of brown sugar.

For one barrel ditto, two gallons of molasses.

For one barrel ditto, one bushel of salt.

And every other article in the same
WARTIME ratio!

Phil. Register.

EXPATRIATION.

In Book 3d, Title 1st, Section 1st, of the NAPOLON CODE, is the following words:

Article 75th. Every Frenchman, guilty of bearing arms against France, shall suffer death.

His estate shall be confiscated.

DISTRESSING EVENT.

Yesterday afternoon, one of the work-shops attached to the arsenal, in which a number of persons were employed in making up fixed ammunition for the army, was demolished by the accidental explosion of a quantity of gunpowder, and by which several lives were lost—the number and names of the sufferers are not known.

Albany pap. Due. 13.

From the Federal Republican.

DEATH.

BENJAMIN STODDERT is no more. He died at Bladensburg last Friday night from a cramp in his stomach, which in a few minutes terminated his existence, in the 60th year of his age. He was buried on Sunday evening by the side of one mother of his children, at Addison's Chapel, bathed with the tears of his orphans.

The earth of Maryland has never received the remains of a nobler and greater man. The history of his life

and conduct in command, and in every

the highest interest when in command of the line, and skillful services of the scaling party, were immediately called for.

To the British general Captain Barclay, known by the nickname of "the British bulldog," the following day avowed and declared in single combat a stratagem.

With heroic boldness and valour the commander of the forces had lavished on the right division of this army, that tribute of praise which was so justly due to its former gallantry and steady discipline, till with poignant grief and mortification that he now beholds its well earned laurels tarnished, and its conduct calling loudly for reproof and censure.

Deprived of the palm of victory, when almost within his grasp, by an overwhelming force which the enemy possessed in reserve, aided by an accumulation of unfortunate circumstances, Capt. Barclay and his brave crew have, by their gallant daring and self devotion to their country's cause, rescued its honour and their own, even in defeat.

E. BAYNES, Adj. Gen.

Return of the Right Division of the Army of Upper Canada.

Detachment serving as Marines on board the squadron, in the action on the 10th September, 1813.

Killed—1 Lieutenant, 1 Sergeant, 21 rank and file.

Wounded—3 Sergeants, 46 rank and file.

Priovators—2 Lieutenants, 1 Assistant Surgeon, 4 Sergeants, 4 Drummers, 167 rank and file.

Killed, wounded and missing, in the retreat, and in the action on the 5th of October, 1813.

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and conduct in command, and in every

the highest interest when in command of the line, and skillful services of the scaling party, were immediately called for.

Branded under the unmerciful circumstances of a world of savagery, arising from the effects, before his birth, of his father Captain Stoddert, of Maryland, who commanded and gave name to Fort Stoddert of the West, before the revolution—he owned every thing to the native strength of his mind. His course of reading in his youth, was controlled by his much honored friend, the venerable Bishop Glasse, and this was scarcely finished before he engaged in the holy struggle for independence. He entered as a captain in the particular regiments offered by gen. Washington, and was in several encounters. At the battle of Brandy-Wine, he fought with a heroism that could not be arrested, until he received two severe wounds. After his recovery he went with an expedition of 400 men against the Indians, in the west of Pennsylvania. From the inexperience of the commanding officer the command devolved upon him during an engagement, and notwithstanding the horrors universally prevailing at that time, about savage warfare, he conducted it in so masterly a manner, with such astonishing presence of mind, that he not only saved the detachment, which was despaired of—but pursued the enemy—as the accounts published at that time particularly shew.

When the regiments of gen. Washington were disbanded for incorporation among the other troops, Mr. Stoddert, with the rank of Major, resigned his commission for the purpose of occupying the post of first secretary to the board of war of Congress, he continued for a length of time in this office, entirely managing that department, with an ability which gained him great reputation in Congress. As soon as he returned to his native state, its legislature elected him in their council, in which he continued as long as he could be of real utility. When he resigned, he settled in George-Town, and engaged so extensively in commerce, that he imported goods for most of the leading merchants in Baltimore.

