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JONAS GREEN,

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For the Maryland Gazette.

Whenever a measure is proposed which is thought to be unpopular, the democratic prints have proclaimed it to be a measure called for by the people, and adopted purely in obedience to their wishes. When that system of commercial restrictions, which has beggared our treasury, and ruined our citizens, was determined upon, it was immediately proclaimed that it was the wish of the people, and the people must be gratified; and although the people manifested their utter aversion from it, and the rulers of the nation were compelled to abandon it, we are still told that it was a measure which the public voice demanded, and which therefore the constituted authorities were compelled to sanction. When war was declared, no measure, we were told, was more anxiously desired by the good people of America; and we were told too, that we ought to love our rulers for this instance of their willingness to gratify our wishes. The nation was plunged into war, and abandoned to the fury of the enemy; and in order to provoke them to every species of outrage, their territory was invaded and plundered, without the least prospect of success. The brilliant prospects which appeared to our view at the commencement of the campaign, have been entirely destroyed—a campaign which was not to terminate till at least Montreal was taken, has notwithstanding ended in our expulsion from Fort George, and the devastation of our own frontiers; and yet our president has not been able to discover any of the miseries of the war, but calls upon us to rejoice that it has been productive of such numerous blessings. Taxes are laid when the people have been deprived of the means of paying them, and yet we are told that the people are in love with the tax bills, and tax-gatherers, and nothing delights them so much as to have taxes to pay for the support of this most glorious war. An embargo law is passed, and in consequence our produce is bro't to its lowest price, and the necessities of life enormously dear; and this measure is highly extolled. It is confidently said to be a measure which the people called for, and which was the people expected, and which was to gratify the fondest wishes of the people.

Now it is hardly necessary to say, that these measures, popular as they are said to be, were adopted with as little regard to the wishes as to the interests of the people; and yet more, that a great many of those who actually vote in support of these measures, do in their hearts detest them, and anxiously wish that the nation was rid of them. How then are they brought to support them? By a system of denunciation and proterption directed against every man who may express his disapprobation of any favourite measure of the administration. No man, of whatever politics, is allowed to disapprove of any measure which the president has at heart. Democrats, as well as federalists, are abused, if on any question recommended by the executive they dare to appear in the negative; and in a nation which boasts to be free, and in which the freedom of opinion and the press is secured to every citizen, no man is permitted to think any measure right which is condemned at court, or any measure wrong which the president chooses to recommend; so that according to the current doctrine, the only privilege now allowed to the citizen is to applaud the doings of his rulers. The inevitable consequence of this is, that no man ventures to judge of the expediency of any measure recommended, except those who are resolved at all hazards, to support the interests of the country, and who, in avow-

ing a disapprobation of any measure which is a favourite at court, must calculate upon, and be prepared to encounter, the scurrility of every democratic print in the nation. On the other hand, it is equally certain, that no man whether democrat or federalist, dares approve of the times, those only excepted who believe it to be their duty to justify the administration in every measure which it may propose, and whether it has a tendency to promote or ruin the interests of the country. The democrat who dares to say that it is his duty to judge of the expediency of every measure which the court recommends, and to support or oppose it, according to his own convictions of its correctness or expediency, is immediately denounced, and unites by every artifice that can be practised, he is again whipped into the ranks, and consents, for the sake of peace, quietly to surrender his own judgment, is held out to the world, as a traitor and a scoundrel. It is not enough that a man is a decided advocate for the war, and wishes it to be vigorously prosecuted, he must do more than this, he must support every and any measure, however ruinous, or he is not a friend to the people. Numerous are the proofs which might be offered of the truth of this; but at present it is only necessary to recollect the abuse which, immediately after the last extra session of Congress was poured out against some of the seamen who would not consent to every thing which the president proposed. No matter how oppressive and destructive any measure of the government may be, all who chuse to be called patriots and friends to their country, must give it their support, and the same law which is objectionable at court to-day, and on which account it must be universally reprobated, if it chauce to be a favourite to-morrow, is to be extolled and admired.

While this is the case are the good people of this country really free? When such doctrines are sanctioned by them are they not as completely slaves as any of Buonaparte's oppressed subjects ever were? The freedom of opinion, by which it is to be understood as well the right to condemn what is believed to be wrong, as to applaud what is right, is one without the existence and exercise of which, a people are the fit tools of despotism. "Hewers of wood and drawers of water" for those who would trample upon their liberties. Such was the doctrine once held and boldly maintained, in this country. None other was current among the patriots of seventy-six, and it would be well if the citizens of this country, instead of taking their creed from the democratic news-papers, would read the public addresses published during the revolutionary war, and the declaration of rights agreed upon by our sages and patriots. What would be thought in the present day of a man who would declare, as it is declared in our bill of rights, that "whenever the ends of government are perverted, and public liberty manifestly endangered, and all other means of redress are ineffectual, the people may, and of right ought, to reform the old, or establish a new government; the doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary power and oppression, is absurd, slavish & destructive of the good & happiness of mankind." So again, "all persons invested with the legislative or executive powers of government, are the trustees of the public, and as such accountable for their conduct." Yet the people to whom they are bound to account, and whose right and duty it is to remove faithless trustees, must not investigate their conduct, because it seems that every man must be a traitor and British agent, who dares to censure the acts of our rulers. Every species of oppression is practised, the poor are by the measures of our government deprived of the means of procuring the necessaries of life, and still must not murmur, may not bless the times, or the creatures and tools of administration are ready to hunt them down—And "these are your Gods, O people of Israel!"

CIVIS.

For the Maryland Gazette.

When the war was declared, we were told it was because the British had refused to repeal their orders in council, notwithstanding the repeal by the French of their decrees. The British nation, however, did repeal their orders, and then, as it suited us so well to continue the war, some other excuse was wanted, and the impressment of our seamen was next resorted to. But then the British had declared that they did not wish to impress American seamen—they merely wanted their own; acknowledged that they sometimes did wrong, but declared that whenever this happened they would promptly make reparation; and their minister, Foster, entreated Secretary Monroe, to furnish him with a list of native American seamen, supposed to be on board of British vessels, to the end, that if there they might be immediately discharged. With this request, however, our Secretary of State did not comply, and it would seem to have been simply because the English minister had not asked for a list of naturalized as well as native seamen, and did not promise to release British as well as American sailors. We may all remember some of the many fine things that have been said in our democratic papers concerning the obligation of government to afford to naturalized the same protection that it did to native seamen, and how often our naturalized brethren were assured that in no possible event would their just claim to protection be given up by our republican rulers. All of this was most religiously believed by, and in consideration of it, many thousands ALLEN votes have been given to our liberty-loving, war-loving rulers. Now it seems, that this subject has been under discussion in congress; a debate of two weeks has taken place about the cases of the war, and Mr. Jackson of Virginia, the brother-in-law and intimate friend of the president, has undertaken, in a very long and most elaborate speech, which has been every where eulogized, to give the reasons and views of the majority in congress, and the authors and supporters of the war. This speech so highly admired for its eloquent and just views, the ministerial paper has given to the world. Mr. Jackson is necessarily brought to discuss the subject of impressment; and finding that this subject is misunderstood, he tells us what is the real question, and what it is for which the war party is contending. "The single point," says he, "is, will you protect your natural born citizens in the enjoyment of their personal liberty at sea as well as on land?" After some very fine flourishes upon this single question, he proceeds—"It is said we have gone to war to protect British subjects, that we naturalize and employ their sailors—In the very nature of things few, if any, can be naturalized, and it is precisely merely the seaman who conforms to our naturalization laws, which require five years residence in a state or district, and testimonials of good character, rarely if ever returns to the sea, so long abandoned by him; and in fact, as I have been informed by an honorable gentleman in the minority, conversant with such subjects, that but few naturalized seamen are to be found. Sir, we *do not* want naturalized seamen, as our law, which forbids their employment, evinces. I have said on a former occasion, and the remark has recently been quoted with an air of triumph, that the men who come hither from Europe in search of an asylum, securing to them civil and religious liberty, go to the interior; they follow the plough, or some mechanic art; they are valuable men and good citizens; but there are others who infest the seaport towns, and wear our privileges to bid their foreign connexions; who are a pest to society, and a curse to the country. I would rejoice to see a provision in our laws preventing them from engaging in commerce or navigation. I would say to them in explicit terms, whilst you live among us, and obey our laws, we will protect you, but the moment you go to sea, beyond our territorial limits, you cease to be a citizen, you have no right there, and our duty to protect you ceases!" Here then we have the

democratic doctrine upon the rights of naturalized seamen, delivered by the hon. John G. Jackson on the 27th February, 1814. We do not meddle with the question, whether this be sound doctrine or not, but would venture to ask, if this be the doctrine which democracy has been supporting ever since the declaration of war, and which has attached so many aliens resident among us to the war party? Has Great-Britain ever controverted one sentence of the above speech? Is it not precisely the doctrine which our enemy has always maintained, and for maintaining which too we have over and over again been told that we are at war with her, and must continue the war until she gives it up.

Has England ever claimed a right to impress our own seamen on the ocean, or even in her own ports? So far from this she has in the most positive and emphatic terms disclaimed any such right, and she even acknowledges, that if American seamen enter voluntarily into her service the moment that their services are demanded by the American government she is bound to give them up. Upon this subject there can have been and can be no misunderstanding. In all the voluminous discussions which have taken place between the two governments, England has uniformly disclaimed all right to impress native American seamen, wherever they might be; has acknowledged that when they were impressed an injury was done to us, and has offered the most prompt reparation; and whenever proof of citizenship by birth has been produced, has shown a willingness to give up our seamen. The American government has always understood its enemy. She has frequently complained of the abuse of the right of impressments by British officers, but has never supposed that the right to impress our citizens was claimed by that government; and has again, and again, & again declared, that the great grievance complained of, the great matter of controversy between the two nations, was in truth because of the claim by Britain to impress and take from American vessels on the ocean British seamen naturalized under our laws.

It will be remembered too, that for passing resolutions advancing precisely these doctrines of Mr. Jackson, how the federalists of the house of delegates were abused in some sections of the state. How will the men who made this clamour against the federalists stomach this much admired speech of their friend Jackson? Mr. Jackson is correct in saying, that few, if any, British seamen have been naturalized in this country. It is almost impossible that one of them should. When they come into our ports, or sail in our vessels, it is not because of their admiration of our government and our laws—(of what importance are they to men who live on the ocean?) but it is for the sake of the high wages that are offered to them, and with an intention of leaving the American, and entering into any other service, whenever better prospects open to them, or better wages are offered. They would laugh at us if we were to propose to them to remain five years on shore in order to get naturalized, for they seldom intend to remain five years in our service.

If then Britain would stipulate to exempt from impressment all British seamen who are bona fide naturalized in this country it would be of no earthly advantage to anybody, because none such are to be found. The English sailors who were in our service have not been naturalized, but obtained protections either by purchase, or by perjury—by procuring protections granted to others, or by getting some persons to swear that they were born here.

But what will many of our noisy patriots say to this Mr. Jackson, after speaking of those foreigners who "infest our seaport towns," and who he tells us "wear our privileges to bid their foreign connexions, who are a pest to society and a curse to the country?" Pretty language this to be used by a good democrat, when

describing the foreign patriots who belong to our large cities, and who on election days are so servicable to his own party.

R. S. B.

PROPOSALS

For publishing in the City of Baltimore, a DAILY NEWSPAPER, TO BE CALLED, THE BALTIMORE TELEGRAPH AND MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.

BY ALLEN AND HILL.

The subscribers, while they solicit a candid and generous public to patronize the project which they have now undertaken of establishing a daily paper in the city of Baltimore, feel with no common sensibility the delicacy and difficulty of the undertaking. Many have supposed that the citizens of the United States are so enamored by party animosity that it behoves every patriot to frown on every new champion who enters the field of political controversy. This hypothesis, if rigidly examined, will be found to end in this absurdity, that the condition of our country both abroad and at home, is so deplorable, that all attempts at reformation become criminal. If the national treasury is exhausted, commerce extinguished, public credit impaired, executive power enlarged while executive responsibility is lost, if our representatives in congress have so far forgotten their own dignity and the sanctity of their constitutional trust, as to declare that the will of an individual forms the law of the land; if in addition to this host of calamities, we are involved in a foreign war by which nothing can be gained and every thing is put in jeopardy—are we to be told that it is criminal to speak the words of honesty and truth? On the contrary, it is conceived that the argument points directly the other way; for in proportion to the desolation of our public circumstances, should be the zeal of our attempts to reform.

The subscribers would propose to attempt, but it would in them be the height of arrogance and presumption to say that they will be able to make their paper an interesting repository of intelligence. They have no hesitation in declaring that its character will be purely federal—by which they would be understood to mean, that neither the pride of power, or the insolence of office, shall prevent them from speaking salutary, although unpalatable truths. Having seen our political circumstances growing hourly more desperate; as the precepts and example set by Washington have been hourly abandoned, they deem it no less a right than a duty to raise one more warning voice, and apprise their countrymen of their danger while it is yet in their power to escape.

Influenced by such considerations they respectfully solicit the patronage of their countrymen to aid their undertaking.

ALLEN & HILL.

† See the last embargo act.

TERMS.

It will be printed on a medium sheet at Nine Dollars per annum for the Daily Paper, and Five Dollars for the Country Paper. Advertisements will be inserted on the usual terms.

Subscriptions for The Baltimore Telegraph will be received at all the principal Book stores in Baltimore.

P. S. Editors of newspapers favourable to the establishment of The Baltimore Telegraph will give the preceding proposal a few insertions in their papers, and receive the names of those persons desirous of becoming subscribers.

Subscriptions received at this Office, March 30.

This is to give notice.

That Mr. David Ridgely, is duly authorized to settle the estate of Thomas Woodfield, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased.

Sarah Woodfield, Adm'r.

2 March 31.

NOTICE.

The subscriber earnestly solicits all persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Woodfield, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, either by note or open accounts, to call on him and pay the same. Further indulgence cannot be given, and legal measures will be immediately taken against all delinquents. All those who have claims against said estate will present the same, legally authenticated.

David Ridgely,

2 Annapolis, March 31, 1814. 3v.

FOREIGN.

Continuation of foreign affairs by articles at Berlin.

PARIS, Jan. 25.

Yesterday an affecting scene was exhibited at the Tuilleries, one which will form an epoch in the annals of France. The different corps of officers of the twelve legions of the national guard, to the number of 800, were admitted to offer their homage to the Emperor in the hall of the Marshalls. (La salle de Marshaux.) Never was an assembly more splendid, or more distinguished for the selectness of those who composed it—it was the elite of the inhabitants of this great capital.

When his majesty passed to go to mass, the officers who lined the passages, saluted him with the unanimous exclamation, *vive l'Empereur*.

After mass, her majesty the Empress gave audience in the hall of the Council of State to the ladies who had assisted at divine service, the Emperor returned to the hall of the Marshalls, where the officers were arranged in order by legion.

His majesty noticed successively all the corps. Afterwards, taking the Empress by the hand, and the young King of Rome, borne in the arms of his governess, the Countess of Montesquieu, he placed himself in the midst of the semicircle formed by the officers of the twelve legions.

The most distant of them, anxious as well to see as to hear his Majesty, were mounted upon chairs and benches, and offered to the view a kind of amphitheatre. The cries a thousand times repeated, of *vive l'Empereur* *vive l'Empatrice*, for a long time retarded the august scene which was about to take place.

At last curiosity and impatience produced silence.

We will not attempt to repeat the precise words of the Emperor—we should do him injustice—we will only say, that whatever a Frenchman, a sovereign and a father could express that was noble and affecting, fell from the lips of the monarch. The emotion of his Majesty penetrated every heart. His discourse was repeatedly interrupted by the bursts of gratitude and affection. The cries of *vive l'Empatrice*, *vive l'Empereur*, *vive le Roi de Rome!* were redoubled at the moment when his Majesty presented to the officers of the National Guard the Empress and the King of Rome, saying in an accent that spoke his soul, (avec un accent de l'ame) "this is my wife, that my child; to your protection I confide them." (Voila ma femme, voila mon ails; j'evous les confie.)

It is impossible to convey any adequate idea of the tenderness, the love and the enthusiasm which were discovered by the spectators, when his Majesty ended his speech and retired to his apartment, followed by the benedictions and the vows which were breathed for him, for his august spouse, for his beloved son, for the success of his arms, & for the safety of France, who places with confidence her destiny in the hands of so great a sovereign.

Feb. 22.

The American cruiser, the Prince Neufchatel, has just arrived at Cherbourg, having taken during her cruise 9 prizes. She has landed 28 prisoners.

Jan. 28, there arrived at Nantz an American brig loaded with cotton and pot ashes.

We understand it was reported at Bourdeaux at the last dates, that the last attempt to detach Spain from the Allies had totally failed.

GREAT CONGRESS

Convened for the purpose, of negotiating a General Peace in Europe.

Letter from the Duke of Bassano to the Count of Metternich.

PARIS, 15th Nov. 1813.

SIR

The Baron de St. Aignan arrived here on Monday and brought accounts to us agreeably to the communications that were made to him by your Excellency, that England has adhered to the proposal of the opening of a congress for a General Peace, and that the powers are disposed to neutralize, on the right bank of the Rhine, a city, for the reunion of the Plenipotentiaries. H. M. desires that that city should be Mannheim. The duke of Vinsenza, whom he has designated for his plenipotentiary, will repair to it as soon as your Excellency shall have made known to me the day that the powers have fixed for the opening of the Congress.

It appears to us proper, Sir, and besides agreeable to custom, that there should be no troops at Man-

heim, and that the service should be performed by the inhabitants, at the same time that the police shall be entrusted to a bailiff, appointed by the Grand Duke of Baden. If it should be judged necessary that there should be pickets of Cavalry, their force ought to be equal on both sides. As to the communications of the English plenipotentiary with its government, they might take place through France and Calais.

A Peace, upon the basis of the independence of all the nations, both in a continental and maritime point of view, has been the constant object of the desires and of the policy of the Emperor.

H. M. entertains a happy presage from the reports that M. de Saint Aignan has made, of what has been said by the English Minister.

I have the honor, to offer to your Excellency the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed)

THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

Answer of the Prince of Metternich to the Duke of Bassano.

Monsieur the Duke,

The courier that your excellency dispatched from Paris, the 10th November, arrived here yesterday.

I hastened to lay before their Imperial Majesties and H. M. the King of Prussia, the letter that you have done me the honor to address to me.

Their Majesties have seen with satisfaction that the confidential conversation with M. de Saint Aignan has been regarded by H. M. the Emperor of the French as a proof of the pacific intentions of the high allied powers; animated with the same spirit, invariable in their point of view, and indissoluble in their alliances, they are ready to enter into negotiations, as soon as they shall be certain that H. M. the Emperor of the French, does admit the general and summary basis that are pointed out in my conversation with the Baron of St. Aignan.

In the letter of your excellency, no mention is, however, made of these bases. It confines itself to express a principle approved of by all the governments of Europe, and which all place in the first line of their wishes. That principle, however, cannot, considering its generality, take the place of the bases. Their Majesties desire that H. M. the Emperor Napoleon be willing to explain himself upon these last, as the only mean to avoid, that from the beginning of the negotiations, insurmountable difficulties should shackle their progress.

The choice of the city of Mannheim does not seem to offer any obstacles to the allies. Its neutralization, and the measures of police entirely conformable to usage, that your Excellency proposes, cannot offer any, in any case.

Frankfort on the Maine, 25th, Nov. 1813.

(Signed)

THE PRINCE DE METTERNICH.

Withdrawal of British Troops from Cadix.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Extract of a letter from Lord Wellington to the British Ambassador in Spain, dated St. Jean de Luz, Dec. 7.

"I have the honor to inclose a copy of the orders which I transmitted to the commanders of the British troops in Cadix and Carthagena, relative to their adopting the necessary means for withdrawing from the said places, without loss of time, the troops and effects appertaining to his Britannic Majesty; of which important measure your excellency will be pleased to inform the Spanish Government.

He states that it was at the request of the government of Spain, that he had supplied British troops to garrison those fortresses; and in speaking of their being recalled says,

"I should have deferred this measure till the Spanish government had made known to me its wish on this particular, if I had not read the libels which are circulated in Spain upon this subject impeaching the honor and good faith of his Britannic Majesty, and if I had not perceived the efforts which have been made to persuade the public that the troops of his Majesty continued in those two places with sinister views; an assertion equally without foundation and contrary to his majesty, as clearly appears from the faithful relation of what passed on this point when the English troops were destined for Cadix and Carthagena."

BOURBON FAMILY.

The Duke de Berry is stated to have gone in the first instance, to Jersey; Louis XVIII, who is gone to Basle, has we are told, another object besides that of making an appeal to the French people in favour of his family from the head quarters of the allied army in that vicinity. He was, it seems, Colonel General of the Swiss Guards, at the period of the revolution; and it is conceived that he might now engage a large body of that gallant and faithful people to arm in his favor. The son-in-law of Louis XVI. is going to the Head Q. of Lord Wellington's army. The favorable accounts brought by the Count de Grammont in his recent trip from St. Jean de Luz to this country are supposed to have led the way to his journey.

Jan. 31.

Royal Match.—The intended marriage of the young Prince of Orange, heir to the Dutch throne, to the Princess of Wales, daughter of the Prince Regent, and heir to the British throne, will be communicated to Parliament at the next meeting. The allies are to be consulted in the arrangement. The succession to the Dutch throne is to be to the second son of the marriage. A difficult point to settle appears to be, whether the Princess shall reside in England or Holland.

London Gazette Extraordinary, Jan. 25.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Jan. 25.

Mr. Foreign Addington arrived this day with despatches of which the following are copies and extracts from General Viscount Cathcart, K. B. Lt. Gen. the Hon. Sir Charles Stewart, K. B. and Edward Thornton, Esq.

My Lord,

The Emperor of Russia arrived at Lorrach on the 11th, and the reserves of the army having assembled in the course of that and the succeeding day, his Imperial Majesty crossed the Rhine on the 13th, after divine worship, accompanied by his Majesty the King of Prussia.

The Emperor of Austria, who had arrived at Cassel the preceding evening, went to meet the Emperor Alexander at some distance, and their Imperial and Royal Majesties entered Basle on horseback, at the head of the Russian and Prussian Guards, and some other regiments of the reserve—These troops afterwards passed in parade before their Majesties, and proceeded several leagues on their march in the direction of Montferrat. The cavalry reached Ferrette the same night.

The reinforcements, which have joined the Russian guards are very fine, and I have never seen these regiments appear in such great force or in better condition, at any period of the campaign. Indeed some of the regiments have additional battalions.

I saw the reserve of artillery on the march; part of which is quite fresh, and it is impossible to have any equipage in more complete order as to ordnance, carriages, men and horses. The men in particular are remarkably fine. There are some batteries of horse artillery with 12 pounders.

The Prussian reserve is also in very excellent condition.

The accounts I have received on arriving here, of the progress of the army are as follow. The Field Marshal's head quarters were at Vesoul, and are now, I understand on the move to Langres, which place has for some time been occupied by Gen. Ginlay. I have no certain accounts of Gen. Bubna, but I hear he moved from Geneva on Dole; and that it was his intention to occupy Lyons. Dijon was also to be occupied by this time.

Marshal Blucher was expected to reach Metz before this time. Gen. Count Platoff, supported by the Prince of Wertemberg, has had an affair between Espinal and Nancy, in which a considerable number of the enemy had been killed and taken.

Gen. Wrede has had an action, in which the enemy is said to have sustained much loss, but the official accounts of these affairs have not as yet been received.

I have the honor to be, &c.

CATHCART.

The Viscount Castlereagh.

Basle, Jan. 14.

My Lord,

The columns of the allied armies continue their advance on all sides. The head quarters of Marshal Prince Schwarzenberg were, on the 13th, at Vesoul, and were moving on. On the advance of Gen-

ral Ginlay's corps to Langres, the inhabitants fled to the woods, but this is the only instance in which the allies have not been well received. The Field Marshal's head quarters were to be at Langres the 13th or 16th.

Gen. Bubna's corps has had a new direction given to it from Dole towards Lyons, and it is on its march.

Gen. Bianchi still operates against Besancon. Besancon is invested by the corps of Lichtenstein.

The Bavarians under Gen. Wrede have had a very serious affair with the enemy near St. Drey under Marshal Victor. In the commencement of the action they were repulsed, and the French cavalry, commanded by Gen. Milhaud, had some success; but on the arrival of Gen. De Roy's Bavarian brigade, the enemy were completely repulsed, and retired towards Luneville, with the loss of several officers and some hundred prisoners.

The Cossacks continue very far in advance.

I stated to your lordship in my last despatch, how anxiously we expect events from Marshal Blucher. It seems, however, that Marmont retired, with precipitation from Kayerslathen, and passed the Saal. Marshal Blucher has his H. Q. on the 10th at Kussell, and it is said he is as far as Sainbruck, and that he will be at Metz on the 15th or 16th.

By accounts from Paris, the enemy are collecting some force near Châlons; if so, they will probably retire on it from Nancy.

The Russian and Prussian guards and reserves, to the amount of 30,000 men, crossed the Rhine yesterday at this place, and defiled before the allied sovereigns.

It is quite impossible to give an idea of these troops by any description.—Their warlike appearance, their admirable equipment, their military perfection; and when one considers what they have undergone, and contemplates the Russians, who have traversed their own regions, and marched in a few short months from Moscow across the Rhine, one is lost in wonder and admiration.

The condition in which the Russian cavalry appeared, reflects the highest reputation on this branch of their service; and their artillery, your lordship knows, is not to be surpassed.

I have the honor to be, &c.
C. STEWART, Lt. Gen.
Viscount Castlereagh, &c.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY APRIL 7, 1814.

LAW OF MARYLAND.

December Session, 1813.

A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road leading to Cumberland, and for the extension of the charters of the several banks in the City of Baltimore, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the president and directors for the time being of the Hagar's-Town Bank, of the Conococheague Bank, and of the Cumberland Bank of Allegany, be, and they are hereby incorporated and constituted a body politic, by the name of "The President, Managers and Company, of the Cumberland Turnpike Road," and by the same name the said president and directors of the aforesaid banks, and their successors, shall have succession, for the purpose of surveying, locating, and making a turnpike road, commencing at some point to be hereafter determined by the said company, on the west bank of Big Conococheague, passing thence to Hancock, and thence to the Town of Cumberland in Allegany county, by the nearest practicable route; which said company shall be, and hereby are clothed and invested, as respects the said road, with all and singular the rights, privileges, immunities and advantages, held, used and possessed, by the several turnpike companies incorporated by an act of assembly passed at November session eighteen hundred and four, chapter fifty-one, entitled, "An act to incorporate companies to make several turnpike roads through Baltimore county, and for other purposes," and shall be entitled to the same tolls, be governed by the same regulations, and be liable to the same fines, penalties and restrictions, as the said companies now by law are, and shall elect their president, managers, and other officers, in the same manner, and at the same time, that the president, managers and company of the Baltimore and Fre-

derick turnpike roads, now by law constituted to do so.

And for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the said act, the several banks now incorporated in the City of Baltimore, in Washington county, and in Allegany county, shall be, and they are hereby continued and extended to the first day of January eighteen hundred and thirty-five, and to the end of the session of the general assembly next thereafter, upon condition of the said several banks subscribing in proportion to their respective capitals actually paid in at the time of such subscriptions, for as much stock as is necessary and sufficient to finish and complete said road as hereinbefore directed; and in case any of the said banks shall augment their capital after such subscriptions, the president and directors of such bank are hereby required, (and upon this condition is the charter of such bank renewed) to subscribe for so much stock in said company as the quota of such bank, with its capital so augmented would have been, had such augmentation existed at the time of the original subscription for the stock of said road company; and the sum of sums of money paid on such increased stock, in case the road shall have been completed, shall be distributed among the several stockholders in proportion to the amount of stock by them respectively held.

And be it enacted, That the presidents of such of the aforesaid banks, or a majority of them, as determine to accept of the terms and reap of the benefits proposed to them by the provisions of this act, be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to cause books to be opened in the City of Baltimore, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for said stock; and to do all other matters and things necessary to carry the provisions of this act into effect, until the managers of said company are chosen in the manner hereinafter provided for.

And be it enacted, That as soon as the stock aforesaid shall have been subscribed, the president and directors of each of the said banks to be subscribing, shall choose one manager out of the stockholders in their respective banks for every twenty-five thousand dollars of road stock by them subscribed, reserving however to each of said banks the choice of one manager although its quota of stock may not amount to that sum; which said managers shall assemble and choose from among themselves a president, and shall elect a treasurer, and other necessary agents and officers; and the said president, managers and treasurer, shall in all things act as such until a president, managers and treasurer are elected in the month of October next thereafter, as provided for by the first section of this act.

And be it enacted, That this road shall be cleared out, stoned and made, in the same manner as is the Baltimore and Frederick-Town turnpike road, and shall in no place rise or fall more than will form an angle of five degrees with a horizontal line; provided, that where in the opinion of the said company any part of the said road will not require stoning, and they can and do, at a diminished expence, make such parts of said road without stoning, then and in that case they shall be entitled to the same tolls as if the same had been stoned; provided, that such parts of said road be kept in good and sufficient repair, and answer all public purposes as well as if the same had been stoned.

And be it enacted, That if the said company shall not commence the making of the said turnpike road within two years from the passage of this act, and shall not complete the same in eight years thereafter, the right of the said company to the said road shall revert to the state of Maryland, and the charters of the said banks are hereby declared void.

And be it enacted, That from and after the first day of January eighteen hundred and fifteen, and the end of the session of the General Assembly next thereafter, the President, directors and company, of every incorporated bank in this state, shall annually, on the first day of January, after the first day of January eighteen hundred and fifteen, pay, or cause to be paid, to the treasurer of the western shore of the state of Maryland, the sum of twenty cents on every hundred dollars of the capital stock of each bank actually paid in, or which may hereafter be paid in; and any of the said banks neglecting to make such payment for the space of six months

after the same shall amount to a forfeiture of the charter of such bank, which shall be void and of no effect, and the same shall be continued under this act.

And be it enacted, That the several acts of such of the aforesaid banks, as comply with the provisions of this act, and the conditions of the said banks, be, and they are hereby continued and extended to the first day of January eighteen hundred and thirty-five, and to the end of the session of the general assembly next thereafter, upon condition of the said banks subscribing in proportion to their respective capitals actually paid in at the time of such subscriptions, for as much stock as is necessary and sufficient to finish and complete said road as hereinbefore directed; and in case any of the said banks shall augment their capital after such subscriptions, the president and directors of such bank are hereby required, (and upon this condition is the charter of such bank renewed) to subscribe for so much stock in said company as the quota of such bank, with its capital so augmented would have been, had such augmentation existed at the time of the original subscription for the stock of said road company; and the sum of sums of money paid on such increased stock, in case the road shall have been completed, shall be distributed among the several stockholders in proportion to the amount of stock by them respectively held.

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after the same shall amount to a forfeiture of the charter of such bank, which shall be void and of no effect, and the same shall be continued under this act.

And be it enacted, That the several acts of such of the aforesaid banks, as comply with the provisions of this act, and the conditions of the said banks, be, and they are hereby continued and extended to the first day of January eighteen hundred and thirty-five, and to the end of the session of the general assembly next thereafter, upon condition of the said banks subscribing in proportion to their respective capitals actually paid in at the time of such subscriptions, for as much stock as is necessary and sufficient to finish and complete said road as hereinbefore directed; and in case any of the said banks shall augment their capital after such subscriptions, the president and directors of such bank are hereby required, (and upon this condition is the charter of such bank renewed) to subscribe for so much stock in said company as the quota of such bank, with its capital so augmented would have been, had such augmentation existed at the time of the original subscription for the stock of said road company; and the sum of sums of money paid on such increased stock, in case the road shall have been completed, shall be distributed among the several stockholders in proportion to the amount of stock by them respectively held.

And be it enacted, That the presidents of such of the aforesaid banks, or a majority of them, as determine to accept of the terms and reap of the benefits proposed to them by the provisions of this act, be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to cause books to be opened in the City of Baltimore, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for said stock; and to do all other matters and things necessary to carry the provisions of this act into effect, until the managers of said company are chosen in the manner hereinafter provided for.

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXII.]

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BOSTON, April 1.

More Military and Custom-House de-
potism in New-Hampshire.

A loaded wagon from Plainfield, (N. H.) for this town was pursued 50 miles, and overtaken at Boscawon on the 25th inst. by a worthless fellow, who violently attacked the driver by knocking off his hat and seized him by the hair, and attempted to search his wagon; but was resisted; he then proceeded to Concord, where he raised a party, headed by a Capt. Smith, of the United States' army, a Lieutenant, and one Hazeltine, calling himself a Custom House officer, and twenty others armed with swords, dirks, pistols, &c. This administration phalanx, in battle-array, followed the poor teamster to Dunbarton, (where he stopped to feed his horses,) and there his loading was overhauled—his casks of clover seed bored, and his bags of flax opened—this was his ONLY loading. The teamster procured from this Hazeltine the following certificate:

This may certify, that on the 26th day of March, 1814, I examined at Joshua Abbot's in Dunbarton, N. H. a load of Goods, consisting of one hoghead of Flax, two tierces of Clover Seed, and also four bags of Clover Seed, and one of Flax.

BALLARD HAZELTINE,
Deputy Custom House Officer.
March 26th, 1814.

From the Boston Palladium.

FROM CANADA.

A gentleman who left Burlington on the 24th inst. informs that on the 18th Colonel Clark crossed the British lines, and in the night surrounded with his troops the tavern of Mr. Morrill; took Mr. M. and Mr. Kilburn, and a British Sergeant and soldier prisoners, and seized much property. A British Lieutenant and several soldiers escaped. The night following he proceeded to Missisquoi Bay took possession of other property, and made prisoners of Col. Luke and Capt. Gilray, with these he returned to Burlington. And on the 21st proceeded again to Missisquoi Bay with about 1000 men, where it was said a stand was to be made and Gen. Macomb had established his head quarters. Reinforcements with several pieces of cannon, had been sent on, as an attack from the English was expected.

Col. Forsyth, at Chazy, will probably co-operate with Gen. Macomb, if necessary.

There was a considerable number of soldiers in Hospital at Burlington.

We have been favored with a Montreal paper of the 19th inst. from which the following articles are copied.

QUEBEC, March 10.

The liberality of the people of New-Brunswick, in the assistance they have afforded to the 2d Battalion of the King's regiment, and to the detachment of Seamen (recently arrived at Quebec,) over land from that province, deserves public thanks. The inhabitants of the city of St. John, alone gave three hundred pounds for the hire of sleighs to carry the soldiers and seamen from that place to Frederickton; & the House of Assembly of that Province voted an equal sum (£300) to convey them on their route from Frederickton as far as it was possible for sleighs to proceed.

It is not only on this occasion but on every other where the security of the Canadas was concerned, that we have observed the interest which the inhabitants of both Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick have taken in the event. Though placed at a distance from the scene of operations, they have uniformly viewed our cause as theirs, they have applauded our efforts, rejoiced in our successes, and pitied our misfortunes. One of the happiest results of the present war, will be the sentiment of a community of interest between every British subject in North America,

binding as all in one harmonious whole, ever ready to render one another mutual service, and looking to the power and wisdom of the British Empire for sure protection, for liberty and the honor of participating in the British Name; a name which gives respect to the humblest of British subjects, in whatever quarter of the world it may be his fortune to be placed.

MONTREAL, March 19.

We understand that Colonel Clark has recently paid another visit to Missisquoi Bay, with about 400 men, and has carried off with him a considerable amount of property, and several inhabitants. This wanton and infamous system of warfare, will, we hope, produce its own reward, by a severe & just retaliation. Forbearance to such an enemy provoke insult and injury, as the motive is always misconstrued.

On Monday last a party of about 200 American troops, under the command of major Forsyth, came over the lines, on the west side of Caldwell's manor, and plundered the inhabitants, carried off horses and merchandise to the amount of £1000 with several of the inhabitants. It is said by an eye witness of the scene that the redoubtable major Forsyth carried off upon his horse a number of sheep-skins, partly tanned.

At Odeltown, the picket guard was surprised and taken off, on Sunday last. The guard was supposed to be commanded by Capt. Kilburn, of the militia from the eastern township.

Two hundred American troops have arrived on the lines, at Derby (Vermont.) Whether these movements of the enemy on the frontier are for the purpose of more rigidly enforcing the embargo law, provoking retaliation so as to lay waste the whole frontier, or to be in readiness to co-operate in an early campaign, is uncertain. That their depredations will, like their other unwarrantable acts, be made to recoil upon themselves, we are confident; yet, individual distresses are to be regretted.

A report is in circulation, that Col. Drummond, with a party of about 30 men, has been cut off and destroyed, near the Moravian village, on the river Thames.

We are informed that the enemy is employed at S. Harbor in making most the vigorous preparations for the spring. A large number of seamen is collecting there from the seaports, and new vessels are advancing rapidly. We shall look to Lake Ontario in a few short weeks, with much anxiety, as presenting the most interesting scene that this war has yet produced.

THE KENTUCKY COMPLAINT!

[We copy the following from a violent war paper of Kentucky, called the *Light House*, for the purpose of shewing our readers how the war in that part of the country begins to be felt and appreciated.]

From the Light House.
GLOOMY.

From the latest advices relative to our Canadian warfare, the most gloomy reverse of military fortune stares us in the face. But a few weeks ago who could have anticipated, that the fruits of Perry's unparalleled victory, of Chauncey's mastership on Lake Ontario, of the glorious patriotism of Kentucky, on the river Thames, should at once be blasted—by what? By the private enmity of two rival generals—Wilkinson and Hampton!! Wretched must be the fate of our Republic, if such treasonable proceedings are not quickly, boldly and powerfully checked, and their return for ever prevented! The history of this war by land, from the appointment of Hull to that of Hampton, is a continued series of blunders, and to the discerning eye of the politician villainies are displayed, which rival the corruption of the oldest empires on earth:—all the venality of England without her power and her energy. Is this the way to make this war more popular? Is it thus that the jarring prejudices of the states are to be united, in a second struggle for "national independence?"

The rich the populous and powerful state of New York seems recently to have joined "on mass," the "neutral" principles of the New-England states. Neither drafts nor calls for volunteers will there produce a single warrior for the conquest of Canada! The militia of Pennsylvania, "Republican" Pennsylvania, returned *without leave* from the disastrous invasion of Rensselaer; yet even *Virginia militia* are said to have refused to follow Harrison over the lake to Malden. Shall Kentucky and Ohio depopulate themselves to conquer British America for the sluggish Union?

Kentuckians! Wonderful people! your name will live on the altar of renown, even after the Union of America may have become a theme of ridicule under the pen of a monarchical historian like Hume. At Raleigh's blood stained strand your noblest sons fell under the tomahawk of abominable savages, a sacrifice to the rivalry of two generals, who by the imbecility of the war department were both entitled to the chief command! Did this cool your republican ardor! No. Fort Meigs besieged, and again your court voluntarily hardships and dangers, and—the bones of your brothers bleach unburied on the banks of the Rapids! Did this diminish your patriotism? No. At the call of your old Governor, your thousands pour forth to give a mortal blow to British perfidy and savage (ury supported rather by the manna of Heaven, than by the rations promised by the calling general, you arrived by forced marches at head-quarters. There, barely kept alive by rotten beef and spoiled pork you embarked for the glory of the patriot, defying the waves of Erie. Shamefully neglected, hundreds of your messmates were left to perish on a desolate island! A miracle only saved them! Still your patriotism bore you up, in despite of waves, storms & villainy! Proclaim your just revenge.

Determined, not to return without laurels, your chief pressed the pursuit of the enemy: Destitute of every thing necessary to military expeditions, bravery excepted, lifted up solely by the sense of military glory, you pursued a flying foe. Raw potatoes and cabbage stalks supplied the repast of men, who had left their plentiful, their luxurious homes, to fight for their dear country's rights. To Johnson's & Shelby's valorous columns the "invincible" regiments of Britain surrendered; before them the savages fled!

Before the victory, Harrison had solemnly promised, to convey the noble Kentucky volunteers on the lake back to Portage river. After the victory—no vessels could be spared for them! All the water craft were wanting for an expedition for Mackinaw, never afterwards attempted, perhaps never intended! The noble sons of Kentucky must march round the lake, in mud half frozen over, up to their waists—"Perhaps" (the general said) "perhaps you may meet with some beaves, and perhaps I can afford you some flour." They met with some beaves, and half starved consumed the meat without salt. They got some flour, too—rotten—poisonous—hundreds have perished by fatal dysentery occasioned by this wretched support who by their prowess gained the most glorious laurels for their country, at the same time that more than 4000 murderous savages were fed at Detroit with the choicest abundance! At last miraculously preserved, they arrive at Portage river. Hundreds of miles between them and their plentiful homes, and not the least provision for their return! The victors of Proctor and Tecumseh may go home—if—and as well as they can. The juice of the Orange squeezed out, the shell thrown away. The road is paved with the sick and the dying.—No surgeon—no doctor—no nurse—save what the generosity of Ohio's citizens affords. The leader of the victors bore on the wings of renown, takes his dinner & quaffs his toasts at Lexington—Wan and dejected, driving their bare boned horses before them, the patriotic sons of Kentucky are daily seen returning from toils so illy requited!

Thus suffering, thus abused, still the noble Kentuckian is ready to lend his utmost to the glory for America! But Kentucky alone cannot fight out the wars of the Union. If the general government had done but half of what could and ought to have been done our land war would now be at an end and a navy might be raised & would be generously supported, to speak to the world the respectability of Republican America!

At present the states, most populous, contiguous to the scene of war, appear determined not to aid in the conquest of Canada. Their militia will not pass the line. Those already in service seem so disgusted with it, that no sum will buy them to remain one day beyond their stipulated time. The recruiting service is shamefully neglected. The reinforced enemy takes advantage of our faults, invades our defenceless conquests, burns & devastates our frontiers when our "glorious" officers of all grades "are gallanting the ladies of Washington!"—If the war is thus to be conducted, the most patriotic heart will get sick of it. "Peace, peace!" will be the universal cry in less than 12 months and, O Lord! what kind of peace can be expected after such a war!!!

W. GLOOMY.

CONGRESS.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 4.

The unfinished business being postponed with that view—

Mr. CALHOUN, from the committee of foreign relations, to whom was referred the message of the president of Thursday last, made the following report:

The committee of foreign relations, to whom was referred the message of the President of the 31st March, submitted to the house the following

REPORT:

Taking into consideration the great importance of the measures recommended, the committee think it a duty which they owe to the house and the nation, to state the grounds on which their report is founded. Uniting with the executive in the policy of these measures, they wish to explain the reasons which have produced that union.

Of the past it is unnecessary to take a review; the attention of the committee is drawn with more solicitude to the future.

Previous to the late changes in Europe, the bearing of our restrictive measures was for the most part confined to our enemies; the obstruction to our commercial intercourse with the friendly powers of the world being in a manner insuperable. At present a prospect exists of an extended commercial intercourse with them, highly important to both parties, and which it may be presumed, they will find an equal interest and disposition to promote. Denmark, all Germany and Holland, heretofore under the double restraint of internal regulation and external blockades and depredations from a commerce with the U. States, appear by late events to be liberated therefrom.

Like changes equally favourable to the commerce of this country appear to be taking place in Italy and the more extreme parts of the Mediterranean. With respect to Spain and Portugal, in the commerce with whom the United States have great interest, it may be expected that commerce may be carried on without the aid heretofore afforded to the enemy. Should peace take place between France and her enemies, including Great-Britain, the commerce of the U. S. with France will fall under the same remarks.

The considerations of an internal nature which urge a repeal of these acts, at this time, are not less forcible than those which have been already stated. Among those are the following:—The committee are persuaded that it will considerably augment the public revenue, and thereby maintain the public credit; that it will enhance the price and promote the circulation of our produce, in lieu of specie, which has of late become so much the object of speculation tending to embarrass the government.

Mr. C. then, leaves being given, reported the following bill.

A BILL.

To repeal an act, entitled, "An act laying an Embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the U. States," and so much of any acts as prohibit the importation of goods, wares and merchandise of the growth, produce or manufacture of Great-Britain or Ireland, or of any of the colonies or dependencies thereof, or of any place or country in the actual possession of G. Britain, and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c. That the act, entitled, "An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the U. States," passed on the 17th day of December, 1813, be and the same is hereby repealed:—Provided, That all penalties and forfeitures which have been incurred under the said acts shall be recovered and distributed, and may be mitigated or remitted in like manner as if the said act had continued in full force and virtue.

2. And be it further enacted, That so much of any act or acts as prohibits the importation of goods, wares, or merchandise, of the growth, produce or manufacture of G. Britain or Ireland, or of any of the colonies or dependencies thereof, or of any place or country in the actual possession of Great-Britain, be and the same is hereby repealed: Provided, That all fines, penalties and forfeitures incurred in virtue of the said act or acts, shall be recovered and distributed, and may be mitigated or remitted in like manner as if the same had continued in full force and virtue. And provided also, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorise or permit the importation of goods, wares or merchandise, or of any article the property of or belonging at the time of such importation to the enemy or enemies of the United States.

3. And be it further enacted, That no foreign ship or vessel shall receive a clearance or be permitted to depart from the U. States, whose officers and crew shall not consist wholly of the citizens or subjects of the country to which such ship or vessel shall belong, or of a country in amity with the U. States; and no citizen of the United States shall be permitted to depart in such ship or vessel, without a passport or permission therefor furnished under the authority and direction of the president of the U. States.

The bill having been twice read, Mr. Calhoun made the usual motion to refer it to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Wright of Md. objected to this reference, because of the nature of the bill, coupling together two objects which ought to be kept entirely distinct, and on which there might be much difference of opinion. He therefore moved that the bill be recommitted to the committee who reported it, with instructions to report a-parate bills.

The motion was overruled by the speaker, the motion made by Mr. Calhoun having preference, according to the rules of the house.

The question on referring the bill to a committee of the whole was decided in the affirmative by a large majority.

Mr. Calhoun then, from the same committee, reported a bill to prohibit the exportation of silver coins or bullion: which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. C. then observed, that the message embraced another subject, which did not appear to the committee of foreign relations to appertain to their province—he meant the continuance of the double duties. He therefore moved that the committee on foreign relations be discharged from the consideration of so much of the message, and that it be referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Deane of Ky. rose to offer a resolution. The gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Grundy) in offering his motion on Saturday on the subject of a national bank, had drawn a gloomy picture of the financial affairs of the nation, and asked whether the House would adjourn and

SHERIFF'S SALES

By virtue of several writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of Anne Arundel county court, returnable to April term next, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Thursday the 18th day of April, at 10 o'clock p. m. on the premises, the following property, to wit: Negroes Jack, Anthony & John.

The above are taken as the property of William H. Brown, and will be sold to satisfy debts due to the said William H. Brown, for the use of Jonathan Pinkney and Thomas Owens, and also debts claimed from the Admrs of Charles D. Hedges and Thomas Conner Bowls. Terms of sale, Cash.

Solomon Groves, Shff. A. A. C. March 27.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Anne Arundel county court, returnable to April term next, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Thursday the 18th day of April, at 9 o'clock p. m. on the premises, the following Property, to wit: One Sorrel Horse, one do Mare, two Bay Horses, two Colts, and Ten Head of Cattle.

The above are taken as the property of George C. Stevens, and will be sold to satisfy a debt claimed from Joseph Edelen, Executor of Edward Edelen. Terms of sale, Cash.

Solomon Groves, Shff. A. A. C. March 27.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Anne Arundel county court, returnable to April term next, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 20th day of April, at 10 o'clock p. m. on the premises, near Elk Ridge Landing, the following Property, to wit: Negroes Abraham and Moses.

The above are taken as the property of Larkin Hammond, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due to Peter Harman. Terms of sale, Cash.

Solomon Groves, Shff. A. A. C. March 27.

By virtue of several writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of Anne Arundel county court, returnable to April term next, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 20th day of April, at 11 o'clock A. M. at Friendship, in Anne Arundel county, the following Property, to wit: A Tract of Land called Maidstone.

Containing 365 acres more or less. The above is taken as the property of Captain William Weems, and will be sold to satisfy debts due to Gideon White, and Resio Estep, for the use of Nichl. Watkins, of Thos. Terms of sale, Cash.

Solomon Groves, Shff. A. A. C. March 27.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Anne Arundel county court, returnable to April term next, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 20th day of April, at 11 o'clock A. M. at Friendship, in Anne Arundel county, the following Property to wit: A Tract of Land called Gravel Hills.

Containing 167 acres more or less. The above is taken as the property of William Tillard, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due to Resio Estep, for the use of Nichl. Watkins, of Thos. Terms of sale, Cash.

Solomon Groves, Shff. A. A. C. March 27.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on Thursday the 18th day of April next, if fair, if not, the first fair day, at his dwelling in London-Town, A PART of the personal estate of John O. Jones, late of said county, deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, and household furniture. The terms of sale are, cash for all sums under ten dollars, and all sums over that, a credit of four months, the purchaser giving bond with security to be approved by the executor, Saml Harrison, of Jno. Executor.

March 31, 1814. Sw*

This is to give notice, That the subscribers intend to make application to the next Anne Arundel county court for a division of the real estate of Resin Hammond, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, between his heirs.

Nicholas Stormstedt, Andrew Hammond, Resin Hammond, Louisa Hammond, Philip Hammond, jun. March 31. Sw

NOTICE. Whereas William Elliott, of Anne Arundel county, obtained a note of hand of mine, bearing date on the twenty fifth inst. for the amount of 25 dollars—This is therefore to forward all persons who have taken an assignment of said note, as it was fraudulently obtained, and therefore I am determined not to pay said note of hand.

Elizabeth Payman. March 31, 1814. Sw*

Farmers Bank OF MARYLAND, 21st March, 1814. The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 3 per cent. on the stock of said Bank, for six months ending the first and payable on or after Monday the 1st of April next, to stockholders on the Western Shore, at the Bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the Eastern Shore at the Branch Bank at Eastern Shore, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple orders.

By order, Jonathan Pinkney, Cashier. March 24, 1814.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court of Maryland, passed in the cause of Catharine Edwards and Philip Rogers against George W. Higgins, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on Wednesday the 20th day of April next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, A valuable tract or parcel of land, lying and being in Anne Arundel county, called and known by the name of "Linthicum's Walk," containing about 200 acres, whereon Cadwallader Edwards formerly resided. This land lies on the main road leading from all the lower counties to Baltimore, also on the road leading from Annapolis to the City of Washington, and is considered as one of the most eligible situations in the county for a tavern, &c. for a country store and blacksmith shop. The land is fertile, and well adapted for the cultivation of tobacco, corn, and all kinds of small grain—There is, about 20 acres of good meadow land, and about 18 or 15 acres more may be made of superior quality, with but little expense. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of this property, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the same previous to the sale. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser is to give bond to the trustee, with good security for the payment of the purchase money within twelve months from the day of sale, with interest, and on payment of the purchase money the subscriber will give a deed to commence at 12 o'clock.