As soon as the troubles with the French government commenced, and it was determined by congress to have a navy, President Adams called on Mr. Stoddert to be its first Secretary, in Philadelphia—carrying into office his energy, his candour, his patriotism and judgment, Mr. Adams became influenced by his views, and a navy arose, as it were secret contrivance. His disregard of all party views in the selection of the officers, the pains he took to animate their love of honor and of country, were acknowledged by all, and are published to the world by the gallantry of those who have given to the United States the glory of naval triumphs.

When the war was ended, he left his office to close his private affairs, which he had left so prosperous. His devotion to the public had been truly such, that he was really ignorant of their being miserably managed—plunged in difficulties and connected with speculators, to a degree which would have at once crushed to entire ruin, any other man. Full of the high integrity which disdains not paying that which is due—with eight unprovided and indulged children, he encountered for several years such agonies, that a few days before his death, at the house of his son-in-law, he declared, that the frequent and severe pains of his side and of his old wounds, had been great blessings to him by suspending his reflections on his once prosperous concerns; that he had endured too much for human nature; was worn out, and waited the rest of death, as he then believed his creditors would all be paid. Those hands which for so many years gave so much good to others—that heart which was so often warmed by administering to the poor and patronizing all who had merit and enterprise, suffered in the end with intolerable severity, because of his most extraordinary excellence. His services as a soldier—his value as an able statesman—the Roman purity with which he interested himself in every thing for the public good, are not more remarkable than his conduct in private life. So tender to his children, with whom he was a familiar companion, constantly laboring to ingratiate in their minds his spotless spirit; so merciful to his slaves, who all loved him; so temperate, so kind to his neighbors; so tolerant of the failings of others; yet himself so strict, and at his heart so pure, that he must be a welcome guest in Heaven, while his example on earth will benefit all who will learn to walk in his ways.

George Town, Dec. 29, 1813.

George Town, Dec. 29, 1813.</

WILLIE GAY—A COUSIN.
How bright the sun's declining rays,
Gilding the winter shade!

How sweet the evening repose!—
There those old trees that seem on fire,

Beneath whose boughs we lay'd

With Mary's name in their shade.

But now, alas! beneath their shade

All that remains of Mary lies!

O! can I ever the scene forget—
There such an evening—this place,

That first the lovely girl I met,

And gazed upon her angel face.

The west at Sol's departure blushed;

And brightened to a crimson hue:

Her cheek with kindred tints was flushed

And, ah! her sun was sinking too!

She died—and at that very hour

Hope broke her wand; & Pleasure fled;

Life as a charm has lost its power,

The anticipates of my days is dead.

That sun—those scenes where oft I've

strayed!

Transported, I no longer prize;

For now, alas! beneath their shade

All that remains of Mary lies!

MARY'S LAST HARD TIMES!

This is the continual cry. It is

almost the first word in every man's mouth.—Inquire of a friend of his

property, and he will immediately

answer you, "The times are so hard,

it is impossible to accumulate pro-

perty." Ask one of your debtors

for your pay, and, as an apology for

not complying with your request, he

will pitifully moan out—"hard

times."

Another, with the map of

the garden almost depicted in his

poverty stricken countenance, will fill

your ears with the most sad tales of

misery, all owing to the present

"hard times."

A third, with a hor-

rible scowl, will tell you he has a

large family to support, and from

the extravagant prices he is ob-

liged to pay for even the necessities

of life, it is impossible for him to

pay his debts. A fourth has to pay

2s. for every pound of sugar con-

sumed in his family, and for every

thing else in proportion. A fifth is

causing the "hard times" because,

in the country, he is compelled to give

5 dollars per bushel for sals. 20s.

per lb. for tea, &c. And this is

throughout the whole community.