Louis Gassaway, Trustee. March 31.

Anne Arundel county to wit. I hereby certify that George Craggs, of said county, brought before me, as a stray trespassing on his enclosures, a dark iron grey GELDING about three years old, fourteen hands high, one white spot on the left side of his back, and no other visible marks. Given under hand of me, one of the justices of the peace in and for said county, this 22d day of March, 1814.

Abner Linthicum. The owner of the above described horse is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. George Craggs. March 31. Sw

Hack for Hire. The subscriber informs the public, that he has a handsome HACK to hire, with steady horses, and careful driver, which can be had at the shortest notice, and on the cheapest terms. I. PARKER, City Tavern. March 31.

NOTICE. This is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Queen Anne's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of Edmund Corvill, late of Queen Anne's county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in previous to the first of June next, approved according to law, and passed the orphans court, and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. James L. Bryan, who is authorized to settle said estate.

Elizabeth Corvill, Adm. March 24. Sw

This is to give notice, That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Nicholson, 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 immediate payment, to John Nicholson, Executor.

John Nicholson, Executor. March 24. Sw

Public Sale. Will be offered to Public Sale, on Friday the 15th day of April next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, part of the personal estate of John Nicholson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, Consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, on a credit of three months, by the purchasers giving bond with approved security for payment, with interest from the day of sale, on all sums above ten dollars, all under cash to be paid.

John Nicholson, Executor. March 24, 1814. Sw

NOTICE. This is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained letters testamentary on the personal estate of John O. Jones, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons who have claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and all those who are indebted to the deceased, either on note, bond, or open account, but more particularly those indebted to the said deceased as deputy collector for county assessments, to make immediate payment to Saml Harrison, Jno. Executor.

Saml Harrison, Jno. Executor. March 24, 1814. Sw

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, March 22, 1814. On application by petition of Joseph Evans, administrator of William M. Cauley, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six consecutive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

Jno. Gassaway, Res. Wills for A. C. County.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE. That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of William M. Cauley, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 16th day of September next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of March, 1814.

Joseph Evans, Adm'r. Chancery Sale. By virtue of a decree of the chancery court of Maryland, passed in the case of Wm. H. Hanson and wife, against Jehu Smith, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on Friday the 8th day of April next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, The land called Hallet's Lot, Addition to Hallet's Lot, & Conway's Lot, supposed to contain from eighty to ninety acres, adjoining the lands of Richard Cotton and Leonard Foreman, and lying and binding on Magothy River. There is considerable pine, with a small proportion of chestnut, oak, and hickory wood, on the same. The terms of sale are—that the purchaser shall give bond, with good security, for the payment of the purchase money in twelve months from the day of sale, with interest, and on payment of the purchase money the subscriber is authorized to execute a deed for the same. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Trustee. March 24, 1814.

DON FERNANDO, A JACK ASS. From the best Spanish breeds that have been imported into the United States; remarkably large and strongly formed; will cover this season at Portland Manor near Pig Point; as he proved himself last season very sure, and his foals have been uncommonly fine, the number of mares will be enlarged to forty. The price, eight dollars for each mare, and half a doll. to the groom; the money to be paid in every case before the mares are taken away.

William Pritchard, Manager. March 24.

Notice is hereby given, That I intend to petition to the next Anne Arundel County Court for a Commission to divide a tract of land called Locust Thicket, and lying in the county aforesaid, of which all persons interested will please to take notice.

Henry Joice. TAC. March 17, 1814.

NOTICE. CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE. January 31st, 1814. Agreeably to a resolution of the board of Directors, the stockholders are required to pay the third instalment of Five Dollars, on each share of stock in this institution, on or before Friday the first of April next.

By order, JAMES STERETT, Cashier. 20 Dollars Reward. Runaway from the subscriber, on Tuesday the 4th inst. a negro man by the name of CHARLES, formerly the property of Mr. Gassaway Rawlings. He is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, stature very much when talking, he has a wife at Mr. William Stevens's quarter, Fingall. His clothing when he went off was a round over jacket, made of green half thick, given to him this fall, a spotted swandown under jacket much worn, white flannel country cloth trousers a good deal mended, coarse shoes & yarn stockings, a white hat with a broad brim, as he has other clothing he may change to suit his purpose. Charles is an old offender in the life time of his former master, he often took these trips, and when ever he got acquainted on Elk Ridge & Baltimore, he was taken up some years ago and confined in Frederick goal; he has a brother in George Town, living with Mr. Thomas Gault. It is supposed he may endeavor to get to some of the above places, and pass as a free man. Whoever takes up the said fellow, and delivers him in me, or confines him in any goal so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward. All persons are forbid harbouring the said fellow at their peril.

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN. Anne Arundel county, January 9, 1814.

Farmer's Sale.

In pursuance of an Act of Assembly for the sale of the real estate of Thomas Parrish, late of Calvert county, deceased, granted at December session 1813.

The subscriber will sell, at the highest bidder, on Thursday the 20th of April next, at 11 o'clock, in the town of Lower Marlborough, one Lot in said Town, containing three acres of land. The improvements consist of a commodious frame dwelling house, with a large dry cellar, calculated to accommodate a family of servants, and for culinary purposes; a small framed house, used as a medical shop, and several out houses. The whole property under good enclosure. Also at the same time and place, a tract or parcel of land, containing 95 acres, more or less, within four miles of the above lot, and adjoining the lands of Mr. Levin W. Ballard; the greater part of this land is in a state of cultivation, the soil susceptible of being highly improved by the use of clover and plaster, and particularly well adapted to produce good crops of wheat; has more than a sufficiency of wood to support the place, and is contiguous to water carriage and a good market. A further description is not unnecessary, as those inclined to purchase can view the property previous to the day of sale.

The terms are—the purchaser must give bond, with two securities, to be approved of by the trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, in six months from the day of sale.

Richard Granahie, Trustee. March 17, 1814. 6w.

Farmers Bank OF MARYLAND, ANNAPOLIS. February 16, 1814. The president and directors of this institution request a general meeting of the stockholders, at the Banking House, on Wednesday the 20th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M. to take into consideration a late law of the General Assembly of Maryland, providing for the extension of bank charters.

By order, Jonathan Pinkney, Cashier. Feb. 17. 1814. 6w.

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 above reward will be given to any person who shall secure him in any goal in the United States, if taken out of Washington county.

O. H. W. STULL. Washington County, 25th Feb. 1814. 5

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

So justly celebrated, in all parts of the United States, for twelve years past, has on hand and intends keeping a constant supply of Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, for the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, &c. Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, &c. Lee's Infalible Agus and Fever Drops. Lee's Worm Destroying Lazeugs.

Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without Mercury.) Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c. Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal. Lee's Femina Lotion for letters and eruptions. Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, &c. Lee's Eye-Water. Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops. Lee's Damaak Lip Salve. Lee's Corn-Plaster. Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches. Lee's Tooth Powder.

To detect counterfeiters, observe each article has on the outside wrapper the signature of MICHAEL LEE & Co. At the places of sale, they have large pamphlets containing cases of the same length prevents these being easily detected.

A LIST OF THE AMERICAN NAVY, WITH STEEL'S LIST OF THE BRITISH NAVY. For Sale at GROSS'S SHAW'S STORE, and at this Office. Price 12 1/2 Cents.

Calvert County, sc.

On application to me, the subscriber, in the recess of Calvert county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of RICHARD KENT, of Calvert county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding his application; having also stated in his petition that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged therefrom, I do hereby order and adjudge, that the prison of Richard Kent be discharged from confinement, and that by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively before the second Monday in October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Calvert county court, on the said second Monday of October for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Richard Kent should not have the benefit of the said act.

Given under my hand this 14th day of April 1813: RICHARD H. FARWOOD, Trustee, taken from the original. Test. Wm. S. Mowatt, Clk.

CALVERT COUNTY, sc. October Term, 1813. Ordered by the court, that the time of publication be extended to the second Monday in May, 1814. Test. Wm. S. Mowatt, Clk. January 13.

NOTICE. The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration D. B. N. on the personal estate of Samuel Green, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby requested to bring them in, legally proved, and those who are indebted to the same, to make immediate payment, more especially those who are indebted for postage on letters, &c.

Richard H. Harwood, Adm'r D. B. N. Feb. 24.

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Richard H. Harwood, Adm'r D. B. N. Feb. 24.

A loaded wagon (N. H.) for this town 50 miles, and overtaken on the 25th inst. by a low, who violently overturned him by the hair, to search his wagon; he then proceeded where he raised a party, a Capt. Smith, of the army, a Lieutenant Kite, calling himself an officer, and twenty swords, dirks, pistol administration phalanx, followed the party Dunbarton, (where his horses,) and was overhauled—his seed bored, and his pened—this was his the teamster pro Hiselcine the follo

This may certify day of March, 181 Joshua Abbot's H, a load of Good one hoghead of of Clover Seed, an BALLARD, Deputy Cust March 26th, 18

FROM C A gentleman w on the 24th inst. 18th Colonel Clar ties lines, and in ded with his tro Mr. Morrill; too Kiburn, and a Br soldier prisoners, property. A B and several soldie night following b siquei Bay took p property, and ma Luke and Capt. C he returned to Bu the 21st proceed qui Bay with abo it was said a sta and Gen. Macon his head quarters with several pie been sent on, as English was exp Col. Forsyth, bably co-operate if necessary.

There was a of soldiers in E ton. We have been treat paper of which the follow pied.

The liberal New-Brunswick they have affor on of the King's detachment of rived at Queb that province, d The inhabitan Johns, alone pounds for the ry the soldiers place to Freder of Assembly of an equal sum them on their ton as far as sleighs to proc It is not onl of the Canada we have obser the inhabitant and New-Bru the event. T tance from th they have a cause as their our efforts, re and Frieder the happiest war, will be q unity of in British subj

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. LXXII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1814.

No. 131

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

BOSTON, April 1.

More Military and Custom House despotism in New-Hampshire.

A loaded wagon from Plainfield (N. H.) for this town was pursued 50 miles, and overtaken at Boscawren on the 25th inst. by a worthless fellow, who violently attacked the driver by knocking off his hat and seized him by the hair, and attempted to search his wagon; but was resisted; he then proceeded to Concord, where he raised a party, headed by a Capt. Smith, of the United States' army, a Lieutenant, and one Hazeltine, calling himself a Custom House officer, and twenty others armed with swords, dirks, pistols, &c. This administration phalanx, in battle array, followed the poor teamster to Dunbarton, (where he stopped to feed his horses,) and there his loading was overhauled—his casks of clover seed bored, and his bags of flax opened—this was his ONLY loading. The teamster procured from this Hazeltine the following certificate:—
This may certify, that on the 26th day of March, 1814, I examined at Joshua Abbot's in Dunbarton, N. H. a load of Goods, consisting of one hoghead of Flax, two tierces of Clover Seed, and also four bags of Clover Seed, and one of Flax.
BALLARD HAZELTINE,
Deputy Custom House Officer.
March 26th, 1814.

From the Boston Palladium.

FROM CANADA.

A gentleman who left Burlington on the 24th inst. informs that on the 18th Colonel Clark crossed the British lines, and in the night surrounded with his troops the tavern of Mr. Morrill; took Mr. M. and Mr. Kilburn, and a British Sergeant and soldier prisoners, and seized much property. A British Lieutenant and several soldiers escaped. The night following he proceeded to Missisquoi Bay took possession of other property, and made prisoners of Col. Luke and Capt. Gilray, with these he returned to Burlington. And on the 21st proceeded again to Missisquoi Bay with about 1000 men, where it was said a stand was to be made and Gen. Macomb had established his head quarters. Reinforcements with several pieces of cannon, had been sent on, as an attack from the English was expected.
Col. Forsyth, at Chazy, will probably co-operate with Gen. Macomb, if necessary.

There was a considerable number of soldiers in Hospital at Burlington.

We have been favored with a Montreal paper of the 19th inst. from which the following articles are copied.

QUEBEC, March 10.

The liberality of the people of New-Brunswick, in the assistance they have afforded to the 2d Battalion of the King's regiment, and to the detachment of Seamen (recently arrived at Quebec,) over land from that province, deserves public thanks. The inhabitants of the city of St. Johns, alone gave three hundred pounds for the hire of sleighs to carry the soldiers and seamen from that place to Frederickton; & the House of Assembly of that Province voted an equal sum (£300) to convey them on their route from Frederickton as far as it was possible for sleighs to proceed.

It is not only on this occasion but on every other where the security of the Canada was concerned, that we have observed the interest which the inhabitants of both Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick have taken in the event. Though placed at a distance from the scene of operations, they have uniformly viewed our cause as theirs, they have applauded our efforts, rejoiced in our successes, and pitied our misfortunes. One of the happiest results of the present war, will be the sentiment of a community of interest between every British subject in North America,

binding us all in one harmonious whole, ever ready to render one another mutual service, and looking to the power and wisdom of the British Empire for sure protection, for liberty and the honor of participating in the British Name; a name which gives respect to the humblest of British subjects, in whatever quarter of the world it may be his fortune to be placed.

MONTREAL, March 19.

We understand that Colonel Clark has recently paid another visit to Missisquoi Bay, with about 400 men, and has carried off with him a considerable amount of property, and several inhabitants. This wanton and infamous system of warfare, will, we hope, produce its own reward, by a severe & just retaliation. Forbearance to such an enemy provoke insult and injury, as the motive is always misconstrued.

On Monday last a party of about 200 American troops, under the command of Major Forsyth, came over the lines, on the west side of Caldwell's manor; and plundered the inhabitants, carried off horses and merchandise to the amount of \$1000 with several of the inhabitants. It is said by an eye witness of the scene that the redoubtable Major Forsyth carried off upon his horse a number of sheep-skins, partly tanned.

At Odeltown, the piquet guard was surprised and taken off, on Sunday last. The guard was supposed to be commanded by Capt. Kilburn, of the militia from the eastern township.

Two hundred American troops have arrived on the lines, at Derby (Vermont). Whether these movements of the enemy on the frontier are for the purpose of more rigidly enforcing the embargo law, provoking retaliation so as to lay waste the whole frontier, or to be in readiness to co-operate in an early campaign, is uncertain. That their depredations will, like their other unwarrantable acts, be made to recoil upon themselves, we are confident; yet, individual distresses are to be regretted.

A report is in circulation, that Col. Drummond, with a party of about 30 men, has been cut off and destroyed, near the Moravian village, on the river Thames.

We are informed that the enemy is employed at S. Harbor in making most the vigorous preparations for the spring. A large number of seamen is collecting there from the sea ports, and new vessels are advancing rapidly. We shall look to Lake Ontario in a few short weeks, with much anxiety, as presenting the most interesting scene that this war has yet produced.

THE KENTUCKY COMPLAINT!

[We copy the following from a violent war paper of Kentucky, called the *Light House*, for the purpose of shewing our readers how the war in that part of the country begins to be felt and appreciated.]

From the *Light House*.

GLOOMY.

From the latest advices relative to our Canadian warfare, the most gloomy reverse of military fortune stares us in the face. But a few weeks ago who could have anticipated, that the fruits of Perry's unparalleled victory, of Chauncey's mastership on Lake Ontario; of the glorious patriotism of Kentucky, on the river Thames, should at once be blasted—by what? By the private enmity of two rival generals—Wilkinson and Hampton! Wretched must be the fate of our Republic, if such treasonable proceedings are not quickly, boldly and powerfully checked, and their return for ever prevented! The history of this war by land, from the appointment of Hull to that of Hampton, is a continued series of blunders, and to the discerning eye of the politician villainies are displayed, which rival the corruption of the oldest empire on earth:—all the venality of England without her power and her energy. Is this the way to make this war more popular? Is it thus that the jarring prejudices of the states are to be united, in a second struggle for "national independence?"

The rich the populous and powerful state of New-York seems recently to have joined "en masse" the "neutral" principles of the New-England states. Neither drafts nor calls for volunteers will there produce a single warrior for the conquest of Canada! The militia of Pennsylvania, "Republican" Pennsylvania, returned without leave from the disastrous invasion of Rensselaer; yet even Virginia militia are said to have refused to follow Harrison over the lake to Malden. Shall Kentucky and Ohio depopulate themselves to conquer British America for the sluggish Union?

Kentuckians! Wonderful people! your name will blaze on the altar of renown, even after the Union of America may have become a theme of ridicule under the pen of a monarchial historian like Hume. At Raisin's blood stained strand your noblest sons fell under the tomahawk of abominable savages, a sacrifice to the rivalry of two generals, who by the imbecility of the war department were both entitled to the chief command! Did this cool your republican ardor! No. Fort Meigs besieged, and again you court voluntarily hardships and dangers, and—the bones of your brothers bleach unburied on the banks of the Rapids! Did this diminish your patriotism? No. At the call of your old Governor, your thousands pour forth to give a mortal blow to British perfidy and savage (ury supported rather by the manna of Heaven, than by the rations promised by the calling general, you arrived by forced marches at head-quarters. There, barely kept alive by rotten beef and spoiled pork you embarked on the glory of the patriot, defying the waves of Erie. Shamefully neglected, hundreds of your messmates were left to perish on a desolate island! A miracle only saved them! Still your patriotism bore you up, in despite of waves, storms & villainy! Proclaim from your just revenge.—Determined, not to return without laurels, your chief pressed the pursuit of the enemy: Destitute of every thing necessary to military expeditions, bravery excepted, lifted up solely by the sense of military glory, you pursued a flying foe. Raw potatoes and cabbage stalks supplied the repast of men, who had left their plentiful, their luxurious homes, to fight for their dear country's rights. To Johnson's & Shelby's valorous columns the "invincible" regiments of Britain surrendered; before them the savages fled!

Before the victory, Harrison had solemnly promised, to convey the noble Kentucky volunteers on the lake back to Portage river. After the victory—no vessels could be spared for them! All the water craft were wanting for an expedition for Mackinaw, never afterwards attempted, perhaps never intended! The noble sons of Kentucky must march round the lake, in mud half frozen over, up to their waists— "Perhaps" (the general said) "perhaps you may meet with some beaves, and perhaps I can afford you some flour." They met with some beaves, and half starved consumed the meat without salt. They got some flour, four—rotten—poisonous—hundreds have perished by fatal dysenteries occasioned by this wretched support who by their prowess gained the most glorious laurels for their country, at the same time that more than 4000 murderous savages were fed at Detroit with the choicest abundance! At last miraculously preserved, they arrive at Portage river. Hundreds of miles between them and their plentiful homes, and not the least provision for their return! The victors of Proctor and Tecumseh may go home—if—and as well as they can. The juice of the Orange squeezed out, the shell thrown is away. The road is paved with the sick and the dying—No surgeon—no doctor—no nurse—save that the generosity of Ohio's citizens affords. The leader of the victors borne on the wings of renown, takes his dinner & quaffs his toasts at Lexington—Wan and dejected, driving their bare boned horses before them, the patriotic sons of Kentucky are daily seen returning from toils so illy requited!

Thus suffering, thus abused, still the noble Kentuckian is ready to lend his utmost to the glory for America! But Kentucky alone cannot fight out the wars of the Union. If the general government had done but half of what could and ought to have been done our land war would now be at an end and a navy might be raised & would be generously supported, to speak to the world the respectability of Republican America!

At present the states, most populous, contiguous to the scene of war, appear determined not to aid in the conquest of Canada. Their militia will not pass the line. Those already in service seem so disgusted with it, that no sum will buy them to remain one day beyond their stipulated time. The recruiting service is shamefully neglected. The reinforced enemy takes advantage of our faults, invades our defenceless conquests, burns & devastates our frontiers when our "glorious" officers of all grades "are gallanting the ladies of Washington"!—If the war is thus to be conducted, the most patriotic heart will get sick of it. "Peace, peace!" will be the universal cry in less than 12 months and, O Lord! what kind of peace can be expected after such a war!!!

W. GLOOMY.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 4.

The unfinished business being postponed with that view—

Mr. CALHOUN, from the committee of foreign relations, to whom was referred the message of the president of Thursday last, made the following report:

The committee of foreign relations, to whom was referred the message of the President of the 31st March, submitted to the house the following

REPORT:

Taking into consideration the great importance of the measures recommended, the committee think it a duty which they owe to the house and the nation, to state the grounds on which their report is founded. Uniting with the executive in the policy of these measures, they wish to explain the reasons which have produced that union.

Of the past it is unnecessary to take a review; the attention of the committee is drawn with more solicitude to the future.

Previous to the late changes in Europe, the bearing of our restrictive measures was for the most part confined to our enemies; the obstruction to our commercial intercourse with the friendly powers of the world being in a manner insuperable. At present a prospect exists of an extended commercial intercourse with them, highly important to both parties, and which it may be presumed, they will find an equal interest and disposition to promote. Denmark, all Germany and Holland, heretofore under the double restraint of internal regulation and external blockades and deprivations from a commerce with the U. States, appear by late events to be liberated therefrom.

Like changes equally favourable to the commerce of this country appear to be taking place in Italy and the more extreme parts of the Mediterranean. With respect to Spain and Portugal, in the commerce with whom the United States have great interest, it may be expected that commerce may be carried on without the aid heretofore afforded to the enemy. Should peace take place between France and her enemies, including Great-Britain, the commerce of the U. S. with France will fall under the same remarks.

The considerations of an internal nature which urge a repeal of these acts, at this time, are not less forcible than those which have been already stated. Among those are the following:—The committee are persuaded that it will considerably augment the public revenue, and thereby maintain the public credit; that it will enhance the price and promote the circulation of our produce, in lieu of specie, which has of late become so much the object of speculation tending to embarrass the government.

Mr. C. then, leave being given, reported the following bill.

A BILL.

To repeal an act, entitled, "An act laying an Embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the U. States," and so much of any acts as prohibit the importation of goods, wares and merchandise of the growth, produce or manufacture of Great-Britain or Ireland, or of any of the colonies or dependencies thereof, or of any place or country in the actual possession of G. Britain, and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c. That the act, entitled, "An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the U. States," passed on the 17th day of December, 1813, be and the same is hereby repealed:—Provided, That all penalties and forfeitures which have been incurred under the said act shall be recovered and distributed, and may be mitigated or remitted in like manner as if the said act had continued in full force and virtue.

2. And be it further enacted, That so much of any act or acts as prohibits the importation of goods, wares, or merchandise, of the growth, produce or manufacture of G. Britain or Ireland, or of any of the colonies or dependencies thereof, or of any place or country in the actual possession of Great-Britain, be and the same is hereby repealed: Provided, That all fines, penalties and forfeitures incurred in virtue of the said act or acts, shall be recovered and distributed, and may be mitigated or remitted in like manner as if the same had continued in full force and virtue. And provided also, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorise or permit the importation of goods, wares or merchandise, or of any article the property of or belonging at the time of such importation to the enemy or enemies of the United States.

3. And be it further enacted, That no foreign ship or vessel shall receive a clearance or be permitted to depart from the U. States, whose officers and crew shall not consist wholly of the citizens or subjects of the country to which such ship or vessel shall belong, or of a country in amity with the U. States; and no citizen of the United States shall be permitted to depart in such ship or vessel, without a passport or permission therefor furnished under the authority and direction of the president of the U. States.

The bill having been twice read, Mr. Calhoun made the usual motion to refer it to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Wright of Md. objected to this reference, because of the nature of the bill, coupling together two objects which ought to be kept entirely distinct, and on which there might be much difference of opinion. He therefore moved that the bill be recommitted to the committee who reported it, with instructions to report separate bills.

The motion was overruled by the speaker, the motion made by Mr. Calhoun having preference, according to the rules of the house.

The question on referring the bill to a committee of the whole was decided in the affirmative by a large majority.

Mr. Calhoun then, from the same committee, reported a bill to prohibit the exportation of silver coins or bullion: which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. C. then observed, that the message embraced another subject, which did not appear to the committee of foreign relations to appertain to their province—he meant the continuance of the double duties. He therefore moved that the committee on foreign relations be discharged from the consideration of so much of the message, and that it be referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Desha of Ky. rose to offer a resolution. The gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Grundy) in offering his motion on Saturday on the subject of a national bank, had drawn a gloomy picture of the financial affairs of the nation, and asked whether congress would adjourn and

leave them in this situation. His motion looked to such a state of things, and proposed to enable the government to such an emergency to supply the deficiency. The resolution he then offered was in the following words:

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of authorizing the President of the U. S. to cause to be issued, if he deems it necessary, any amount of treasury notes not exceeding fifteen millions of dollars, in sums not less than ten nor more than one thousand dollars, bearing interest of six per centum per annum, payable quarterly, except the first year, and that at the end of the year, reimbursable in five years; and also into the expediency of laying duties on watches, gold seals, plate, boots and fine hats, to discharge the interest on said notes.

Mr. Grundy of Ten. said he hoped the resolution would be adopted and the subject placed in a proper train of examination. He was glad to perceive that gentlemen were at last impressed with the necessity of providing for possible cases. The adoption of the resolution would answer at least one good purpose. If the plan it embraced should be discussed and found inefficient, the proposition which he (Mr. G.) had made would meet with a more favourable reception than heretofore. All that he asked was, that the same liberality should be extended to his proposition as he was willing to extend to that of the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. M'Kim said he should be sorry to deny to the gentleman the courtesy of having his resolution referred, were it not for one consideration. If the gentleman would add to his motion a proposition for such further tax as should be necessary to redeem the notes when they became due he should concur, in his motion. But he asked of the house to take a deliberate view of this subject before they referred the resolution. In his little experience in the world he had found it necessary, when his business was small, to be cautious in signing notes; and so ought the government to be exceedingly cautious. If there was any one point on which government should be cautious, it should be its credit—and a regard for the credit of the government would not justify the issuing of these notes without providing for their redemption.

Mr. Wright said he most cordially concurred with the gentleman from Kentucky, whose whole soul he knew to be devoted to the best interests of his country—as he had proved by his zealous voluntary personal co-operation in the war during the last campaign—but he wished to add to his list of taxable articles several others which he named, viz. lottery prizes, a tax every body would be glad to pay; saddle and carriage horses, certainly articles of luxury; houses and lots in the District of Columbia, which are now exempt from the direct tax; and a continuance of the direct tax on land.

Mr. Stuart of Md. moved to amend Mr. Wright's proposed amendment by including in it "also race horses, mares and fillies."

Mr. Wright and Mr. Stuart's motions were both disagreed to.

The question being stated on Mr. Desha's motion—

Mr. Eppes of Va. said that the committee of ways and means would be happy at any time to receive any instructions from the house; but it was due to that committee to state, that the system to be pursued during the war had been decided on by Congress, before the appointment of the present committee of Ways and Means. It had been decided that taxes should be laid sufficient to raise the revenue to pay the interest on the old debt and on the new debt to be created by Loans during the war. It was true that, in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury at the commencement of the session, it had been stated that the revenue of the present year would fall short of the necessary amount 750,000 dollars. It had been shortly afterwards stated to the committee, however, that the proceeds of the internal revenue would so far exceed the estimated amount during the present year as to cover the supposed deficit; which intimation had been since formally confirmed by a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, which had been recently presented to the House. The committee therefore had only to consider, whether it would be better to take up the general subject of providing the next year's revenue at this time, or to leave it until the next session. The com-

mittee, after considering the unsettled state of our foreign relations, the uncertainty of the continuance of the war, &c. had found it altogether impossible to decide what amount of taxes would be necessary for the ensuing year. It was impossible for the committee to decide whether or not the restrictive system would be in force during the next year—and of course they could present nothing more than a mere guess of the amount of revenue which it might be actually necessary to raise during the ensuing year. It had been therefore thought better to let the subject rest till they could act understandingly, and the means could be proportioned to the end. On this view of the subject, they had postponed taking it up until the next session of Congress. Other considerations had an important bearing on this determination. All the internal taxes being now in operation, it would be improper to make a change in them, because any change would effect the whole system, and instead of increasing the revenue would diminish it. As to the direct tax, in several of the states it was fully paid in, while in others it was now collecting, and of course could not be revised or modified—and it would be much better for Congress to take up the whole subject on their meeting in the fall. So much for the payment of the interest on the loans. But, on the subject of Treasury notes, a sufficient sum was already authorized for the service of the present year. For one he had no wish to see paper money introduced as a general system; and whenever it came to that question, that we cannot provide for our pecuniary wants without establishing a paper money, he was for reducing those wants. He did not believe Treasury notes could be circulated to an amount greater than our annual revenue, which he estimated at something more than eight millions of dollars. The amount of treasury notes beyond our revenue must be in the nature of paper money, representing nothing, and possessing only a nominal value. He merely made these observations to justify the course of the committee of Ways and Means, and to shew that they had not been inattentive to their duty.

Mr. Barnett said if the motion now before the House had answered no purpose, it had brought out information of which he before knew nothing. He was one of those who were for prosecuting the war at any cost; and he would rather see further taxes resorted to than some other plans which had been suggested for raising a revenue. He believed that there were some schemes before the House, which had their origin in an impression that the loan would not be obtained without their adoption. A proposition to establish a National Bank had been supported on the grounds that funds were wanting to support the war; which same ground had also been assigned for the passage of the bill to repeal the embargo. But now the House were told there was revenue enough, and that all was well. If so, Mr. B. said he was satisfied, and if the committee of ways and means would tell the House there was no occasion for it, he would vote against this and every similar proposition; and he hoped to hear no more of these schemes for raising revenue. He was sorry to hear one observation from the gentleman about reducing the wants of the country; which he could not construe in any other meaning than that of giving up our rights and making a dishonorable peace. He would resort to any thing rather than that.

Mr. Eppes said, in reply to Mr. B. that his conduct in this House and elsewhere would prove that he was as much disposed to support the war as any gentleman, and felt as little disposition to surrender the rights of this country. But, in regard to the Treasury notes, they must depreciate whenever there was not a known fund sufficient for their redemption, &c. As to the restrictive system, which had been hinted at, he was attached to it; but when a question was presented to his mind, whether he would remove that system or issue paper money, he could not hesitate. When paper money is resorted to, there must soon be an end of all measures requiring money to support them.

Mr. Desha's resolution was rejected by 108 to 37.

Yeas and Nays on the passage of the bill to repeal the Embargo, &c.

Yeas—Messrs. Alston, Anjerson, Archer, Bates of Mass. Beall, Bigelow, Bowen, Boyd, Bradbury, Breckenridge, Brigham, Brown, Ca-

parson, Calhoun, Chapman, Gbarnett, Gilley, Clark, Comstock, Condict, Cooper, Cook, Creighton, Crouch, Cuthbert, Cuthbert, Davenport, Davis of Penn. Davell, Ely, Eppes, Evans, Farrow, Findley, Fisk of N. Y. Forney, Forsyth, Gaston, Geddes, Gholson, Goodwyn, Goudin, Grosvenor, Hale, Harris, Hasbrouck, Howell, Humphreys, Hungerford, Ingersoll, Irving, Jackson, of R. I. Jackson, of Va. Kennedy, Kent of N. Y. Kent of Md. Kerr, Kershaw, Kilbourn, King of Mass. King of N. C. Law, Lefferts, Lewis, Lovett, Lowndes, Miller, Moffitt, Montgomery, Moseley, Markell, Oakley, Pearson, Pickering, Pickens, Piper, Pitkin, Pleasants, Post, John Reed, Rhea of Pa. Rhea of Ten, Rich, Ridgely, Ringgold, Robertson, Ruggles, Sevier, Seybert, Sharp, Sheffey, Sherwood, Shipperd, Skinner, Smith, of N. H. Smith of Va. Stanford, Stuart, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Taylor, Telfair, Thompson, Udree, Vose, Ward of Mass. Ward of N. J. Wheaton, White, Wilcox, Wilson, of Mass. Winter, Wright—115.

Nays—Messrs. Alexander, Bard, Barnett, Butler, Caldwell, Clopton, Conrad, Crawford, Danoyelles, DeSha, Earle, Franklin, Hall, Hawes, Hawkins, Ingham, Irwin, Johnson, of Ky. Lyle, Macon, M'Kim, M'Lean, Moore, Morice, Nelson, Newton, Ormsby, Parker, Potter, Wm. Reed, Roane, Strong, Tannehill, Troup, Whitehill, Wilson of Penn. Yancey—37.

So the bill was passed and sent to the senate.

From the United States Gazette.

Mr. Bronson,

On the 31st day of Dec. last the following publication appeared in the Democratic Press, purporting to be an extract from the minutes of the Washington Benevolent Society, ordering the name of Stephen Decatur to be erased from the list of Honorary Members. To expose the baseness and falsity of the publication, you will please to insert in your valuable paper the publication above mentioned, and the correspondence between the corresponding secretary of the Society and Com. Decatur on the subject.

By order of the Society.

From the Democratic Press of Dec. 31, 1813.

"Extract from the minutes of the Washington Benevolent Society—

"The letter of Stephen Decatur of 20th December 1813, to the Secretary of the Navy being read, on motion the name of the said Stephen Decatur was erased from the list of honorary members."

Letter from the Corresponding Secretary of the Washington Benevolent Society of Pennsylvania, to Commodore Stephen Decatur, Philadelphia, Jan. 9, 1814.

Dear Sir,

A paragraph having sometime since appeared in the Democratic Press, a paper printed in this city, purporting to be an extract from the minutes of the Washington Benevolent Society, pronouncing a sentence of expulsion against you, and it being understood that this licentious paragraph has been republished in other states, in a manner which may possibly lead to its obtaining some credit, I have been directed by an unanimous vote of the Society to address you on the subject.

It would be useless to state to you, that at the time of the publication no proceedings had ever taken place, in which your name was mentioned, as certainly it never would have been referred to in any other terms, than those of praise & animated attachment. But the occasion necessarily calls upon us, to express our regret, that the editor of any news paper, should have deemed himself authorized to take so gross a liberty with you, in order to publish an offensive libel upon us, and to assure you, that in a society probably containing a large majority of your early friends and acquaintances, there are none who do not justly estimate your distinguished qualities, as a gentleman and officer, or who are less desirous to celebrate your fame, than you have in a glorious career, proved yourself solicitous to extend the honour of your country.

Commodore Decatur's letter to the Corresponding Secretary of the Washington Benevolent Society in reply.

United States Ship United States, New London, Feb. 18, 1814.

Dear Sir,

The multiplicity and the urgency of my employments during the

month past, has deprived me of the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your favour on the 9th ultimo, written in pursuance to a vote of the Washington Benevolent Society of Philadelphia.

The Paragraph which appeared in the Democratic Press, and which gave rise to that communication, I had seen; not being a member of the Washington Benevolent Society, I could not for a moment be misled by that statement, but was at the instant satisfied of its untruth.

To know that we are held in remembrance and esteem, by our earliest friends and acquaintances, and I have the honour and happiness to recognize a majority of your Society as such, is most gratifying.—I beg you to assure the gentlemen of the society, that I shall never cease to reciprocate their friendly feelings, that I always have and do still place, the utmost confidence in their friendship, and feel the highest pride in their commendation.

With sentiments of great respect and esteem, I am most truly, your friend and humble servant,

STEPHEN DECATUR.

Boston, April 8.

THE CONSTITUTION FRIGATE.

The Frigate Constitution 44, captain Stewart, from a cruise of 3 months, was chased into Marblehead on Sunday about 2 P. M. by the British frigates Junon and Tenedos, of 38 guns each—who had been in chase of her from day-light. The frigates or one of them, we understand, got within 2 or 3 miles of the Constitution at one time—and to effect her escape, she was obliged to throw overboard her provision, and every thing moveable, and started all her water. Some prize goods, it is reported, were likewise thrown over. The Constitution got under way at Marblehead on Sunday afternoon in sight of the enemy, and was towed into Salem.

We have not received the particulars of the cruise of the Constitution; but understand generally, that she has captured the *Pitan*, British King's schr. and several merchantmen, which were destroyed; and chased a British frigate in the West Indies, which escaped under cover of the night, she being a very fast sailer.

FROM SPAIN.

Intelligence from Cadiz to February 18.

The separate treaty with France had been rejected; but it was reported Ferdinand, King of Spain, had arrived on the frontiers.

The French Gen. Suchet has abandoned Catalonia, leaving only small garrisons in Barcelona and Figueras; and the Spaniards were near them with 50,000 men.

We were yesterday favored with Cadiz papers to the 16th of Feb. from which the following articles are translated.

Madrid, Jan. 29.

It was reported that the Royal Family of Spain having met together in the Palace of Napoleon, he made Charles IV. ratify the cession of the crown in his behalf; in continuation of the same act Joseph executed the same; after which Napoleon executed it in favor of Ferdinand VII. and saluting him as the Monarch of Spain, he rose and addressing his Senate announced this act to them.

Treaty between Ferdinand and Napoleon.

A Cadiz paper of Feb. 3, contains the treaty between Ferdinand and Napoleon. It was negotiated by the Duke de St. Carlos, for the former, and Count Laforest for the latter, at Valancy, Dec. 11, 1813.—Napoleon renounces the throne in favor of Ferdinand. Recognizes the territories of Spain as before the war. Ferdinand promises not to cede any of these territories, and to cause the English to evacuate them. Each power promises to maintain its maritime rights according to the treaty of Utrecht.—The followers of Joseph to have an amnesty, and enjoy their property. Prisoners to be restored Ferdinand to allow a pension to King Charles and his queen. A treaty of Commerce shall be concluded, and the commercial relations remain till then as before the war of 1792. The ratification of the treaty to be exchanged at Paris in 30 days, or sooner if possible.

Madrid Feb. 7.

Upon the coming of Ferdinand VII. to Spain.

We have the satisfaction of manifesting to the public that marchioness de Santa Cruz, has received a letter from Lord Wellington, in which he says, that at the very mo-

ment he was to write our much wished for message to Ferdinand VII. was in Paris, and that when the letter should come to his hands, he had no doubt but that he would be on the frontier of Spain.

Trus sons of your country! the moment has finally arrived of congratulating you upon the information that our beloved monarch breathes free from the heavy chains that have oppressed him. If you lost him surrounded by enemies, you will recover him triumphant and full of glory.

The following statement of the officer employed to apprehend Johnson, the custom house officer, is a complete answer to the misrepresentations of the Chronicle and Patriot. It is due however, to the editor of the latter to say, that we understand he has promised to insert Mr. Tarbell's communication in his paper.

To the Editor of the Boston Patriot, Sir,

In your last paper under the head of "Continuance of the Federal Mob," was a statement calculated to produce erroneous impressions on the public mind, and to injure the character of the inhabitants of Cambridgeport.

Justice Williams did not refuse to grant a warrant as there stated, but did on Thursday evening, at about 7 o'clock, grant a warrant against Johnson and Ford, and that warrant was not intended to be executed that evening. The evening was perfectly quiet and undisturbed by a mob. Then, nor at any other time, on that or the next day, was any body in disguise—there was no violent conduct or threats of "Tar and Feathers" nor was there any "vociferation" that "no custom house officer should live in the port" nor was there any act or threat that would warrant the suspicion "that blood would be shed."

On Friday Maj. Tarbell who had the warrant against Johnson, had also a writ for a small demand of 3 or 4 dollars, which he mentioned to Mrs. Johnson, who requested the officer to take a chaise body; he did so, but had not moved it away before a friend of Mr. Johnson's paid the money. Some hours after the same officer received two other demands amounting to about 100 dollars with orders to secure them by attachment. In consequence he did attach three chaise bodies, which were in the shop, but did not remove them before they were recaptured by Johnson's friend. This was the "stripping the house and shop of Johnson" as stated in your paper. Mr. Johnson never requested to go by way of his house to speak to his wife—he only wished to go that way to ask some friends to become his sureties, in case he was bound to answer further by the justice.

The officer told him that if they did not fall in with the persons named, before they came to the road leading by their houses, that he would send a messenger for them. They did however fall in with them, and Mr. Johnson accomplished all his wishes. The officer did everything in his power to accommodate him, and Mr. Johnson after examination was over, and he had been liberated on his recognizance, voluntarily went to the officer, and expressed his warmest acknowledgments to him for the gentlemanly manner in which he had performed his duty. As he was on his way to the Justice he was attended by only three or four persons—he was not followed or surrounded by any greater number of people than is usually attracted on such occasions, and these were at a great distance without offering either insult or abuse. There were not more than three or four persons on horseback, and those not together, one person had a fish horn, and another a flag, but they were neither made use in any way to excite alarm or tumult, or that would be considered outrageous or insulting, nor did the persons having them receive any countenance, or was there any participation or concert, by the persons who went to the examination.

Thus it will be perceived that an honorable regard to truth and justice requires that the statement in the last Patriot should be corrected, that no false impression should be made and no improper irritations should be excited. The editor of the Patriot will no doubt be ready and desirous to avoid the imputation of inserting in his paper an unfounded and false statement which could only have the effect of exciting injurious animosities and irritations.

April 1, 1814.

Examination before the District Court of the District of Columbia, on the 29th and 30th of March, 1814. The case of Judge Davis on the Johnson, Inspector port, and Ford his complaint of Johnson, and his accusation of official duty and Sumner were discussed. Roulstone and Sumner were admitted to recognize in hundred dollars each surety in the like sum, formed that the Judge's opinion, overruled that Johnson was not his authority when he detained Wetherbert. He also ruled, that he authorized to issue a warrant, notwithstanding the provisions of the Constitution. His honor also approved of the defendant by resorting to the Constitution, and introducing witnesses of the accused in a nation.

And he also said, that the question of the evidence given in prosecution, his report from Strange's report even an *alibi* suppositions, could not be previous examination party accused must be the inference is to be that Custom have a power that not dream of;—A fence, not a little whatever evidence produce of his in charge brought against such men as Justice or exam must disregard such for the accused to it is worth while to construction of Justice strikes most men as it as new. If the good citizens wealth are now under impressions, if horror in opinion, it be too soon corrected.

MARYLAND. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY. MR. O'Connell respectfully announced the delivery of two of his O'Connell's; the second on Saturday, in the K. Room. ENEMYS SQUADRON. Five vessels, a squadron, were in the Bay on the 1st of Bay, but the wind progressed very slowly appearing nearly the thing that was in the Since writing the tender, has arrived.

Extract from a letter dated 12, 7 o'clock.

"A large ship, a (for it may be a 74, came up the Bay. The frigate came to the main-top gallant I take for the commodore's broad nor went in chase and now, after 8 o'clock, a large light near a anchor, probably a I expect she is the enemy's squadron."

A report has passed for two or three arrangements were government, with Cochrane, the station, for an foundation there report we know that dispatches are forwarded to the through Captain demands the Countess is stated, that a suspension of first came from S to our government control over it was thought proper should be considered answer the proposition. It is sincerely to

...our much
...VII. was in
...the letter
...and no
...country; the
...arrived of con-
...the informa-
...march breathes
...chairs that have
...lost him turn-
...you will recou-
...and full of glo-

Examination before his Honor, Judge
Davis, District Judge of the Upper
District Court.
On Tuesday and Wednesday
the 29th and 30th inst. Messrs.
Mitchell, Curtis, Roulstone, Paul,
and Sumner, were examined before
Judge Davis on the complaint of
Johnson, Inspector at Cambridge
port, and Ford his assistant, on a
complaint of Johnson for obstruct-
ing him and his assistant in the ex-
ecution of official duties. Mitchell
and Sumner were discharged; Cur-
tis, Roulstone and Paul were order-
ed to recognize in the sum of five
hundred dollars each, with sufficient
surety in the like sum. We are in-
formed that the Judge in delivering
his opinion, overruled the objections
that Johnson was not acting within
his authority when he seized and de-
tained Wetherbat in the highway;
he also ruled that Johnson was au-
thorized to seize and to search without
warrant, notwithstanding the pro-
visions of the Constitution of the U.
S. His honor also expressed his dis-
approbation of defending the accus-
ed by resorting to a construction of
the Constitution, and of the laws,
and introducing witnesses on the part
of the accused in a previous examina-
tion.

And he also said, that in deter-
mining the question whether the parties
accused were to be bound over
or not, he should govern himself by
the evidence given on the part of the
prosecution. His honor read a
report of "Strange" reports, to show, that
even an alibi supported by many af-
davits, could not be received on a
previous examination; but that the
party accused must be bound over.
The inference from all this seems
to be that Custom House Officers
have a power that the citizens do
not dream of. And a further infer-
ence, not a little alarming, is, that
whatever evidence a citizen may
produce of his innocence of any
charge brought against him, by
even such men as Johnson and Ford,
the Justice or examining Magistrate
must disregard such evidence, and re-
fer the accused to the Grand Jury. It
is worth while to examine into this
construction of Judicial duties. It
strikes most men who have heard of
it, as new. If his honor is right,
the good citizens of this Common-
wealth are now under very erroneous
impressions. If his honor is in er-
ror in opinion, the error cannot
be too soon corrected.

Boston Gazette.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY APRIL 14, 1814.

MR. OGILVIE

Arrived in Annapolis last evening, and
respectfully announces his intention to
deliver two of his Orations previous to
his departure; the first on Friday, and
the second on Saturday evening, at 7
o'clock, in the Annapolis Assembly
Room.

ENEMY'S SQUADRON.

Five vessels, a part of the enemy's
squadron, were in sight all day yester-
day from the dome of the Stadt-house.
They appeared to be standing up the
Bay, but the wind being light, they
progressed very slowly—their situation
appearing nearly the same in the evening
that it was in the morning.

Since writing the above, a 74 with a
tender, has arrived off our Harbour.

Extract from a letter dated Herring Bay, April
12, 7 o'clock, P. M.

"A large ship, apparently a Frigate
(or it may be a 74,) and a Schooner,
came up the Bay late this evening.—
The frigate came to about sun-set, and
immediately hoisted a large colour to
the main-top gallant mast head, which
I take for the admiral's flag, or a
commander's broad pendant. The schoo-
ner went in chase of some bay craft;
and now, after 8 o'clock, there appears
a large light near where the ship is at
anchor, probably a bay craft on fire.—
I expect she is the advance ship of an
enemy's squadron."

A report has prevailed in this city
for two or three days past, that
arrangements were making by our
government, with Sir Alexander
Cochrane, the commander on this
station, for an armistice. What
foundation there may be for this
report we know not, farther than
that dispatches are said to have been
forwarded to the British Admiral,
through Captain Gordon, who com-
mands the Constellation at Norfolk.
It is stated, that the proposition for
a suspension of hostilities on land,
first came from Sir George Prevost
to our government, but as he had no
control over the naval forces, it
was thought proper that the Admi-
ral should be consulted before any
definite answer could be given to
the proposition. If this be the fact,
it is sincerely to be hoped that no

serious obstacle will intervene to
prevent an armistice, in as much
as it will be a great relief for those
who reside upon the borders of our
navigable bays and rivers.

The President's message recom-
mending a repeal of the embargo,
and other restrictive laws, has given
rise to no small degree of trouble
in the democratic ranks. They still
manifest the highest regard for the
man, yet are frequently heard to
declaim against his measures. This
last act of his has been styled, by
many of his news-paper editors, as
rash and impolitic. This language,
however, may be easily changed by
a few remarks in the Court Gazette.
They will soon begin to see a great
deal of wisdom in the step which
they now condemn as imprudent,
and think the president justifiable,
from the many changes which have
been recently made in the political
complexion of foreign nations. They
seldom hold out long against him,
and we shall soon hear those who
now complain, applaud his conduct
in extravagant terms. Perhaps no
leader of a party ever had his fol-
lowers better trained than Mr. Mad-
ison has his; for, by a single word,
he can change both their senti-
ments and conduct. They boast
much of their independence of senti-
ment and action, yet are mere
slaves to executive influence. With
such aid and support any man might
continue himself in power let his
course of policy be ever so ruinous
or oppressive.

We cannot but hope this war is
drawing rapidly to a close, although
the harvest of laurels has not been
as plentiful as was promised us at its
beginning. The "cockboats" which
once terrified democracy to an ex-
cessive degree, have surpassed pub-
lic expectation in the number and
brilliance of their achievements; but
where will the historian be found
qualified to do justice to the *valorous*
exploits of our generals? The ma-
jority of them will have it to say,
and perhaps boast of, that they have
been in Canada, but how they got
back again it might puzzle even
themselves to tell. Had the admin-
istration contracted with Widgery
& Co. for the conquest of Canada,
a great saving might have been made
to the nation—for considering the
ease with which they thought it
might be accomplished, they would
in all probability have taken a much
less sum than has already been
expended. As every attempt of our
government to conquer it has been
unsuccessful, Widgery may have
gone on to renew his proposals as it
said he is flourishing away at the
city; if so, Mr. Madison had better
conclude the bargain while the
old gentleman is in the humour, for
after this he may not have another
opportunity.

COMMUNICATED.

When the Bramble arrived last
winter, and brought intelligence of
the disasters which had befallen the
superintendent Napoleon, the wits of
all our true patriots were immedi-
ately at work to prepare some drops
of comfort for his best friends in
our country. First we were told,
that the news was all a fabrication,
and in proof of it they said if the
reverse had not been the case, Great
Britain would not have sent a ves-
sel across the Atlantic to offer to us
terms of peace. A few weeks, how-
ever, disappointed all these hopes &
conjectures—the news from France,
though it made the most of the for-
lorn condition of our friend, left
no room to doubt that his fortunes
were blasted, and the conqueror of
the world was seeking safety in flight.
Determined, however, not to give
up the ship, we were next assured,
that the Emperor of Russia would
be our friend, and having conquered
the tyrant on land, would next turn
his arms against the tyrant of the
sea—Alexander was to conquer
England just as he had conquered
France; and for proof of this they
told us, that having driven the Em-
peror within the ancient limits of
France, the first wish of his heart
was to patch up a peace with him,
and then join us in our war against
England; and it was added, that so
full was he of this splendid scheme,
that he was actually going to sign
the treaty without consulting Eng-
land. Yes—the Emperor Alexan-
der was to take side with us against
England, although that nation was
in possession of all his ships of war,
and although too he did not fail to
recollect, that we chose to commence
the war against England just when
she was assisting him in the defence
of his own Empire, and when it

was thought that by going to war
with England we might essentially
aid France in her grand scheme of
subjugating Russia. By the late
French and English accounts, how-
ever, it would seem that even France
does not calculate upon the forbear-
ance of Russia—No, she looks for
safety to England, and hopes that that
nation, satisfied with the overthrow of
Bonaparte's power, will urge the dif-
ferent belligerent powers to a peace.
One would suppose that the evidence
which we now have would be suffi-
cient to satisfy any man, that Na-
poleon's career was run, and France
would no longer be able to continue
the struggle.—But no—our sapient
politicians have discovered, that the
Emperor is playing a deep game; he
is making fools of the allies, and
means, as soon as he gets them into
his own territories, to eat them all
up at a single meal. Frenchmen,
we are told, will never suffer France
to be invaded with impunity, but
rising en masse will hurl destruction
upon the heads of their invaders.
This too is said after the allies have
been permitted, with scarcely any
interruption from the French people,
to march a considerable distance
into their territories, within a very
few miles of their capital, and the
Emperor's exertions have been able
to procure but a handful of men with
whom to oppose them. But can we
wonder at these men's speculations,
when they tell us also that this is a
glorious war—that the last campaign
was a glorious campaign, and that
the men now at the head of govern-
ment are the fittest men in the na-
tion to conduct it! Can we wonder
that they should believe any thing
that their friend and ally would wish
them to believe, when we know that
but a few years since they could be-
lieve Mr. Jefferson's wonderful sto-
ry about the wonderful Salt Moun-
tain which he had discovered in
Louisiana? R. S.