All are grumbling and scolding about

the hardness of the times; unless, in-

deed it be the cat's-paws of the ad-

ministration, who undoubtedly, as

long as money sufficient to pay their

salaries can be procured, either by

loans at six or sixteen per cent, or

by taxes, will believe, and say, (as

they actually are for them) that the

times are good—they want no bet-

ter—they have money enough.

Some of these disinterested patriots

however, will tell you that never

were the times better for farmers

than the present, from the high price

they can obtain for all kinds of pro-

duce. Produce, it is true, bears a

very extravagant price but this

price is in no way commensurate

with the exorbitant prices farm-

ers are obliged to give for their im-

ported articles of consumption.—

Teas, which could formerly be pur-

chased at from 4s. 6d. to 9s. per

lb., are now from 16s. to 24s.—

Common brown sugar from 1s. 6d.

to 2s. per pound. Broad cloths, which

three years since, might have been

purchased at from 5 to 8 dollars per

yard, are now from 12 to 18—ev-

ery article in the line of merchan-

dise in the same proportion.—The

prices too, on all these articles are

rapidly rising, and probably will con-

tinute so do until, by some means

a change of times is effected.

The question occurs—*How is this*

change in the times to be effected? These

words are sufficient to answer this

important question, viz. **CHANGE**

OUR RULERS. The present times are

hard, but they will soon be harder.—

Our commerce is gone, and conse-

quently the resources of our nation

dried up. National debt is rapid-

ly accumulating. Burthenous tax-

es are levied, and stamp duties im-

posed. And what is worse than all

this, the blood of our fellow citi-

zens is enriching the cold and inhos-

itable soil of a neighboring province

for no other reason, than to gratify

some preposterous views of admi-

nistration. In this situation something

must be done—and nothing can be

more efficacious to the body politic,

than a **CHANGE OF MEN IN POWER.**

This change certainly **cannot be for the**

work, & we have no reason to doubt

but that it will be for the **better.** The

American staple must be cleaned. Our

commodities must be thoroughly purified

and the dross cast away. This being

done, we shall soon have peace, and

all its attendant blessings; and the

sound of war shall be heard no more

within our borders. We shall have

commerce—and in short, instead of

bitterly mourning about "hard times,"

we shall soon be enabled to exclaim

in the language of Mr. Jefferson,

"we are a prosperous and a happy

people."

Harkmer Garrison.

WASHINGTON Monument Lottery,

SECOND CLASS.
Posterior commence drawing on

First Monday in March next,

and drawn 4 or 5 times each

year, until completed.

SCHEMES.

Prizes of \$10,000

do. 50,000

do. 20,000

do. 10,000

do. 5,000

do. 1,000

do. 500

do. 100

do. 50

do. 20

do. 10

do. 5

do. 2

do. 1

do. Not two blanks to a prize.

Part of these prizes to be determined

and paid as follows, viz.

First drawn ticket to be enti-

tled to \$1,000

First drawn 5,000 blanks to

be each entitled to 12

First drawn ticket on the 20th

day to 10,000

First do. 23rd do. 20,000

First do. 25th do. 10,000

First do. 40th do. 30,000

First do. 50th do. 40,000

All prizes to be subject to 15 per

cent discount, and payable 60 days af-

ter the conclusion of the drawing, or

at any time within 12 months after

such completion if demanded.

Tickets 10 dollars, to be had at Geo-

Shaw's Book Store.

Annapolis, Dec. 16, 1813.

Trinity Church Lottery.

30,000, 20,000, 20,000, & 10,000

DOLLARS HIGHEST PRIZES.

NOW DRAWING.

SCHEME.

1 of 30,000 is \$30,000

2 20,000 40,000

1 10,000 10,000

3 5,000 15,000

10 1,000 10,000

20 500 10,000

50 100 5,000

100 50 3,000

500 20 10,000

1,000 10 110,000

11,687 Prizes, \$30,000