HYMENEAL.

Married—on Tuesday evening last
by the Rev. Alfred Griffith, Mr. David
Ridgely, of this city, to Miss Julia
Maria, Woodfield, of Anne-Arundel
County.

REMOVAL.

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS respectfully
informs his friends and the public that
he has removed his Shop to the
one formerly occupied by Mr. George
Wells, and opposite the City Hotel,
where he carries on the TAYLORING
BUSINESS in all its branches.
He has on hand, and constantly
keeps, an Assortment of Broad Cloths,
Vestings, Nankeens, Jeans, &c. &c.
which he can dispose of on the best
terms. April 14.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out
of Anne-Arundel county court, returnable to
April term next, and to me directed, will
be exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the
16th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. on the
premises, near Elk Ridge Landing, the fol-
lowing property to wit:

One Negro Girl named Harriet, one
Wagon, three Horses, one Table,
one Desk, three Chairs and
one Bed and Furniture.

The above are taken as the property of Larkin
Hammond, and will be sold to satisfy a debt
due Peter Harman. Terms of sale Cash.

At the same time and place will be sold Ne-
groes Abraham and Jacob taken as the prop-
erty of Mary and Larkin Hammond, executors
of William Hammond, to satisfy a debt due
Richard Owings. Terms of sale,
Cash. Coloma Groves, Sheriff A. C.

Lands for Sale.

For sale, a Tract of Land containing
about 290 acres, lying on the North
side of Severn, and binding on Deep
Creek and Magothy River. This land
is well adapted to the produce of wheat,
Indian corn, and early marketing. The
above land will be sold on the most ac-
commodating terms—Any person wish-
ing to purchase can view the land by
applying to Mr. Joseph H. Duvall, liv-
ing on the premises, or to the subscri-
ber living in Annapolis.

Nicholas J. Watkins.
If the above land should not be dis-
posed of at private sale before Friday the
14th day of May next, it will on that
day be offered at public sale, if fair, if
not the next fair day.

NOTICE.

I do hereby give notice to all persons
whom it may concern, that I intend to
apply by petition, in writing, to the
next county court for Calvert county,
praying them, (according to the pro-
visions of an act of assembly passed at
November session, 1812,) to extend to
me the full benefit of the several acts
of insolvency, without the assent of my
creditors, they having heretofore vexat-
iously and unreasonably withheld and
refused to give their assent to my final
releasement.

William R. Seivell.
Calvert County, 29th
March, 1814. 4w.

POSTSCRIPT.

From the Palladium
Massachusetts Election.
Votes for Governor from 184 Towns,
1813.
Strong 33755. Strong 33848
Dexter 22261. Varnum 20887

11498 12901
The election of a majority of Fed-
eral Republicans to the Senate of Mas-
sachusetts is ascertained. Other returns
are expected to increase the majority.

DEMOCRATIC TESTIMONY IN FAVOUR OF BOSTON FEDERALISTS.

From the Boston Patriot.
THE FRIGATE CONSTITUTION, Captain
Brewster, arrived at Marblehead on
Sunday afternoon. She was
chased by two frigates, and an express
from Marblehead gave reason to appre-
hend that she was in a hazardous situ-
ation attacked by a greatly superior
force. The news flew like lightning
through all the towns on this coast, and
in no place was the sensation more liv-
ely than in Boston. The drums beat to
arms, and while the New-England
Guards were parading near Faneuil-
Hall, the FEDERAL CAUCUS which
had collected there, turned out, and gave
them three hearty cheers. All party dis-
tinctions were at once dispensed, & the
unanimous cry was, "let us all join and
defend the CONSTITUTION." By 7 or 8
o'clock, several companies were on the
march at cannon were on the way with
all speed. Had not an express ar-
rived with intelligence that the frigate
had got safe into Salem, it is thought
that ten thousand men would have been
at Marblehead at sunrise.

Whatever political notions may fill
the heads of some of our Boston
the sight, or the very naming of this
renowned ship, enkindles an enthusiasm
equal to what some nations felt for their
sacred temples.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 10.
We learn from Saybrook, that on
Tuesday evening, 7 British barges as-
cended the river 4 miles above Saybrook
Ferry, and had set fire to about 26 ves-
sels. Among those burnt were the ship
Superior of this port, and a Hartford
brig. The militia were ordered out,
for the purpose of interrupting the en-
emy; but they returned to their beds
in the night. The loss of property de-
stroyed is estimated at 200,000 dollars.

A letter from West-Point mentions
that a sloop having on board forty U. S.
troops from New York, upset off that
place on Wednesday last. Five of the
soldiers were drowned, and 15 others
were taken to the hospital badly hurt.

LATE NEWS.
We understand (says the Boston Pal-
ladium) that London papers to Feb. 12,
have been received at Halifax; that the
battle in France, Jan. 31, (of which we
have had the French accounts) resulted
in a great victory to the allies, the loss
of the French in killed and wounded
being immense; and that the Bramble,
despatch vessel, from the U. S. arrived
in England in 20 days.

His Honour Judge Ford Discharged.
Just as our paper was going to
press we had the pleasure to learn
that Judge Ford, who was bound over
to answer the charge of High Treason,
was discharged by his
honour Judge Livingston; the gov-
ernment having failed to produce
witnesses in support of the charge,
although they have had more than
three months to hunt them up, and
having also failed to give any satis-
factory reason why they were not
produced them. In discharging
Judge Ford, his honour Judge Liv-
ingston took occasion to observe
that this prosecution ought not and
he trusted it would not raise the
most distant suspicion respecting
Judge Ford, in the mind of any man
in the community; but that he
would stand as high in the esteem
of all his friends and acquaintance
as he had ever done through any
unfortunate life.

If we may express an opinion,
this was from the beginning, an abo-
minable groundless party prosecu-
tion. [Ev. Post.]

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high Court
of Chancery, passed in the case of
Richard Harwood and wife, vs. Ri-
chard H. Battee, and others, the
subscriber will expose to public sale,
on the premises, on Tuesday the 10th
of May,
All the real property of John Battee
deceased, situated in Anne-Arundel
county, near the place commonly called
Rawling's Tavern. The subscriber con-
siders it unnecessary to give further
description of the property, as it is
presumed those who wish to purchase
will view the premises. The purchas-
er or purchasers to give bond to the
subscriber, with approved security, for
the payment of the purchase money,
within twelve months from the day of
sale, and on the payment of the pur-
chase money, with interest, the subscri-
ber is authorised to execute a deed of
conveyance to the purchaser. Sale to
commence at 11 o'clock.
Edward Harwood, trustee.
April 7, 1814.

Chancery Sale.

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chase money, with interest, the subscri-
ber is authorised to execute a deed of
conveyance to the purchaser. Sale to
commence at 11 o'clock.
Edward Harwood, trustee.
April 7, 1814.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

The subscriber will give a reward of
any person who will discover to him the
author who placed a placard on his gate last even-
ing.
T. H. Bowles.
April 14, 1814.

State of Maryland, ss.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,
April 8, 1814.

On application by petition, of Dr.
John Thomas Shaaff, executor of the
last will and testament of Bennett Dar-
nall, late of Anne-Arundel county, de-
ceased, it is ordered he give the notice
required by law for creditors to exhib-
it their claims against the said de-
ceased; and that the same be published
once in each week, for the space of six
successive weeks, in the Maryland Gaze-
tte, and one of the Baltimore pa-
pers.

John Gaasaway, Reg. Wills
for 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 Ma-
ryland, letters testamentary on the per-
sonal estate of Bennett Darnall, late
of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All
persons having claims against the said
deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit
the same, with the necessary vouchers
thereof, to the subscriber, at or before
the fifth day of June next, they may o-
therwise by law be excluded from all
benefit of the said estate. Given under
my hand this fifth day of April
1814.

John T. Shaaff, Executor.

DENTATUS

Will stand to cover mares this season,
at Mrs. Mary Stockett's at the low
price of five dollars each mare, and 25
cents to the groom. Should the above
sum of five dollars not be paid by the
first day of October, eight dollars will
be charged for every mare.

DENTATUS is about fifteen and a half
hands high, and well made; he is as
well bred as any horse in America, as
will appear from the following pedi-
gree:

DENTATUS is out of the thorough
bred mare Sally, purchased of Edward
Edelen, esq. and Sally was got by Hy-
der Ally, he was got by the old impor-
ted Arabian out of Belle Air, her dam
by Othello, her grand dam an imported
mare from the Duke of Hamilton's
Stud by Spot, her great grand dam by
old Traveller, her great great grand
dam by Cartouch, her great great great
grand dam by Sedbury, her great great
great grand dam by Childers out
of a Barb Mare; and Sally's dam by the
imported horse Othello, her grand dam
by Juniper, who was imported into
Virginia, her great grand dam out of Col.
Tasker's famous imported Mare Selma
by the Godolphin Arabian, and
his sire was out of the dam to Dr. Ede-
len's celebrated running mare Florette,
by old Punch.

Season to commence the 10th of
April, and end the 15th July.
Joseph N. Stockett.
April 7, 1814.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high court
of chancery, the subscriber will of-
fer at Public Sale, on Friday 25th
April, at McCoy's Tavern, the fol-
lowing tracts of land, lying on Elk
Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, part
of the real estate of the late Edward
Dorsey Esq. and by his will devised
to be sold, viz.

The First Discovery.

Containing by patent 234 acres of land
situated near Elk Ridge Landing, on
the road between Baltimore and Wash-
ington, and adjacent to the lands of
Dr. Hopkins and Mrs. Hammond.

The Second Discovery.

Containing 116 acres, adjacent to M-
Coy's Tavern, and crossing both the
Washington and Annapolis roads at that
place.

The Resurvey on the Gre- cian Siege.

Contiguous to the lands of Dr. Dorsey
and Luther Martin Esq. and contain-
ing by a recent resurvey, 280 1/2 acres
of land. These tracts are unimproved
and covered with wood, but from the
known value of the adjacent lands, it
is presumed that the soil would be sus-
ceptible of great improvement, and
from their proximity to the Baltimore
market they will be well worth the at-
tention of purchasers.—The Second
Discovery would also present an ex-
cellent stand for a tavern. The terms
of sale as prescribed by the decree, are,
that the purchaser shall give bond with
approved security, for payment of the
purchase money in six, twelve, and
eighteen months, and on payment of
the whole shall receive a deed from the
trustee. The title is indisputable, and
all other information relative to the
quality and situation of the land,
can be obtained on application to Mr.
Roderick Dorsey, at Dorsey's Forge,
Elk Ridge.
Henry M. Murray, Trustee.
Annapolis, March 31, 1814.

PROPOSALS
For publishing in the City of Baltimore.

A DAILY NEWSPAPER
TO BE PUBLISHED
THE BALTIMORE TELEGRAPH AND
MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISER.

The subscribers, while they solicit a candid and generous public to patronize the project which they have now undertaken of establishing a daily paper in the city of Baltimore, feel with no common sensibility the delicacy and difficulty of the undertaking. Many have supposed that the citizens of the United States, are so enflamed by party animosity that it behoves every patriot to frown on every new champion who enters the field of political controversy. This hypothesis, if rigidly examined, will be found to end in this absurdity, that the condition of our country both abroad and at home, is so deplorable, that all attempts at reformation become criminal. If the national treasury is exhausted, commerce extinguished, public credit impaired, executive power enlarged while executive responsibility is lost, if our representatives in congress have so far forgotten their own dignity and the sanctity of their constitutional trust, as to declare that the will of an individual forms the law of the land; if in addition to this host of calamities, we are involved in a foreign war by which nothing can be gained and every thing is put in jeopardy—are we to be told that it is criminal to speak the words of honesty and truth? On the contrary, it is conceived that the argument points directly the other way; for in proportion to the desperation of our public circumstances, should be the zeal of our attempts to reform.

The subscribers would propose to attempt, but it would in them be the height of arrogance and presumption to say that they will be able to make their paper an interesting repository of intelligence. They have no hesitation in declaring that its character will be purely federal—by which they would be understood to mean, that neither the pride of power, or the insolence of office, shall prevent them from speaking salutary, although unpalatable truths. Having seen our political circumstances growing hourly more desperate; as the precepts and example set by Washington have been hourly abandoned, they deem it no less a right than a duty to raise one more warning voice, and apprise their countrymen of their danger while it is yet in their power to escape.

Influenced by such considerations they respectfully solicit the patronage of their countrymen to aid their undertaking. ALLEN & HILL.
+ See the last embargo act.

TERMS.
It will be printed on a medium sheet at Nine Dollars per annum for the Daily Paper, and Five Dollars for the Country. Advertisements will be inserted on the usual terms.

Subscriptions for The Baltimore Telegraph will be received at all the principal Book stores in Baltimore. P. S. Editors of newspapers favourable to the establishment of The Baltimore Telegraph will give the preceding proposal a few insertions in their papers, and receive the names of those persons desirous of becoming subscribers.

Subscriptions received at this Office. March 30.

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office April 1, 1814.
Thos. G. Addison 2, George Adams, Peter Armstrong, John Brewer 2, Charles Boon, Cephas W. Benson, Wm. Bishop, John Brice, Robert Brook, Jeremiah Berry, A. A. county, Phebe Caulicee, Philip Curran, Michael Carney, Wm. Cook, Elizabeth Cross, A. A. county, Silas Dewy 2, Revd. Wm. Duncan 2, Edward Dew, Ephraim Duvall, Thomas Dutton, John Drew, Plummer J. Drury, Thomas Earle, Thomas H. Edelen, Geo. Foote, Jas. A. Foxcroft, Jane Gant, Henry Guynn, Augustin Gho, Peregrine Gleam, Wm. Grover, Horatio Gibson, Richard H. Hall, Mrs. Jane Heath, Anne Hemmings, Edmund Hewitt, Jas. P. Heath 2, John Holt, Elizabeth Hall, David Harvey, Osborn S. Harwood, John Hines, Henry A. Hall, John Johnson of Thos. Wm. Kilty, Dudley Kimble, Edward Lstroch, Miss Dear Ladies, Portiguer Love, Robert Lusby, near Annapolis, Saml. Mackubin 2, Joseph Mace, Wm. Parley 2, Thos. W. Moore, late agent for packet boats at New-York, Thos. Newcomb, John Osharrow 2, David Patterson, Thos. Poole, Sarah Prout, Walter Pumphrey, A. A. county, Absalom Ridgely, jun, James W. Rawlings, Wm. Ramsey, Lt. Melker Reener, Ridgely and Pindle, William Richardson, Mariah Richardson West-River, Mrs. Ward, care of Leonard Scott, Wm. Sewall, Saml. Southwick 2, Thos. Selby, Washington Tuck, Samuel Thomas, A. A. county, John Tidings, Prince Williams, Isaac Woodland, Ureah Wallace 2, Richd. Wilson, Nicholas G. Watkins, Bennett Wilkinson, Solomon Ward, John White, John Williams, Charles Waters, Benjamin Welch, John Watkins, Jos. Watkins 3, Miss Mary Watkins, Richard Weems, Osborn Williams, A. A. county.
John Munroe, P. M.

SHERIFF'S SALES

By virtue of several writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of Anne-Arundel county court, returnable to April term next, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Thursday 14th April, at 10 o'clock p. m. on the premises, the following Property, to wit:
Negroes Jack, Anthony & John.

The above are taken as the property of William Brogren, and will be sold to satisfy debts due Clayton & Randall, for the use of Jonathan Pinkney and Thomas Owens, and also debts due from the Adm'rs of Charles D. Hoopes and Thomas Comte Bowie. Terms of sale, Cash.
Solomon Groves, Shff. A. A. C. March 27.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Anne-Arundel county court, returnable to April term next, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 9th of April, at 10 o'clock p. m. on the premises, near Elk Ridge Landing, the following Property, to wit:
Negroes Abraham and Moses.

The above are taken as the property of Larkin Hammond, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Peter Harman. Terms of sale, Cash.
Solomon Groves, Shff. A. A. C. March 27.

By virtue of several writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of Anne-Arundel county court, returnable to April term next, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday, the 16th of April, at 11 o'clock A. M. at Friendship, in Anne-Arundel county, the following property to wit:
A Tract of Land called Maidstone.

Containing 365 acres more or less. The above is taken as the property of Captain William Weems, and will be sold to satisfy debts due Gideon White, and Rezin Estey, for the use of Nicholas Watkins, of Thos. Terms of sale, Cash.
Solomon Groves, Shff. A. A. C. March 27.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Anne-Arundel county court, returnable to April term next, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday, the 16th of April, at 11 o'clock A. M. at Friendship in Anne-Arundel county, the following property to wit:
A Tract of Land called Grace Hills.

Containing 167 acres more or less. The above is taken as the property of William Tiltard, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Rezin Estey, for the use of Nicholas Watkins, of Thos. Terms of sale, Cash.
Solomon Groves, Shff. A. A. C. March 27.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on Thursday the 14th day of April next, if fair, if not, the first fair day, at his dwelling in London Town, A PART of the personal estate of John O. Jones, late of said county, deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, and household furniture. The terms of sale are, cash for all sums under ten dollars, and all sums over that, a credit of four months, the purchaser giving bond with security to be approved by the executor
John Harrison, of Jno. Executor. March 31, 1814. 3w

This is to give notice,
That the subscribers intend to make application to the next Anne-Arundel county court for a division of the real estate of Rezin Hammond, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, between his heirs.
Nicholas Swormstedt, Andrew Hammond, Rezin Hammond, Louisa Hammond, Philip Hammond, jun. March 31. 3w

Hack for hire.
The subscriber informs the public, that he has a handsome HACK to hire, with steady horses, and careful driver, which can be had at the shortest notice, and on the cheapest terms.
I. PARKER, City Tavern. March 31.

NOTICE.
Whereas William Elliott, of Anne-Arundel county, obtained a note of hand of mine, bearing date on the twenty fifth inst. for the amount of 25 dollars—This is therefore to forward all persons whomsoever from taking an assignment of said note, as it was fraudulently obtained, and therefore I am determined not to pay said note of hand.
Elizabeth Taymen. March 31, 1814. 3w

Farmers Bank
OF MARYLAND, 21st March, 1814.
The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 4 per cent on the stock of said Bank, for six months ending the 31st of April next, to stockholders on the Western Shore, at the Bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the Eastern Shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple orders.
By order, John Pinkney, Cashier.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court, March 25, 1814.
On application by petition of Joseph Evans, administrator of William McCauley, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.
Jno. Gassaway, Res. Wills for 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, letters of administration on the personal estate of William McCauley, 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 15th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of March, 1814.
Joseph Evans, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration D. B. N. on the personal estate of Samuel Green, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby requested to bring them in, legally proved, and those who are indebted to the same to make immediate payment, more especially those who are indebted for postage on letters, &c.
Richard H. Harwood, Adm'r. D. B. N. Feb. 24.

DON FERNANDO,
A JACK ASS.

From the best Spanish breeds that have been imported into the United States; remarkably large and strongly formed; will cover this season at Portland Manor near Pig Point; as he proved himself last season very sure, and his foals have been uncommonly fine, the number of mares will be enlarged to forty. The price, eight dollars for each mare, and half a doll. to the groom; the money to be paid in every case before the mares are taken away.
William Pritchard, Manager. March 24.

Notice is hereby given,

That I intend to petition to the next Anne-Arundel County Court for a Commission to divide a tract of land called Locust Thicket, and lying in the county aforesaid, of which all persons interested will please to take notice.
Henry Jones, t. A. E. March 27, 1814.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court of Maryland, passed in the cause of Cadwallader Edwards, and Philip Rogers against George W. Higgins, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on Wednesday the 20th day of April next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, A valuable tract or parcel of land, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, called and known by the name of "Lintheum's Walk," containing about 200 acres, whereon Cadwallader Edwards formerly resided. This land lies on the main road leading from all the lower counties to Baltimore, also on the road leading from Annapolis to the City of Washington, and is considered as one of the most eligible situations for the county for a tavern, &c. for a country store and blacksmith shop. The land is fertile, and well adapted for the cultivation of tobacco, corn, and all kinds of small grain—There is about 30 acres of good meadow land, and about 12 or 15 acres more may be made of superior quality, with but little expense. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of this property, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the same previous to the sale. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser is to give bond to the trustee, with good security for the payment of the purchase money within twelve months from the day of sale, with interest, and on payment of the purchase money the subscriber will give a deed of sale to commence at 12 o'clock.
Louis Gassaway, Trustee. March 31.

20 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, on Tuesday the 4th inst. a negro man by the name of CHARLES, formerly the property of Mr. Gassaway Rawlings. He is a stout able fellow, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, stutters very much when talking, he has a wife at Mr. William Stewart's quarter, Fingall. His clothing when he went off was a round over jacket, made of green half tick, given to him this fall, a spotted swandown under jacket much worn, white felled country cloth trousers a good felled meadow, coarse shoes & yarn stockings, a white hat with a broad brim; as he has other clothing he may change to suit his purpose. Charles is an old offender; in the life time of his former master he often took these trips, and when away he got acquainted on Elk-Ridge & Baltimore; he was taken up some years ago and confined in Frederick goal; he has a brother in George-Town, living with Mr. Thomas Gant. It is supposed he may endeavor to get to some of the above places, and pass as a free man. Whoever takes up the said fellow, and delivers him to me, or confines him in any goal so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward. All persons are forbid harbouring the said fellow at their peril.
SAMUEL MACCUBBIN, Anne-Arundel county, 2 January 4, 1814. 3w

Property for Sale.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, all his property, viz—The plantation whereon he resides, containing about 170 acres, which is in a state of good improvement. There is a new and comfortable dwelling house, together with a good garden, and convenient out houses, an entirely new barn, built last summer, 60 by 30 feet, with sheds and shelters for cattle underneath, corn house, granary, and excellent stables, threshing floors, &c. &c. all under the same roof. A part of the place is under new and strong post and rail fence. The land is adapted to the growth of all kinds of grain; the trial that has been made of clover and plaster answers well, and can be used to advantage. There is now 15 to 20 acres of good meadow which yields abundantly, and 50 acres more might be made without much labour, having been lately ditched and drained.

Also, the plantation he purchased of the estate of John Sappington, adjoining the farm of Philip Hammond, jun. This tract contains about 118 acres of good farming land, and is well adapted to clover and plaster; part of it is now set in clover and timothy. Both places have young thriving apple and peach orchards, and by care a sufficiency of woodland.

Also, he will sell the mortgage title to 200 acres of land adjoining and lying between the two first mentioned tracts, the equity in which is also offered for sale.

One hundred and ninety five acres more he will likewise sell, distant from the first place two and an half miles, and from the two last one mile and an half, 150 acres of which is in woods, of the best chestnut and oak rail timber, and will be a never failing support of timber to each place. There are several good springs on each place, and the situations high and healthy. A good stream of water passes through one place on which a mill might be erected. An accommodating credit will be given for the purchase money, by paying the interest annually. To any person inclined to purchase the above lands, the subscriber will sell all his personal property, consisting of several valuable young negro men, for a term of years, together with all his stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, plantation utensils, and implements of husbandry. Each place has a quantity of grain sowed, and hay and other provender, which will be disposed of.

This property is situated in Anne-Arundel County, near the Fork Bridge over Patuxent River, and in the neighbourhood of Major Hammond, 12 miles from Annapolis, and 22 from Baltimore. The property will be shewn to any person inclined to purchase, by application to the subscriber.
Anderson Warfield, Albano, February 25, 1814.

This is to give notice,

That Mr. David Ridgely, is duly authorized to settle the estate of Thomas Woodfield, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased.
Sarah Woodfield, Adm'r. March 31.

NOTICE.

The subscriber earnestly solicits all persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Woodfield, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, either by note or open accounts, to call on him and pay the same. Further indulgence cannot be given, and legal measures will be immediately taken against all delinquents.—All those who have claims against said estate will present the same, legally authenticated.
David Ridgely, Annapolis, March 31, 1814. 3w

20 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, on Tuesday the 4th inst. a negro man by the name of CHARLES, formerly the property of Mr. Gassaway Rawlings. He is a stout able fellow, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, stutters very much when talking, he has a wife at Mr. William Stewart's quarter, Fingall. His clothing when he went off was a round over jacket, made of green half tick, given to him this fall, a spotted swandown under jacket much worn, white felled country cloth trousers a good felled meadow, coarse shoes & yarn stockings, a white hat with a broad brim; as he has other clothing he may change to suit his purpose. Charles is an old offender; in the life time of his former master he often took these trips, and when away he got acquainted on Elk-Ridge & Baltimore; he was taken up some years ago and confined in Frederick goal; he has a brother in George-Town, living with Mr. Thomas Gant. It is supposed he may endeavor to get to some of the above places, and pass as a free man. Whoever takes up the said fellow, and delivers him to me, or confines him in any goal so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward. All persons are forbid harbouring the said fellow at their peril.
SAMUEL MACCUBBIN, Anne-Arundel county, 2 January 4, 1814. 3w

Trustee's Sale.

In pursuance of an Act of Assembly for the sale of the real estate of Thomas Parson, late of Calvert county, deceased, passed at December session 1813.

The subscriber will sell, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 25th of April next, at 11 o'clock, in the town of Lower Marlborough, one lot in said Town, containing three acres of land. The improvements consist of a commodious frame dwelling house, with a large dry cellar, calculated to accommodate a family of servants, and for culinary purposes; a small framed house, used as a medical shop, and several out buildings; The whole property under good enclosure. Also at the same time and place, a tract or parcel of land, containing 95 acres, more or less, within four miles of the above lot, and adjoining the lands of Mr. Levin W. Ballard; the greater part of this land is in a state of cultivation, the soil susceptible of being highly improved by the use of clover and plaster, and particularly well adapted to produce good crops of wheat; has more than a sufficiency of wood to support the place, and is contiguous to water carriage and a good market. A further description is thought unnecessary, as those inclined to purchase can view the property previous to the day of sale.

The terms are—the purchaser must give bond, with two securities, to be approved of by the trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, in six months from the day of sale.
Richard Graham, Trustee. March 17, 1814. 6w

Farmers Bank
OF MARYLAND, ANNAPOLIS,
February 16, 1814.

The president and directors of this institution request a general meeting of the stockholders, at the Banking House, on Wednesday the 20th day of April next, at 10 o'clock a. m. to take into consideration a late law of the General Assembly of Maryland, providing for the extension of bank charters.
By order, Jonathan Pinkney, Cash. 1205p

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from Salubris, 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 above reward will be given to any person who shall secure him in any goal in the United States, if taken out of Washington county.
W. STULL, Washington County, 2 July 15th, 1814. 5

J. HUGHES,
Having succeeded Gideon White as Agent in Annapolis for the sale of

MICHAEL LEE'S
Family Medicines

So justly celebrated, in all parts of the United States, for twelve years past, has on hand and intends keeping a constant supply of
Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, for the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, &c.
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, &c.
Lee's Infalible Ague and Fever Drops.
Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without Mercury.)
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal.
Lee's Persian Lotion for tetter and eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, &c.
Lee's Eye-Water.
Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops.
Lee's Damask Lip Salve.
Lee's Corn Plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.
Lee's Tooth Powder.
To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper the signature of MICHAEL LEE & Co. At the places of sale, may be had gratis pamphlets containing cases of cures, whose length prevents their being now inserted.

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 12-2 Cents.

In the House of Representatives
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MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

(VOL. LXXII.)

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1814.

No. 14.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH

In the House of Representatives, on the bill to repeal the Embargo, &c.

Mr. Webster of N. H. next took the floor—He was happy, he said, that it had fallen to his lot to be present at the office they were now about to perform, of reading the funeral obsequies of the restrictive system. He rejoiced in moderation, he felt a temperate exultation, that this system, which he conceived pernicious as to ourselves, and inimical as to foreign nations, was about to be consigned to the tomb of all the Capulets. He congratulated his friends who had predicted this end, that they had lived to see its existence terminated, &c. He went on to speak figuratively of the restrictive system, which he said, was something like a system of faith to be acted, not to be deliberated on; it seemed to have been believed to be essential to our political salvation, and any departure from it as leading certainly to political perdition—and he did not believe any Saïnt in the Calendar ever had a set of followers less disposed to troublesome enquiry, than the followers of this restrictive system. The authors of this system however had well understood its object; the opposers of it also understood it—and that it had failed to effect its object, the late message of the president sufficiently proved. The character of the system, like that of many other things, would not be very well known or generally understood until it was destroyed. It was now passing off with general execration; its true features would now be distinctly seen, its true character correctly understood. The opponents of this system had always told its friends that it was not a system of policy truly American. The house had now been told this was a system of measures connected with the affairs of Europe which should fluctuate and rise and fall with the politics of that country. This had been frequently said by its opponents, but never before acknowledged by its friends. On what ground was the system now proposed to be given up but this—That the state of things created by the predominance of French power on the continent of Europe had ceased, and the system which depended on it ought to cease also? That, in fact, no effect could be expected from it but by its co-operation with the views of France. Mr. W. said he should not now go into a view of the coincidences which might be traced, or take this occasion to show that the first embargo was laid at the commencement of the continental system in Europe. From the nature of things, however, the measure could have no effect but from such coincidence. How was it to operate on Britain? By denying her a market for her manufactures. To what amount, so to speak, did we refuse a market to her manufactures? In this point of view, he said, we consumed about a twelfth of her product, or one sixth of her export, though the amount had been estimated much lower. Could it be supposed, that by refusing to purchase this small amount of her whole manufactures, we could compel her to comply with our terms? It could not be supposed that we could, whilst we at the same time deprived our own citizens of the market for the whole of their surplus produce. The truth however was now acknowledged; the system had been introduced as a system of co-operation with France. [Mr. Calhoun here asked what the gentleman meant by co-operation? In one sense, he himself had not used it, and now denied its application.] Mr. Webster said he did not allude to the gentleman's speech particularly, but to say that the effect to be produced by the restrictive system was from its pressure operating at the same time and in the same manner with

circumstances in Europe. That was what he called co-operation, viz. the denial of our market to England operating with and depending for its success on the French policy, prevailing in Europe. Now Mr. W. said, he objected to a system of policy depending on the fluctuation of affairs on the continent of Europe. Let me ask, said he, if the people of this country, from the first introduction of this system to this moment, have been apprized of this circumstance. On the contrary, how much angry declamation had been heretofore caused by the assertion of that fact! The people had been taught to believe that the enemy would be made to feel the pressure by the operation of its mere pressure. Yet the house was now told it was to be abandoned because the state of things which was to render it effectual against the enemy had ceased to exist. The great error of and objection to this system was, that it had a tendency to make the politics of this country dependent on those of Europe, to make us fluctuate with the current of its affairs. The same reason which was now urged for the taking it off, would prevail to cause its re-enactment if the allies should be driven beyond the Rhine, Prussia and Germany reduced to terms, and the forces of Russia be again driven into her 'frightful climate'—these reasons may perhaps be urged for re-enacting a system which it is now thought proper to abandon. Thus it was that until this habit of connecting our politics with the affairs of Europe should be abandoned, we should not be an independent people. By the sudden fall of this system thousands would necessarily be ruined, as others were in its commencement. There was nothing so objectionable in a commercial country, as the habit of frequent and violent changes of policy. It was however a fact too notorious, that there was a class of men in this country, to whom violent change was acceptable; men who looked upon whatever was uncommon to be wise or great. There was therefore no calculating on the course of the government—there was not a time for the last two years, when any person could calculate on the permanence of its policy for a moment beyond the present.—What made it worse, was, that the true standard by which the politics of the government had been managed had never been told to the people. On the contrary, they had been led to believe, by the friends and supporters of the administration, that the politics of Europe had nothing to do with our measures, and the standard by which others adjudged them was declared to be unjust and unfounded. Who could have imagined that the restrictive system would have been abandoned so suddenly? If the people had been told it would be abandoned when the power of France was crushed, they would have understood it and acted accordingly. Mr. W. referred to the president's message of Dec. last; to the bill which passed this house for more effectually enforcing the non-importation act by introducing a novel principle into our laws, and departing from all established rules of law; to the bill which came from the senate, and was now before this house, for prohibiting the importation of any article which might have come from English possessions; to the recent decision against Paul Cyffee's bill, and against the transportation by water of lime for the use of his houseless constituents, lest they should violate the embargo—to show how rigidly this system had been upheld until the very moment that the message came into the house recommending its repeal. He adverted also to the legislative address now on the table approving of the measure, and to those which though in existence had not been presented, having arrived a little too late. A government subject to such sudden changes was not competent to manage the affairs of a great nation. There were many other very important considerations connected with this change in our policy. The people had been told that this system had a great tendency to promote infant manufactures, that it did nothing else but induce the ha-

bit of providing for our wants by our own means, it would be a blessing. How often had this consideration been enforced! And yet those who understood the system did not hesitate to tell the people that the moment the policy of the government required it, the manufactures would be sacrificed with a little hesitation as the merchants had been; that the same unparing hand would prostrate both—that the manufacturers as well as merchants would be suffered to fall without remorse and without regret. Something had indeed been said in the message in regard to double duties, which were to guard the manufacturers from loss. Mr. W. said he admonished every man in the nation not to be taken in by this intimation.—The double duties would not be continued—he did not say they ought; but, if not, they ought not to be held out as likely to be continued. The proper measure would doubtless be a regular tariff of duties, and not rashly to double the duties on all articles, on coffee, tea, and other necessaries, in order to encourage the manufacture of wools, &c. The moment the purpose of affording revenue no longer required them, the double duties would be abolished, he repeated. What was the duty of a government in respect to its policy? That it should be regular, not variable. With respect to manufacturers Mr. W. thought it necessary to speak with some precision. He was an enemy to rearing manufactures or any other interest in a hot bed; he would not legislate too rashly in relation to them. All manufactures compatible with the interest of the country ought to be fostered; but for one he never wished to see a Sheffield or a Birmingham in this country. He spoke of the evils of extensive manufactories, &c. and too populous towns. He wished to let the different pursuits of society take their own course, and not to give excessive bounties or preferences to one over another. The true spirit of the constitution did not confer the power on government to change the habits of whole sections of the country, but to grant protection to all sections of it to pursue their own avocations, which ought to be encouraged but not forced. He hoped on this, as on other points, to see the government returning to an honourable and correct course. At the abandonment of the embargo he rejoiced; and should rejoice still further when the government should pursue a permanent system, announce its policy to the people, pursue measures on its own strength, and not subject us to the power and will of foreign nations. This being but a brief sketch, embraces the substance of Mr. Webster's remarks.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 10.

By the Steam Boat.

By the steam-boat Car of Neptune, Capt. Roorbach, arrived yesterday from Albany, we received the Albany Register Extra, of Friday last, containing the following:

From the Middlebury Columbian Patriot, April 6, 1814.

FROM THE FRONTIER.

At a late hour last evening, we were politely favoured with the perusal of a letter from a gentleman in Plattsburg, to his friend in this town, dated Friday morning, April 1. Its great length renders it impossible for us to give any thing more than a hasty summary of its contents.

The important facts communicated are, that our army advanced into Odletown on the 30th ult. with a view of attacking the enemy at La Cole Mill; that having proceeded about two and a half miles, it was found they had mistaken the road to Montreal for that of the mill; that on wheeling to regain the road they had missed, they were attacked by a picket of 30 regulars & 100 militia, who were sheltered in a barn. They were soon dispersed by the fire of a piece of light artillery, with the loss of 1 taken prisoner and 3 deserted. Our loss was 20 killed and wounded; among the latter, Ensign Parker, through the

breast—Major Bernard and Totten had their horses shot under them.

The army proceeded by a cross road to La Cole Mill, where they arrived between 3 and 4 P. M. with the light artillery and one 12 pounder; the 12's being prevented coming up by the badness of the roads. The 12 pounder was opened upon the Mill, which sheltered the enemy, with some little effect; they made a sally to take it but with loss. Captain M'Pherson commanded the piece and was wounded through the neck and hip; the latter supposed to be mortal. After his fall, Lt. Sheldon of the heavy artillery, took command of the piece. He fought till every man about him was either killed, wounded or driven away, when he loaded and fired the piece himself discharging it (the match being gone) with the flash of a musket. He was soon supported by infantry. The attack continued till after sunset, when no impression being made on the mill, a retreat was ordered to Odletown. The heavy artillery arrived at Champlain that night.

Our loss is computed at 100 to 150 killed and wounded. No officer was killed. The wounded are Captain M'Pherson, Lts. Larabee & Green, of the artillery, ensign Parker of the infantry, and ensign Carr of the rifle corps.

The writer of the letter of which the foregoing is a brief summary, says he was an eye-witness of the facts therein stated.

[We have seen a letter from a gentleman at Plattsburg in whom we have great confidence, to his friend in this city, (Albany) dated April 4, which says the skirmish alluded to above, took place on the 29th and 30th, and that our loss was between 70 and 80 killed and wounded besides a few missing.]

BURLINGTON, APRIL 4.

Commodore M'Donough is building some heavy vessels at Vergennes; and if, as is feared, he cannot get them ready before the first of May, the British will have ample time to come out, do much damage, if not block him up.

MONTREAL, March 26.

On Monday evening last, General M'Comb, with about 800 American troops, took possession of the village at St. Armand—they have also brought on seven or eight pieces of cannon, and it is supposed, intend to fortify and garrison the place.—A great number of the inhabitants have left the place, the general has issued a proclamation inviting them to return, promising them protection of persons and property.

We understand that a respectable force has marched to St. Armand, under the command of Maj. General Sir Sidney Beckwith, to attack the American brigades, under General M'Comb, who are posted at Philipsburg, 1000 strong. From the recent depredations committed by the Americans on our frontier, in violation of the laws of war, this government is again at full liberty to retaliate; and the public will be disappointed if vengeance be not speedily taken on the unprincipled foe.

BRITISH ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE NEAR DETROIT.

Adjutant general's Office,
Quebec, 18th March, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His excellency, the commander of the forces, has received from lieutenant, gen. Drummond, the report of capt. Stewart of the Royal Scots, of an affair which took place between the detachment under the orders of that officer, and a body of the enemy, on the 4th inst. at Longwood, in advance of Delaware town.

Capt. Stewart reports, that receiving a report late on the night of the 3d inst. from capt. Caldwell, that a party of the enemy had been seen in Longwood, he directed the flank companies of the Royal Scots and the light company of the 89th regt. under the immediate command of capt. Basden, 89th regiment, to march at day break to the support of capt. Caldwell; and that at 5 o'clock in the evening the enemy was discovered, in very superior force, on a commanding eminence,

strongly entrenched with log breast works—this post was instantly attacked in the most gallant manner by the flank companies in front, while captain Caldwell's company of rangers, and a detachment of the loyal Kent militia, made a flank movement to the right, and a small band of Indians to the left, with the view of gaining the rear of their position; and after repeated efforts to dislodge the enemy, in an arduous and spirited contest of an hour and a half duration, which terminated with the day light, the troops were reluctantly withdrawn, having suffered severely, principally in officers.

The enemy has since abandoned his position in Longwood.

List of the killed, wounded and missing.

Royal Scots light company—1 captain, 9 rank and file killed—1 lieutenant, 3 sergeants, 31 rank and file wounded—1 bugler missing.

89th light company—1 lieutenant, 3 rank and file killed—1 capt. 1 sergeant, and 7 rank and file wounded—volunteer Pigot, wounded and taken prisoner.

Loyal Kent volunteers—1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, and 5 rank and file wounded.

Names of officers killed & wounded.

Capt. D. Johnston, royal Scots, and lieutenant P. Grame, 89th regt. killed. Capt. Basden, 89th regt. and lieutenant A. Macdonald, royal Scots, wounded.

Com. Barclay, late of the Erie fleet, was at Montreal in good health. It will be recollected he has lost both arms.

General Winder had returned to Quebec, and it was said, had effected nothing favorable to prisoners.

The House of Assembly of Upper Canada have resolved that the proclamation of Gen. Rottenburg, declaring Martial law, was an arbitrary and unconstitutional measure, tending to destroy the law of the Province.

A Montreal paper says, it is not expected the British naval force will be superior to the American on Lake Ontario, the ensuing summer.

Four British retaliation prisoners who escaped from the U. S. have arrived at Quebec.

From the Northern Frontier.

A gentleman from Burlington, which place he left on Monday last, reports that Col. Clark, had advanced into the enemy's country as far as South River, within 6 miles of Isle aux Noix, captured the enemy's advanced guard, &c. After which he returned to Missisquoi Bay, where he was reinforced, (his whole force said to consist of 2000 men) and left that place on the 26th ult. for the Stone Mills. About five miles from that place, attacked the picket guard, drove and pursued them to the Mills, where, on the 30th he attacked the enemy's troops stationed there (consisting of about five hundred men) when after a severe contest, he was compelled to retreat with the loss of 40 killed, 30 missing, and 100 wounded, and left the British in possession of the Mills.

Further Particulars.

We understand that our troops, while attacking the Stone Mills, were much annoyed by a gun boat; that a piece of artillery was brought up to be directed against her; that about sixty of the British rushed from the Mills and got possession of our piece, that white grenadier was spiking it, Col. Forsyth approached with a party to recover it, when an American officer at the moment of attacking the grenadier, was with the grenadier, killed with one ball probably fired from the gun boat; that col. F. recovered the piece, and then retreated with the party; that of the sixty British who sallied from the Mills, all but eleven were either killed or wounded; that the Americans brought away 27 sleigh loads of killed and wounded, and left 7 killed. Some hours after this affair, a brisk firing was again heard in the direction of Missisquoi Bay; & it is probable the British followed our troops.

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16, 1814.

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Pinkney, Cashr.

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EL LEE'S

Medicines

ated, in all parts of the

for twelve years past,

intends keeping a con...

us Pills, for the preven...

illious Fevers, &c.

olent colds, coughs, &c.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Destroying Lozenges.

ment, warranted to cure

ion (without Mercury.)

restorative for nervous

ward weakness, &c.

Vegetable Specific, for

General.

Lotion for tetters and

ruptions.

and Extract of Mustard,

Rheumatism, &c.

's Eye-Water.

ooth-Ache Drops.

annak Lip Salve.

Corn Plaster.

Elisir, for the cure of

head-aches.

Tooth Powder.

ect counterfeits, observe

the outside wrapper

of MICHAEL LEE & Co.

Places of sale, may be

phlets containing cases

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h inserted.

LIST OF THE

ican NAVY,

with

's LIST OF THE

ish NAVY.

GEORGE SHAW'S Store,

at this Office,

ce, 12 1/2 Cents.—

MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. Ogden. The agents, equipments and persons, of...

The season has opened with a campaign no less distressing to the feelings...

If consistency were in general a characteristic of the friends of Mr. Madison...

for Sale. Offers for sale, lots of land, in Anne Arundel county...

for Sale. A Negro Boy, old, accustomed to plant and to work in a garden...

IMPORTANT LAW

To repeal an act entitled, An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors...

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled...

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so much of any act or acts as prohibits the importation of goods, wares or merchandise...

LANGDON CHEVES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

April 14, 1814. Approved, JAMES MADISON

Colonel Lewis and Maj. Madison, lately prisoners of war at Quebec, passed through this city yesterday...

Horrid Massacres at Venezuela.

By the arrival of the schr. Achilles, Trowbridge, from Laguna, (at New-York) we learn, that during her stay at that port...

N. Y. Gazette

From the Philadelphia Register.

The following is an extract from an article entitled "An Appeal to the Germans on the necessity of outlawing Buonaparte," published in the Anti-Gallic Monitor, a London paper.

Can any German forget the murder of Spittler? Can the murder of Andre Hoff be overlooked? The conduct of the tyrant towards this patriot surpasses all his former iniquities.

What was the conduct of the tyrant to the Prussian minister baron de Stein? Did he not outlaw him? Was not M. de Stein exposed to be killed by any of the Corsican satellites?

But recent events which have occurred at Hamburg, at Luneburg, at Bremerlee, at Oldenburgh, and at Varel, call aloud for the infliction of vengeance on the head of the blood-thirsty tyrant.

* A considerable time has elapsed since the murder of Palm, and in order that that infamous and bloody deed may never be forgotten by you Germans, I think proper to insert the letter which that virtuous man addressed to his wife the night previous to his assassination...

"In the Dungeon of the Military Prison of Brannau, August 20th, 1806.—Six o'clock in the morning.

"My Dearest Beloved, "When you read these lines you are a widow, and our dear, dear children, have no longer a father. My destiny is fixed; in five hours I cease to live. But though I die the death of a criminal, you know that I have committed no crime; I fall a victim of the present calamitous times; times when an untimely death can neither dishonor a man whose whole life has been irreproachable nor throw a stain on his surviving family.

"The assassination of the Duke D'Enghien, of captain Wright of the British Navy, Toussaint Louverture, of gen. Richegu, and of several others, I shall not here dwell upon; but is there a German whose feelings are not roused to a pitch of phrensy, when he thinks of the murder of Palm? Would it be censured if the son of that German patriot were to stab to the heart the as-

with my own feelings, and deplore, (I now weep) over the destruction of Spittler in wretched Germany. Reward the friend who delivers this; and teach our dear children never to forgive my murderer! I cannot I dare not say more; my breast is too full. Oh, my God! never more to behold and embrace them nor you!!!—Almighty Creator bless and preserve you all until we meet in another and better world, to part no more!—With my last breath your ever affectionate husband.

JOHN B. PALM

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne Arundel county will meet on the 6th day of June next, for hearing appeals, &c. agreeably to an act of assembly passed at November session 1812.

By order H. S. HALL, Clk. Com. Tax A. A. county.

For Sale or Exchange.

A Water Mill, and other houses, 100 or 300 acres of land, Cash, property in or near the City of Baltimore, may be received in part payment, and a credit (with approved security) given for the balance.

Edmund Brice, 4w.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of several writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of Anne Arundel county court, returnable to April term next, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 30th April, at 3 o'clock p. m. on the premises, the following Property, to-wit:

A Tract of Land called Maidstone. Containing 365 acres more or less. The above is taken as the property of Captain William Weems, and will be sold to satisfy debts due Gideon White, and Rezin Weyer, for the use of Nicholas Watkins, of Thos. Terms of sale, Cash.

Solomon Groves, Shff. A. A. C. April 21.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Anne Arundel county court, returnable to April term next, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 30th April, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the Sheriff's Office, in Annapolis, the following property to-wit:

A Tract of Land called Gravel Hills, Containing 167 acres more or less. The above is taken as the property of William Tillard, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Rezin Weyer, for the use of Nicholas Watkins, of Thos. Terms of sale, Cash.

Solomon Groves, Shff. A. A. C. April 21.

Lands for Sale.

For sale, a Tract of Land containing about 290 acres, lying on the North side of Severn, and binding on Deep Creek and Magothy River. This land is well adapted to the produce of wheat, Indian corn, and early marketing.

N. J. W. 1s.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high Court of Chancery, passed in the case of Richard Harwood and wife, vs. Richard H. Battee, and others, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on the premises, on Tuesday the 10th of May,

All the real property of John Battee, deceased, situated in Anne Arundel county, near the place commonly called Rawling's Tavern. The subscriber considers it unnecessary to give further description of the property, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the premises.

Edward Harwood, trustee. 2 April 7, 1814.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE ENEMY.

A report prevails, that information was received yesterday at Fort Mifflin, of the arrival of forty British transports in the Chesapeake Bay. How the information was brought to the Fort we have not been able to ascertain, and therefore cannot give any opinion as to the reliance that ought to be placed on it.

[Fed. Gazette]

A letter from Gloucester, (Mass) of the 14th instant, says, "EIGHT LARGE SHIPS were seen from the Highlands last night, N. E. from the Cape."

Massachusetts Election.

The votes from 406 towns, of Massachusetts, stand for Mr. Strong 52,784, and for Mr. Dexter 41,233. Majority in favour of Strong, 11,549.

When our Ontario fleet now preparing, is completed, it will consist of one ship of 64 guns, one 30, one 28, three brigs each 26, one do. 18, and four schooners of 2 guns each.

NORWICH, (CONN.) APRIL 3.

On Friday last orders were received from the Navy Department for Com. Decatur's squadron to proceed up the river as far as the depth of water will allow, which will probably be at the Lower Bar, about 3 miles below this place. They are now warping up—and upon their arrival will, we understand, be dismantled, and left in charge of a competent number of officers and men to ensure their safety.

Com. Decatur, it is said, is to take command of the President frigate, now at New-York.

BOSTON, April 15.

FROM THE FRONTIER.

A gentleman who left Burlington on Monday last, informs, that he read the British official account of the battle at La Cole. It stated that they had 11 killed, and 47 wounded, and 2 of the latter had died since; no English officer was hurt. The British are said to have had about 330 regulars and about 140 militia in the action. The American official return states that on our side 13 were killed, 123 wounded, and 30 were missing. Lieut. Larrabee had died of his wounds. A part of the American troops were at Champlain, under Gen. Wilkinson, and a part had returned to Plattsburg and Burlington. Gen. Macomb was at Plattsburg. Col. Clark had gone to visit his family. Lake Champlain was partly clear of ice, and an attack was apprehended at Burlington or Plattsburg. A detachment of Vermont militia was ordered to the former.

The British fleet on Lake Champlain, was said to be nearly in readiness for sea. A brig of 20 guns, which had been launched at St. Johns was completely rigged, and nearly ready for service.

NEW-YORK, April 16.

British down the Sound.—We understand that on Thursday night, a British Frigate and a Sloop of War passed Saybrook, steering west.—They will probably pass to the west end of the Sound, and destroy all the coasters within their reach. If the Frigate President and the Sloop of War Alert, now here, were to start immediately in pursuit of these hostile ships, we might possibly soon have the pleasure of seeing them triumphantly towed into port.—Commodore Rogers may yet find in the Sound, what he has so long sought in vain on the ocean, a contest with a British Frigate.

P. S.—Since the above was in type we are informed that the British vessels mentioned above anchored off Bridgeport at 5 o'clock last evening.

REMOVAL.

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Shop to the one formerly occupied by Mr. George Wells, and opposite the City Hotel, where he carries on the TAYLORING BUSINESS in all its branches.

He has on hand, and constantly keeps, an Assortment of Broad Cloths, Vestings, Nankeens, Jeans, &c. &c. which he can dispose of on the best terms. April 14. 36.

POETS CORNER

FISHERMAN'S SONG
No fish stir in our heaving net,
And the sky is dark, and the night is wet;

CLEANINGS.
CURE FOR THE DROPSY.
Take the Milkweed root or the Chickweed plant, either of them, of which form a decoction, to be occasionally used like tea.

TOBACCO.
The College of Medicine of Stockholm has discovered, that the leaves of the potatoe root, dried in a particular manner, gave a tobacco, far superior in point of fragrance, to ordinary tobacco.

MAN vs. HEDGEHOG.
W. Moore, of Loughborough, bricklayer, a few days ago, laid a wager of three shillings, that he could, with his hands fixed behind him, worry to death a hedgehog with his face.

CURIOUS ADVERTISEMENT.
Bring back the Runaways.
One cent will be paid (but no charges) to any person who will bring back Peter Osborne and Henry B. Osborne, late of Exeter in the county of Luzerne, who were subscribers to the Sarquehanna Democrat, and have gone off without paying the printer!

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, April 1, 1814.
On application by petition, of Dr. John Thomas Shaaff, executor of the last will and testament of Bennett Darnall, 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, and one of the Baltimore papers.

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 testamentary on the personal estate of Bennett Darnall, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the fifth day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this fifth day of April, 1814.

Blank Bonds, Declarations on Bond, Appeal Bonds, & Court Warrants—For sale at this Office.
April 7.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Friday 23d April, at M-Coy's Tavern, the following tracts of land, lying on Elk Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, part of the real estate of the late Edward Dorsey Esq. and by his will devised to be sold, viz.

The First Discovery.
Containing by patent 234 acres of land situated near Elk Ridge Landing, on the road between Baltimore and Washington, and adjacent to the lands of Dr. Hopkins and Mrs. Hammond.

The Second Discovery.
Containing 116 acres, adjacent to M-Coy's Tavern, and crossing both the Washington and Annapolis roads at that place.

The Resurvey on the Grecian Siege.

Contiguous to the lands of Dr. Dorsey and Luther Martin, Esq. and containing, by a recent resurvey, 223 1/2 acres of land. These tracts are unimproved and covered with wood, but from the known value of the adjacent lands, it is presumed that the soil would be susceptible of great improvement, and from their proximity to the Baltimore market they will be well worth the attention of purchasers.—The Second Discovery would also present an excellent stand for a tavern. The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree, are, that the purchaser shall give bond with approved security, for payment of the purchase money in six, twelve, and eighteen months, and on payment of the whole shall receive a deed from the trustee. The title is indisputable, and all other information relative to the quality and situation of the land, can be obtained on application to Mr. Roderick Dorsey, at Dorsey's Forge, Elk Ridge.

Henry M. Murray, Trustee.

NOTICE.

I do hereby give notice to all persons whom it may concern, that I intend to apply by petition, in writing, to the next county court for Calvert county, praying them, (according to the provisions of an act of assembly passed at November session, 1812,) to extend to me the full benefit of the several acts of insolvency, without the assent of my creditors, they having heretofore vexatiously and unreasonably withheld and refused to give their assent to my final release.

William R. Sewell.
Calvert County, 29th March, 1814.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

AN ACT, entitled, A further supplement to an act, entitled, An act to regulate and discipline the Militia of this state.

Be it enacted by the general assembly of Maryland, That whenever any regiment, squadron, or troop of cavalry, shall be called into actual service, that the Governor and Council be and they are hereby authorized and directed, to ascertain and declare whether the whole, or what portion thereof, shall be armed and equipped, as mounted infantry, and when the same shall be so ascertained and declared, to furnish each member thereof with a musket, carbine or rifle, and the necessary equipments.

And be it enacted, That whenever any troop of Cavalry, or company of artillery, shall volunteer their services as mounted infantry, or flying artillery, the Governor and Council, at their discretion, are hereby authorized and empowered to accept their services as such, and to furnish each member of such troop with a musket, carbine or rifle, and each company of artillery with a suitable piece or pieces of artillery, and the necessary equipments.

And be it enacted, That the field officers of the regiment of artillery in the City of Baltimore, shall consist of one lieutenant colonel and two majors, and the commissioned officers of each company of not more than sixty-four privates in said regiment, shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, and one third lieutenant, and that the Governor and Council be and they are hereby authorized to appoint such and so many officers for said regiment as will with those already appointed, make the number hereby required.

And be it enacted, That the field and company officers of said regiment shall be authorized to agree upon and determine what shall be the uniform for said regiment of artillery.

And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of every officer commanding a regiment, battalion or company, bordering on the navigable waters of this state, immediately, upon the approach of the enemy, to cause to be removed by a detachment of the militia under his command, all the open boats within his district, to some place of security, and to cause the same to be guarded, if necessary, to prevent any improper communication with the enemy.

And be it enacted, That so much of the original law to which this is a supplement as relates to the drill meetings of the officers, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Property for Sale.

The subscriber will sell at private sale, all his property, viz.—The plantation whereon he resides, containing about 170 acres, which is in a state of good improvement. There is a new and comfortable dwelling house, together with a good garden, and convenient out houses, an entirely new barn, built last summer, 60 by 50 feet, with sheds and shelters for cattle underneath, corn house, granary, and excellent stables, thrashing floors, &c. &c. all under the same roof. A part of the place is under new and strong post and rail fence. The land is adapted to the growth of all kinds of grain; the trial that has been made of clover and plaster answers well, and can be used to advantage. There is now 15 to 20 acres of good meadow which yields abundantly, and 50 acres more might be made without much labour, having been lately ditched and drained.

Also, the plantation he purchased of the estate of John Sappington, adjoining the farm of Philip Hammond, jun. This tract contains about 118 acres of good farming land, and is well adapted to clover and plaster; part of it is now set in clover and timothy. Both places have young thriving apple and peach orchards, and by care a sufficient quantity of woodland.

Also, he will sell the mortgage title to 200 acres of land adjoining and lying between the two first mentioned tracts, the equity in which is also offered for sale.

One hundred and ninety-five acres more he will likewise sell, distant from the first place two and an half miles, and from the two last one mile and an half, 150 acres of which is in woods, of the best chestnut and oak rail timber, and will be a never failing support of timber to each place. There are several good springs on each place, and the situations high and healthy. A good stream of water passes through one place on which a mill might be erected.

An accommodating credit will be given for the purchase money, by paying the interest annually. To any person inclined to purchase the above lands, the subscriber will sell all his personal property, consisting of several valuable young negro men, for a term of years, together with all his stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, plantation utensils, and implements of husbandry. Each place has a quantity of grain seed, and hay and other provender, which will be disposed of.

This property is situated in Anne-Arundel County, near the Fork Bridge over Patuxent River, and in the neighbourhood of Major Hammond, 12 miles from Annapolis, and 22 from Baltimore. The property will be shewn to any person inclined to purchase, by application to the subscriber.

Anderson Warfield.
Albanore, February 23, 1814.

DON FERNANDO, A JACK ASS.

From the best Spanish breeds that have been imported into the United States; remarkably large and strongly formed; will cover this season at Portland Manor near Pig Point; as he proved himself last season very sure, and his foals have been uncommonly fine, the number of mares will be enlarged to forty. The price, eight dollars for each mare, and half a doll. to the groom; the money to be paid in every case before the mares are taken away.

William Pritchard, Manager.
March 24.

DENTATUS

Will stand to cover mares this season, at Mrs. Mary Stockett's at the low price of five dollars each mare, and 25 cents to the groom. Should the above sum of five dollars not be paid by the first day of October, eight dollars will be charged for every mare.

DENTATUS is about fifteen and a half hands high, and well made; he is as well bred as any horse in America, as will appear from the following pedigree:

DENTATUS is out of the thorough bred mare Sally, purchased of Edward Edelen, esq. and Sally was got by Hyder Ally, he was got by the old imported Arabian out of Belle Air, her dam by Othello, her grand dam an imported mare from the Duke of Hamilton's Stud by Spot, her great grand dam by old Traveller, her great great grand dam by Cartouch, her great great great grand dam by Sedbury, her great great great great grand dam by Childers out of Barb Mare; and Sally's dam by the imported horse Othello, her grand dam by Juniper, who was imported into Virginia, her great grand dam out of Col. Tasker's famous imported Mare Selma, and his sire was out of the dam to Dr. Edelen's celebrated running mare Florella, by old Punch.

Season to commence the 10th of April, and end the 15th July.

Joseph N. Stockett.
April 7, 1814.

A LIST OF THE AMERICAN NAVY, WITH STEEL'S LIST OF THE BRITISH NAVY.
For Sale at GEORGE SNAW'S STORE, and at this Office.
Price 12 1/2 Cents.

Trustee's Sale.

In pursuance of an Act of Assembly for the sale of the real estate of Thomas Parran, late of Calvert county, deceased, passed at December session 1813.

The subscriber will sell, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 28th of April next, at 11 o'clock, in the town of Lower Marlborough, one Lot in said Town, containing three acres of land. The improvements consist of a commodious frame dwelling house, with a large dry cellar, calculated to accommodate a family of servants, and for culinary purposes; a small framed house, used as a medical shop, and several out-houses; The whole property under good enclosure. Also at the same time and place, a tract or parcel of land, containing 95 acres, more or less, within four miles of the above lot, and adjoining the lands of Mr. Levin W. Ballard; the greater part of this land is in a state of cultivation, the soil susceptible of being highly improved by the use of clover and plaster, and particularly well adapted to produce good crops of wheat; has more than a sufficiency of wood to support the place, and is contiguous to water carriage and a good market. A further description is not unnecessary, as those inclined to purchase can view the property previous to the day of sale.

The terms are—the purchaser must give bond, with two securities, to be approved of by the trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, within the term thereon, in six months from the day of sale.

Richard Graham, Trustee.
do. do. do. 1814.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, March 22, 1814.

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

Jno. Gassaway, Reg. Wills for A. County.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of William McCauley, 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 15th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 2nd day of March, 1814.

Joseph Evans, Admr.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration D. B. N. on the personal estate of Samuel Green, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby requested to bring them in, legally proved, and those who are indebted to the same to make immediate payment, more especially those who are indebted for postage on letters, &c.

Richard H. Harwood, Admr. D. B. N.
Feb. 24.

J. HUGHES,

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

Family Medicines

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

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

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

Lee's infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without Mercury.)

Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal.

Lee's Pains Lotion for tetter and eruptions.

Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, &c.

Lee's Eye-Water.

Lee's Tooth Ache Drops.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Lee's Corn Plaster.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.

Lee's Tooth Powder.

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

At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets containing cases of cure, whose length prevents their being inserted.

PROPOSALS

For publishing a new Daily Newspaper, in the City of Baltimore.

A DAILY NEWSPAPER, TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

The subscribers, while they entertain a candid and generous opinion of the project which they have now undertaken of establishing a daily newspaper in the city of Baltimore, feel with common sensibility the difficulty and facility of the undertaking. They have supposed that the citizens of the United States, are so enlightened by party animosity that it behoves every party to crown on every new champion who enters the field of political controversy, this hypothesis, if rigidly examined, will be found to be in this country, that the condition of our country, both abroad and at home, is so deplorable, that all attempts at reformation become criminal. If the national treasury is exhausted, commerce stagnating, public credit impaired, executive power enlarged while executive responsibility is lost, if our representatives in congress have so far forgotten their own dignity and the sanctity of their constitutional trust, as to declare that the will of an individual forms the law of the land; if in addition to this host of calamities, we are involved in a foreign war by which nothing can be gained and every thing is put in jeopardy—are we to be told that it is criminal to speak the words of honesty and truth? On the contrary, it is conceived that the arguments directly the other way; for in proportion to the desolation of our public circumstances, should be the zeal of our attempts to reform.

The subscribers would propose to attempt, but it would in them be the height of arrogance and presumption to say that they will be able to make their paper an interesting repository of intelligence. They have no hesitation in declaring that its character will be purely federal—by which they would be understood to mean, that neither the pride of power, or the insolence of office, shall prevent them from speaking salutarily, although unpalatable truths. Having seen our political circumstances growing hourly more desperate; as the precepts and example set by Washington have been hourly abandoned, they deem it no less a right than a duty to raise one more warning voice, and apprise their countrymen, of their danger while it is yet in their power to escape.

Influenced by such considerations they respectfully solicit the patronage of their countrymen to aid their undertaking. ALLEN & HILL. See the last embargo act.

TERMS.

It will be printed on a medium sheet at Nine Dollars per annum for the Daily Paper, and Five Dollars for the Country. Advertisements will be inserted on the usual terms.

Subscriptions for The Baltimore Telegraph will be received at all the principal Book stores in Baltimore. P. S. Editors of newspapers favourable to the establishment of The Baltimore Telegraph will give the preceding proposal a few insertions in their papers, and receive the names of those persons desirous of becoming subscribers.

Subscriptions received at this Office. March 30.

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office Annapolis, April 1, 1814.
Thos. G. Addison 2, George Adams, Peter Armstrong, John Brewer 2, Charles Boon, Cephus W. Benson, Wm Bishop, John Brice, Robert Brook, Jeremiah Berry, A. A. county, Phoebe Catledge, Philip Curran, Michael Carney, Wm. Cook, Elizabeth Cross, A. A. county, Silas Dewy 2, Reid Wm Duncan 2, Edward Dew, Ephraim Duvall, Thomas Dutton, John Drew, Plummer J. Drury, Thomas Earle, Thomas H. Edelen, Geo. Foose, Jas. A. Foxcroft, Jane Grant, Henry Guyan, Augustin Glio, Pasquino Glenn, Wm Grover, Horatio Gibson, Richard H. Hall, Mrs. Anne Heath, Anne Hemmings, Edmund Hewitt, Jas P. Heath 2, John Holt, Elizabeth Hall, David Harvey, Osborn S. Harwood, John Hines, Henry A. Hall, John Johnston, Wm. Killy, Dudley Kimble, Edward Laroche, Miss Dear Ladies, Portuguer Love, Robert Lusty, near Annapolis, Saml. Mackubin 2, Joseph Mace, Wm. Farley 2, Thos. W. Moore, late agent for packet boats New York, Thos. Newcomb, John Osharrow 2, David Patterson, Thos. Poole, Sarah Frost, Walter Pumprey, A. A. county, Abraham Ridgely, Jan. James W. Rawlings, Wm. Ramsey, Lt. Melher Reener, Ridley and Pindie, William Richardson, Mariab Richardson West, River, Mrs. Ward, care of Leonard Scott, Wm. Sewall, Saml. Southwell, S. Thos. Selby, Washington Tick, Samuel Thomas, A. A. county, John Tidgels, Prince Williams, Isaac Wood, land, Ureah Wallace 2, Richd. Wilson, Nefis G. Watkins, Bennett Williams, John White, John White, John Williams, Charles Waters, Benjamin Welch, John Watkins, Jos. Watkins 2, John Mary Watkins, Richard Weems, Osborn Williams, A. A. county, John Wm. P. M.

TWO LOTS

Containing 195 Arundel county Patuxent river, above the Fork of Boardhook of M. This land is an Indian corn, 10 1/2 about 22 m same distance fromington, and 15 pols. On each large proportion chestnut and oak timber. To healthy, with convenient mill, and accommodating accommodations. To be shown to a purchaser by a person named John W. Ward, or to the subscriber, 12 miles from April 21.

Land

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Friday 23d April, at M-Coy's Tavern, the following tracts of land, lying on Elk Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, part of the real estate of the late Edward Dorsey Esq. and by his will devised to be sold, viz.

The First Discovery.

Containing by patent 234 acres of land situated near Elk Ridge Landing, on the road between Baltimore and Washington, and adjacent to the lands of Dr. Hopkins and Mrs. Hammond.

The Second Discovery.

Containing 116 acres, adjacent to M-Coy's Tavern, and crossing both the Washington and Annapolis roads at that place.

The Resurvey on the Grecian Siege.

Contiguous to the lands of Dr. Dorsey and Luther Martin, Esq. and containing, by a recent resurvey, 223 1/2 acres of land. These tracts are unimproved and covered with wood, but from the known value of the adjacent lands, it is presumed that the soil would be susceptible of great improvement, and from their proximity to the Baltimore market they will be well worth the attention of purchasers.—The Second Discovery would also present an excellent stand for a tavern. The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree, are, that the purchaser shall give bond with approved security, for payment of the purchase money in six, twelve, and eighteen months, and on payment of the whole shall receive a deed from the trustee. The title is indisputable, and all other information relative to the quality and situation of the land, can be obtained on application to Mr. Roderick Dorsey, at Dorsey's Forge, Elk Ridge.

By virtue of several writs issued out of Anne-Arundel county, returnable to April 1st next, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 30th April, the premises, the following property: Negroes Jack, &c. The above are taken as an Brodger, and will due Clayton & Randall than Pinckney and Thobets detained from the Hodges and Thomas of sale, Cash. Solomon G. April 21.

A Tract of Land

Containing 265 acres is taken as the property of Weems, and will be sold to Gideon White, and R of Nicks, Watkins, of sale, Cash. Solomon G. April 21.

By virtue of several writs

issued out of Anne-Arundel county, returnable to April 1st next, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 30th of April, at Sheriff's Office, in property to wit: A Tract of Land Containing 265 acres is taken as the property of Weems, and will be sold to Gideon White, and R of Nicks, Watkins, of sale, Cash. Solomon G. April 21.

By virtue of a writ of

Anne-Arundel county, to April term next, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 30th of April, at Sheriff's Office, in property to wit: A Tract of Land Containing 265 acres is taken as the property of Weems, and will be sold to Gideon White, and R of Nicks, Watkins, of sale, Cash. Solomon G. April 21.

By virtue of a decree

of the high court of Maryland to public sale on Monday the 23d of April, the first fair day following tracts of property of Dr. J. Purdy's Choice, containing by estimate or less. The comfortable dwelling Tobacco-houses a lie between South water, and abut and oysters. It into a detail of the property, as those purchase will no see previous to the Terms of Sale the day of sale, of the same by which ratification terms being con will convey to the sers by a good s the right, title a Dr. John Gassaway. April 21, 1814.

Land

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Friday 23d April, at M-Coy's Tavern, the following tracts of land, lying on Elk Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, part of the real estate of the late Edward Dorsey Esq. and by his will devised to be sold, viz.

The First Discovery.

Containing by patent 234 acres of land situated near Elk Ridge Landing, on the road between Baltimore and Washington, and adjacent to the lands of Dr. Hopkins and Mrs. Hammond.

The Second Discovery.

Containing 116 acres, adjacent to M-Coy's Tavern, and crossing both the Washington and Annapolis roads at that place.

The Resurvey on the Grecian Siege.

Contiguous to the lands of Dr. Dorsey and Luther Martin, Esq. and containing, by a recent resurvey, 223 1/2 acres of land. These tracts are unimproved and covered with wood, but from the known value of the adjacent lands, it is presumed that the soil would be susceptible of great improvement, and from their proximity to the Baltimore market they will be well worth the attention of purchasers.—The Second Discovery would also present an excellent stand for a tavern. The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree, are, that the purchaser shall give bond with approved security, for payment of the purchase money in six, twelve, and eighteen months, and on payment of the whole shall receive a deed from the trustee. The title is indisputable, and all other information relative to the quality and situation of the land, can be obtained on application to Mr. Roderick Dorsey, at Dorsey's Forge, Elk Ridge.

NOTICE.

I do hereby give notice to all persons whom it may concern, that I intend to apply by petition, in writing, to the next county court for Calvert county, praying them, (according to the provisions of an act of assembly passed at November session, 1812,) to extend to me the full benefit of the several acts of insolvency, without the assent of my creditors, they having heretofore vexatiously and unreasonably withheld and refused to give their assent to my final release.

William R. Sewell.
Calvert County, 29th March, 1814.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

AN ACT, entitled, A further supplement to an act, entitled, An act to regulate and discipline the Militia of this state.

Be it enacted by the general assembly of Maryland, That whenever any regiment, squadron, or troop of cavalry, shall be called into actual service, that the Governor and Council be and they are hereby authorized and directed, to ascertain and declare whether the whole, or what portion thereof, shall be armed and equipped, as mounted infantry, and when the same shall be so ascertained and declared, to furnish each member thereof with a musket, carbine or rifle, and the necessary equipments.

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. LXXII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1814.

No. 151

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

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SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of several writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of Anne-Arundel county court, returnable to April term next, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 30th April, at 1 o'clock P. M. on the premises, the following Property, to wit:

Negroes *Jack, Anthony & John.*

The above are taken as the property of William Brodger, and will be sold to satisfy debts due Clayton & Randall, for the use of Jonathan Pinkney and Thomas Owens; and also debts due to the Admrs of Charles D. Hodges and Thomas Conner Bowie. Terms of sale, Cash.

2X Solomon Groves, Shff. A. A. C. April 28.

By virtue of several writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of Anne-Arundel county court, returnable to April term next, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 30th April, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the Sheriff's Office, in Annapolis, the following property to wit:

A Tract of Land called *Maidstone.*

Containing 365 acres more or less. The above is taken as the property of Captain William Weems, and will be sold to satisfy debts due Gideon White, and Rezin Estep, for the use of Nicholas Watkins, of Thos. Terms of sale, Cash.

2X Solomon Groves, Shff. A. A. C. April 28.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Anne-Arundel county court, returnable to April term next, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 30th April, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the Sheriff's Office, in Annapolis, the following property to wit:

A Tract of Land called *Gravel Hills.*

Containing 307 acres more or less. The above is taken as the property of William Tilford, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Rezin Estep, for the use of Nicholas Watkins, of Thos. Terms of sale, Cash.

2X Solomon Groves, Shff. A. A. C. April 28.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court of Maryland, will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on Monday the 23d May, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, the following tracts of land, late the property of Dr. John Gassaway deceased, viz:

Cotter's Desire, Hall's Inheritance, Purdy's Choice, and The Addition, containing by estimation 733 acres, more or less. The improvements are a comfortable dwelling-house, Quarter, Tobacco-houses and Barn. These lands lie between South and Rhode Rivers, are well wooded, and convenient to the water, and abound in wild fowl, fish and oysters. It is unnecessary to go into a detail of the value of the above property, as those who are inclined to purchase will no doubt view the premises previous to the day of sale.

Terms of Sale—Cash, to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification of the same by the chancellor; upon which ratification taking place, and the terms being complied with, the trustee will convey to the purchaser or purchasers by a good and sufficient deed, all the right, title and interest, of the said Dr. John Gassaway in and to the said lands.

2 William Stewart, Trustee. April 21, 1814.

Land for Sale.

The subscribers offers for sale,

TWO LOTS OF LAND.

Containing 195 acres each, in Anne-Arundel county, and lying on the Patuxent river, about three miles above the Fork Bridge, and in the neighborhood of Major Philip Hammond. This land is adapted to the growth of Indian corn, tobacco, and small grain, is about 22 miles from Baltimore, the same distance from the City of Washington, and 15 from the City of Annapolis. On each of these lots there is a large proportion of timber, particularly chestnut and oak, and other valuable timber. The situation is high and healthy, with good springs of water, and convenient to a saw mill and several grist mills. The terms will be made accommodating, and the property will be shown to any person inclined to purchase, by application to Doctor Anderson Washfield, residing near the river, or to the subscriber in Baltimore, owner of 12 miles on the York turnpike road, by 12 miles on the York turnpike road.

Alexander Nicot. April 21.

FOREIGN.

Translations from French papers, received by this Grampus, arrived at New-York in 38 days from Bourdeaux.

PARIS, FEB. 18.

Her Majesty the Empress and Queen has received the following news from the army, to the 17th in the morning:

The Emperor in setting out from Nogent on the 8th to manoeuvre upon the enemy's troops which had advanced by Fortee and Meaux upon Paris, left the corps of the Duke of Belluno and Gen. Girard in advance of Nogent, the 7th corps of the Duke of Reggio at Brovins, charged with the defence of the bridges of Bray and Montereau, & Gen. Pujol at Montereau and Melun.

The duke of Belluno having received accounts that many divisions of the Austrian army had marched from Troyes on the 10th to advance upon Nogent, repaired the Seine with his corps, leaving Gen. Bourmont, with 1200 men, at Nogent, for the defence of that city.

The enemy presented themselves on the 11th to enter Nogent. He renewed his attacks the whole day, but always in vain. He was briskly repulsed with the loss of 1300 men killed or wounded—Gen. Bourmont had barricaded the streets, fortified the houses, and taken all his measures for a vigorous defence. This General, who is an officer of distinction, was wounded in the knee—Col. Ravier took his place. The enemy renewed the attack on the 12th, but always ineffectually. Our young troops have covered themselves with glory. These two days have cost the enemy more than 2000 men.

The Duke of Belluno being informed that the enemy had passed at Bray, thought proper to cut away the bridge of Nogent, and retreated to Nangis. The Duke of Reggio ordered the bridges of Montereau and Melun to be destroyed, and retired upon the river of Zeres.

On the 16th the Emperor arrived at Zeres, and has established his head-quarters at Guignes.

The evening of the battle of Vauchamp, (14th) the Duke of Ragusa attacked the enemy at 8 o'clock at Etoges. He took from him nine pieces of cannon, and has completed the destruction of the Russian division. They have counted on this single point of the field of battle 1300 killed. The success obtained at the battle of Vauchamp has been much greater than we had before understood.

Letters from the army written from Nangis, on the 17th at noon, announce that the Emperor who had attacked the enemy, had at that time 6000 prisoners in his hands, among whom were many generals and a great number of officers, and 14 pieces of cannon. His majesty parades his successes.

To-day 6,000 prisoners, made yesterday morning at the battle of Nangis, will enter Paris by Charrenton.

This evening all Paris resounded with the report of a victory, obtained this morning by H. M. over the Austrian army commanded by the Prince of Schwarzenburg. A courier arrived this evening, announces that the Emperor has made 14,000 prisoners, taken 50 pieces of cannon, many generals and a large quantity of baggage. The army was pursuing its successes.

They speak also of a new advantage obtained by the Prince Viceroi.

[Moniteur.]

February 20.

H. M. the Empress Queen has received the following news of the situation of the armies on the 19th Feb.

The Duke of Ragusa marched upon Chalons, when he was apprized that a column of the Russian Imperial Guard, composed of two divisions of grenadiers, was coming upon Montmirail. He took 300 men, & repulsed the enemy to Sezanne, from whence the movements of the Emperor have obliged this corps to proceed by forced marches upon

Troyes. On the 17th, at day-break, the Emperor marched from Guignes upon Nangis. The battle of Nangis was one of the most brilliant. The Russian General in Chief was at Nangis with three divisions, which formed his corps d'armee.

Gen. Phalen, commanding the 9d and 14th Russian divisions, and many cavalry, was at Mormant.

The Gen. of division, Gerard, an officer of the highest promise, debouched towards the village of Mormant upon the enemy—a battalion of the 22d regiment of infantry, always worthy of its former reputation, entered the village—Count Valmy, at the head of some dragoons from Spain, turned the village on the left—Count Milhand turned it on the right—Count Drouot advanced with numerous batteries. In an instant the whole was decided. The squares formed by the Russian divisions were forced. The whole was taken. Generals and officers, 6000 prisoners, 10,000 muskets, 16 pieces of cannon, and 40 caissons fell into our power. Gen. Wittgenstein escaped being taken, he saved himself in great haste by retreating to Nogent. He had announced to the Sieur Billy, at whose house he lodged at Provins, that he would be on the 18th at Paris. He only stopped a quarter of an hour and told his entertainer, "I have been well beaten—two of my divisions have been taken; in 2 hours you will see the French." Gen. Chateau arrived before Montereau at 10 o'clock in the morning; but from 9 o'clock Gen. Bianchi, commanded the first Austrian corps, had taken post with two Austrian divisions, and the Wirtemberg division, and upon the heights in advance of Montereau, covered the bridges and the city. Gen. Chateau attacked him—not being sustained by the other divisions he was repulsed.

Gen. Girard sustained the combat the whole morning. The Emperor arrived there on full gallop; at 2 o'clock P. M. he attacked Gen. Pogol, who marched by the route of Milan, arrived at this moment, executed a fine charge, broke the enemy, and drove them into the Seine and into the Yonne. The brave chasseurs of the 7th, debouched on the bridges which the grape shot from more than 60 pieces of cannon forbade him to pass; and we obtained at the same time the double result of being able to pass the bridges, of taking 6000 men, 4 flags, 6 pieces of cannon, and killing from 4 to five thousand of the enemy.

The inhabitants of Montereau were not idle. The musketry from the windows augmented the embarrassment of the enemy. The Austrians and Wertembergers threw down their arms.

The Duke of Tarentum arrived before Bray.

The Duke of Reggio pursued the enemy from Bovins upon Nogent.

The Gen. of brigade Montbrun, who had been charged to defend Moret and the forest of Fontainebleau, with 1800 men, abandoned them and retired to Essonne.

In the meantime the forest of Fontainebleau, might have been disputed step by step. Gen. Montbrun has been suspended by the Major Gen. and committed to a court of inquiry.

Gen. Chateau was mortally wounded on the bridge of Montereau, a loss which has sensibly affected the Emperor. He was an officer of the highest promise.

The palace of Fontainebleau has been preserved. The Austrian General Harbeck who has entered the city, has placed centinels to defend it from the excesses of the Cossacks.

Thus the army of Schwarzenburg has been cut up by the defeat of Kliest, (this corps having been in all the engagements) by the defeat of Wittgenstein, by that of the Bavarian corps, of the Wirtemberg division, and of the corps of Bianchi.

Our loss in the battles of Nangis and Montereau does not exceed 400 men, killed or wounded. This although very improbable, is now understood strictly true; credit *Judicium appella.*

[Moniteur.]

PARIS, March 2.

They write from Mesux that the Duke of Ragusa has obtained a signal advantage at Lisay, and that the enemy has retired to escape the columns which advance against him from all quarters.

Yesterday and the day before, great numbers of troops of all kinds set out from Paris with a considerable train of artillery.

A great number of prisoners arrived yesterday at Paris.

Amiens, Feb. 28.

On the 20th inst. an enemy corps, composed of about 800 men presented itself before the town of Doullens. Very wise measures had been taken by the sub-prefect to defend it, but the population, about 3000 souls were not able to resist such a force. The garrison retired to the citadel, but were at last compelled to yield.

The enemy have not advanced beyond Doullens. All the bridges upon the road have been cut down.

Lille, Feb. 27.

We are assured that the national guards have re-entered Doullens.—The garrison surrendered at discretion, it was composed of some English and Spanish prisoners whom the enemy had thrown into it.

Chambery, Feb. 25.

We have already announced that the enemy was driven from this place on the 19th, and that he had taken post at a league and a half distance. The Austrians have since quitted their position and retreated beyond Aix.

The generals of division count Marchaud, count Dessaix and gen. Seran pursued them briskly. In a few days the department of Mont Blanc will be entirely rid of them.

The ardour with which our troops have attacked the enemy in the suburbs of Chambery and have repulsed them from position to position during the whole of the 19th it is impossible to describe.

Paris, March 1.

The general of division, Count Regnier, died yesterday at Paris. Sens was taken by assault, on the 11th February after a siege of 12 days, and a bombardment of 40 hours.

Milan, Feb. 21.

Field marshal Bellegarde has established his head quarters at Verona.

Paris, Feb. 28.

Her Majesty the Empress and Queen has received the following account of the situation of the armies on the 27th Feb.

On the 26th the head quarters was at Troyes.

The Duke of Reggio was at Barsur Aube with Gen. Gerard and the 2d corps of cavalry commanded by Count Valmy.

The Duke of Tarentum was at Mussy D'ereque and his advance guards at Chatillon. He was marching upon L'aube and Clairvaux.

The duke of Castiglione, who has under his orders an army of 40,000 men, the greater part select troops, was in motion.

Gen. Marchaud was at Chambery—Gen. Dessaix under the walls of Geneva and Gen. Musner had entered Macon, Bourg and Nantua were equally in our power. The Austrian Gen. Dubna, who had menaced Lyons, was in full retreat.

The Prince of Moskwa is at Arcis-sur-Aube; the Duke of Belluno at Plancy; the Duke of Padua at Nogent; they were marching on the rear of the remains of the corps of Blucher, Sacken, York and Kliest, who had received reinforcements from Soissons, and who were manoeuvring upon the corps of the Duke of Ragusa, who was at Feri Ganeher.

General Duhesme has carried Bar-nar-aube at the point of the bayonet.

Napoleon has issued a decree at Troyes February 24, declaring as traitors all Frenchmen who shall wear the decorations of the ancient Dynasty, in the places occupied by the enemy.

Paris, Feb. 15.

The discharges of cannon announced this day at 2 o'clock P. M. to the inhabitants of this city, a new victory obtained by his Majesty over a corps of from 25 to 30,000 ene-

mies, commanded by Gen. Kliest, who is supposed to have been detached from the Austrian army to succour Blucher. This corps, arrived too late, has experienced the same fate as the army they came to succour. It is said the result of this affair are 6000 prisoners, 2 generals and many pieces of cannon.

At 2 o'clock at the departure of the courier, the army was pursuing its career of success. Our troops have fought with an incredible courage.

The wreck of the enemy's corps have retreated towards Chalons.

Paris, Feb. 15.

A report has been in circulation of the death of the Russian general York at Chateau Thierry. This report is confirmed. The General breathed his last sigh at that place where every aid which humanity required was furnished to him.

Fontainebleau, Feb. 20.

Suchet's army from Spain, is joining Augereau's.

The King of Naples is acting against the French troops in Italy.

Milan, Feb. 10.

An express arrived this morning from Guite, where it left the Prince Vice Roy, on the morning of the ninth, brings us the following news.

By a combined movement, the army of the Vice Roy had debouched yesterday from Mincio at day break with columns. Gen. Yordier remained at Haut Muncio, with the 3d and 5th divisions, which were the same day to debouch from Monsambano, and support the movements of the Prince Vice Roy upon Villa Franca. The Prince intended to give battle to the enemy at that point.

We expected to have found the principal forces of the enemy, where they were posted in the evening of the preceding day at Roverbella, Villa Franca and Vallegio.—By an extraordinary circumstance, the enemy the same night, had removed all troops upon Vellegio and precisely at the moment when our troops debouched from their tete du pont the enemy effected his passage at Borghetto. A combat ensued in the plains beyond Roverbella and precisely with the reserve of the enemy, at the same moment when Gen. Verdier was opposing to the enemy on the heights of Montzambano the greatest resistance to his efforts.

The combat was lively and well sustained on both sides, on account of the position of the two armies. The valor of our troops has triumphed over the resistance which the enemy in vain opposed to us. We have pushed our advantages as far as Vallegio, upon the heights of which they fought until an hour after night. About 4 o'clock P. M. the village of Pozzolo was taken, and the enemy, who at this point had commenced the construction of bridges, were forced to abandon them.

On his side, Gen. Verdier who was placed on the heights of Montzambano, had repulsed all the attacks of the enemy, and although he was without communications with the other divisions, since the enemy had stationed some columns on the volta, he had not lost an inch of ground.

The fruits of this day are very advantageous.—More than 2500 prisoners, among whom are 40 officers, have fallen into our hands; the enemy has had without exaggeration more than 5000 killed or wounded—we have taken a great quantity of baggage and the saddle horses of a great number of generals.

The regiments of Dutch Meister, Reishi, the reserve of grenadiers, and the dragoons of Viohenloke have principally suffered. In a single charge of the 31st of Chasseurs, a battalion of Grenadiers was pierced and destroyed. The extent of our loss is not yet ascertained.—They amount at least to 2,500 men, hors de combat. During the night, the enemy refused to re-pass upon Vallegio, the troops which he had preserved, in the presence of Gen. Verdier; our troops, after passing the night on the field of battle, re-established the communication with the corps of Gen. Verdier, and retook the line of Mincio.—The head

quarters of the Prince Vice Roy were established midway at Volta. During this brilliant day, the army has displayed the greatest valor.

Imperial Head Quarters at Troyes, the 24th Feb. 1814.

We Napoleon, &c. &c. decrees.
ART. 1. There shall be made a list of all Frenchmen in service of the coalsted powers, or who under what pretexts soever, have followed the enemy in his invasion of our Empire, since the 20th December, 1813.

ART. 2. All individuals within this description shall be tried without any loss of time, before our courts, condemned to the punishment agreeable to law, and their property confiscated as the profit of the revenues of the state.

ART. 3. All Frenchmen, who in places occupied by the enemy, and during his stay, have worn the signs of decorations of the ancient dynasty, shall be declared traitors, tried as such by a military commission, and condemned to be shot. Their property shall be confiscated as the profit of the revenue of state.

ART. 4. Our ministers are charged with the execution of this decree.

Paris, Feb. 28.

Baron Marulaz writes from Besanion, that the enemy made an attack on the side of Breguille, on the 31st Jan. in the night. They were every where repulsed at the cries of *Vive L'Empereur*. They have lost more than 1200 men.

All the Cossacks who were spread abroad as far as Orleans, have withdrawn in haste; every where the peasants pursue, and have taken and killed a great number. These Tartars, who have nothing of humanity about them are committing dreadful depredations. In the village of Yonne they were amusing themselves in burning a beautiful house—the tocin sounded, and the inhabitants threw about 80 of them into the flames.

The Emperor Napoleon on the evening of the 20th had his Head Quarters at Nogent.

The whole enemy's army were in march towards Troyes. Winzingerode, who had quitted Soissons, passed by Rheims towards Chalons to unite himself with the wreck of Blucher's army.

Soissons is a place protected from a coup de main. Winzingerode at the head of 4 or 5000 light troops, summoned it to surrender. Gen. Rusca answered as he ought. Winzingerode placed against it a battery of 12 pieces. Unfortunately, the first shot fired killed Gen. Rusca. A thousand men of the national guard was its only garrison. They were panic struck, and the enemy entered Soissons where they committed all the horrors imaginable.

The Duke of Castiglione (Auge-reau) sets out from Lyons with a very large army composed of choice troops, to penetrate Franche Comte and Switzerland.

The Congress of Chatillon continues, but the enemy uses every kind of impediments to its progress. The Cossacks stop the Couriers at every step. They compel them to go so far out of their way, that although they are only 30 leagues from Chatilla in a straight line, the Courier arrives only in 4 or 5 days.—It is the first time the laws of nations have been thus violated.—Among the least civilized nations the Couriers of Ambassadors are respected, and no hindrance is given to their communications with their governments.

The inhabitants of Paris may expect the greatest misfortunes if, on the arrival of the enemy at their gates, they should deliver up the city without defending it. Pillage, devastation and conflagration would finish the destinies of this fair capital.

Government has received dispatches from Admiral Verheul to the 12th. This admiral who commands the fleet of the Texel has by his good arrangements and courage preserved it untouched at New-Diepp, and caused the fortifications which defend the Helder and the Texel road to be respected.

A decree of 22d Feb. has been issued at Paris, announcing the declaration of war by the King of Naples against France, and recalling all Frenchmen in his service.

Montpelier, Feb. 12.

During the last 6 days, a superb division of Marshal Suchet's army has passed here on its way to complete the army of Marshal Angereau, consisting of 8000 infantry, 1800 cavalry, 3000 artillery, with a park of 140 pieces of cannon.

From the Boston Palladium, from our Correspondent, Office of the Newport Mercury, Sunday evening, April 17.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

This day arrived Swedish ship Prince Carl Johan, Captain Oberg, 63 days from London, and 8 from Bermuda, in ballast, where she put in. Capt. O. left Bermuda on Monday last, and informs us that a ship arrived there on Sunday, (the day before he sailed) 35 days from England. Capt. Oberg, was informed by the Captain that he brought London papers to the 1st of March and that there had been a severe battle between the French and allied armies in France; that the allies were defeated with considerable loss, and had retreated about 90 miles. The captain also informed, that in consequence of the arrival of the Bramble, the expedition fitting out for America had been suspended—and that the general opinion of the merchants in England, was, that a peace would speedily take place between America and Great-Britain. The above are all the particulars Capt. O. was enabled to obtain.

By the above arrival we were favoured with Bermuda papers to April 9, but they contain nothing of consequence.

Adm. Cochrane was at Bermuda on the 10th inst. and would sail in a few days for the American coast.

Adm. Warren, in the San Domingo, with the Terpsichore frigate (captured from the French by the Majestic) in co. sailed from Bermuda on the 7th inst. for England.

The Bulwark 74, with a convoy from England, arrived on the 7th and sailed again on the 10th for the American coast. She sailed from England Feb. 10th.

There were about 600 American prisoners at Bermuda; a ship was preparing to carry them to Halifax.

Same day arrived here telucca Anon. Artomire, 23 days from Porto Rico. Two days out was boarded by the U. S. corvette ADAMS, Captain MORRIS, but did not learn any particulars of her cruise.

BOSTON, APRIL 20.

LATEST REPORTS FROM ENGLAND.

From our attentive Correspondent, New-Befford, April 18.

"By a gentleman of respectability who was a passenger in a Spanish ship from P. Rico to N. London, and who left her yesterday of Block Island, and who landed at Seconnet Point, I am informed, that on the passage from P. Rico, which they left 20 days, since, they spoke, and the informant was on board a British vessel from Greenock, for the West Indies, the captain of which informed that he had London papers on board to the second of March, which he was not willing to part with, but stated verbally:

"The Commissioners had been appointed by the British government to meet the American Commissioners at Gottenburg.

"That the Allies had received some check in France, and had retired from Fontainebleau to Troyes, in order, as was stated, to concentrate their forces.

"That Hamburg still held out at the last dates, but several places in the North, garrisoned by French troops, had surrendered, and

"That Lord Wellington remained in the vicinity of Bayonne.

MEADVILLE, (P.) APRIL 6.

Malden Retaken. Current accounts from the eastward, state that Malden is again in possession of the enemy. The detachment so gallantly repulsed on the river Thames, by capt. Holmes, was the advanced guard of the British army, estimated at from 3 to 5000 men. We had a small force stationed at Malden, who evacuated the Fort and retired to Detroit on the approach of the enemy.

It is said that Gen. Harrison is marching to the relief of the Michigan Territory, with a considerable regular and Indian force.

The views of the enemy in repossessing this post, are obviously to prevent our shipping from passing into the upper Lake, until they have a naval force competent to contend with us, completed on those waters.

BURLINGTON, (VT.) APRIL 15.

Fifteen hundred of the Vermont militia are ordered out by His Excellency Gov. Chittenden, at the request of Major Gen. Wilkinson, 500 are to be stationed at this post, and 1000 at Vergennes. They are to be detached from Major General Chipman's division.

New-York, April 20. A letter from a very respectable gentleman in Bourdeaux, to his correspondent in this city, dated the 24 March, says, "I have just heard that your plish port, naries (American) have been met at Gottenburg, by those of England, and it is expected a peace will be the result."

Another letter of the 5th March says, "Lord Wellington's army had a battle with Soult's, at Ortes, on the 28th of February, in which the latter was defeated with the loss of 6000 men."

To the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser.

Boston, Saturday Evening, GENTLEMEN.

We have seen a gentleman from Portsmouth, who informs us, that an express arrived at that place yesterday afternoon, with information that eight ships were off to the eastward of Portsmouth.

British fleet out on Lake Champlain. A gentleman arrived in town last evening, who left Vergennes on Tuesday last, and informs us, that Lake Champlain is free from ice; and that on Monday last the British fleet (9 sail) made their appearance off Burlington, and on Tuesday were about ten miles below that place, standing for Vergennes. That about 1000 militia had assembled at Vergennes, and every preparation was making there and at Burlington to give the enemy a warm reception, should he have the temerity to attempt to destroy our fleet, which was considered perfectly safe. That the ship which had been building at Vergennes was safely launched on Monday last, but would not be ready for sea under a month; her rigging, cables, anchors and guns, not having arrived. Her sails, however, were making. She is to carry 28 guns. No action had taken place since the Stone Mill affair.

ALBANY, APRIL 19.

Sackett's Harbour. Serious apprehensions are generally entertained for the safety of our fleet at Sackett's Harbour. It would indeed be a most mortifying wound to our naval pride and glory, should the gallant Chauncey be obliged to surrender even to a superior force. The situation of that excellent officer, however, is one more proof of the imbecility of our administration. The munitions of war, the cannon, &c. &c. which ought to have been on the spot last fall, are now scattered along the road, and some of them sticking in the mud, others are now laying on the docks in this city. If, therefore, Chauncey's squadron does not fall a prey to the enemy, it will be owing to unexampled skill, gallantry and good fortune. The administration have done their best towards giving up the fleet. [Register.]

NEW-LONDON, APRIL 20.

The British squadron in the Sound consists of a 74, 2 frigates, a sloop of war and a brig. The sloop of war and a brig are up Sound, the others lay off this port.

Our squadron lies between 3 and 4 miles below Chelsea landing. The United States and Macedonian are dismantling. A sufficient guard will remain on board them. When captain Jones informed his crew that they were going with him to Lake Ontario, they expressed their satisfaction by three cheers. The Hornet will not be dismantled.

Com. Decatur has it at his option to take command of the President, or of the Guerrier of 44 guns, which will be launched in a few days at Philadelphia.

Several of the officers of the Macedonian have left here for New-York.

E. Tracy, Esq. Deputy Commissary of purchases, who had received orders to procure the means of transporting some cannon from Norwich to the Lakes, has received counter orders; and several of the guns of the frigate United States, which had been hoisted out, are taken on board again. This we think has a strong squinting towards an armistice.

HERKIMER, APRIL 14.

Sackett's Harbour Blockaded. Sackett's Harbour is blockaded by the British fleet. The inhabitants, merchants, &c. removing their property into the interior for safety.

One of the new British ships at least, is out, mounting 60 long heavy guns. The British fleet appeared off the mouth of the Harbour the day after the ice cleared out. From the manner in which we received this information, we have reason to believe it substantially correct if not in every particular.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY APRIL 29, 1814.

The Court of Appeals will sit, by adjournment, in this City on Monday the second day of May next, for the purpose of hearing arguments and deciding cases.

From the commencement, to the final termination of the war which resulted in the independence of our country, one commander in chief was sufficient to conduct our armies. Two years have not yet expired since this war was declared, & we have already had two, both of whom have given place to the appointment of a third. How many more Mr. Madison will think necessary before it is brought to a conclusion, time alone can disclose. Never was man more unfortunate in bestowing his confidence, or lavishing honour on favourites, than he has been, and still he has no claims upon the charity of his fellow-citizens, because those were errors committed against the conviction of evidence and the light of reason. Let the advocates of this truly ridiculous contest, who fancied Canada ours 'ere the bugle sounded the dreadful note of war on the frontiers, hunt for apologies for all the blunders that have been committed in attempting to vanquish it, and reconcile, if possible, the pledges made by its authors with their performances, for we feel no disposition to undertake so Herculean a labour—Let every friend of the president, on whom the greatest portion of the odium rests, every political Esculapius, who is always ready with nostrums at hand, to heal any wounds inflicted on our national character, by the disgraceful manner in which this war has been conducted, make one more effort to heal them, for they exhibit a scene loathsome and ugly; let them accomplish this, and we shall then stop at the goal whence we started, with little or no alteration in our condition, except a little wisdom gathered from experience, and a weight of public debt hanging upon the treasury, gnawing its vitals for half a century to come.

The reports of an immediate arrangement for a suspension of hostilities, and the defeat of the allies, rest so nearly upon a footing in point of credibility, that we publish them without comment, leaving our readers to draw their own conclusions; advising them, however, at the same time, to admit what appears reasonable, and reject what carries on its front, the stamp of absurdity and misrepresentation.

From Relf's Gazette. Among the multifarious rumours which are in circulation, relative to an expected armistice, the following has reached us in a very creditable manner:—A letter from a member of Congress to his friend in this city, says, the articles of an armistice have been agreed upon, and will be promulgated in Canada, the United States, and on the coast, on the 15th of May.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of information and respectability, dated Washington, April 18.

"Of the rumoured armistice I have no certain information. Putting together what I hear, I am satisfied that a negotiation with a view to an armistice is going on. The following is the probable statement: A Judge — of New-York, who was lately in Canada, had a conversation with Baynes, in which the latter expressed a wish for a suspension of hostilities; this the Judge communicated to Mr. W. of the House of Representatives, who sent the Judge's letter to Armstrong Through Genl. Winder, our government inquired of Prevost, whether they were to consider this expression of sentiment on the part of Baynes, as an authorised proposition for an armistice. Prevost answered, that it had not been authorized, but he was willing the American government should receive it as such. Further communications have passed, and our government is willing to agree to an armistice which shall extend to our seaboard, as well as to the frontiers, and which shall prevent any invasion of territory by either power. What will be the

result, you see, is a subject to judge of.

From the N. York Gazette. It is with the most poignant regret, we learn that the late negotiations relative to negotiations for an armistice, are entirely without foundation, and that the flag lately sent to the British squadron, related merely to the exchange of prisoners, as did the late correspondence between our government and Sir Geo. Prevost.

The following letter will be read with interest, because it is from the pen of Mr. Harper. It was written to an old friend of Mr. H's who is now in congress on the side of administration.

Annapolis, Jan. 15, 1814. I received by the last mail, at this place, my dear sir, your kind letter of the 18th, enclosing your address, which I have read with very peculiar satisfaction. It expresses the sentiments of a candid, enlightened and patriotic mind, and is precisely what I should have wished myself to say, had I entertained the same view of public affairs with you.

It gives me great pleasure however, to find that our views do not much differ. Your sentiments, except in the single point of approving the declaration of war, completely accord with mine, and belong wholly to that political system which we denominate "federalism," as understood by its most enlightened and distinguished adherents. If I concurred with you in believing that the war was properly declared, I should think with you that the administration ought to be supported in it, whatever might be their mode of carrying it on; until at least it should become manifest, that they were incapable of conducting it, or determined not to put an end to it till compelled. On these two last points I am already satisfied. But I give you a year longer to reflect on them. If you do not then agree with me in opinion, I must give you another year.

When I say however that I do not approve the declaration of war, I do not by any means intend to say, that it was undertaken from corrupt motives. Far from it. I never have doubted that the great mass of its authors & supporters were actuated by public motives, and believe themselves to be consulting the public interest. In this number of your class Mr. Madison, and even Jefferson, of whom I have a much worse opinion, and whom I consider as the author of the war system. But I do most firmly believe, that the motives which actuated those gentlemen, and their principal associates, were never such as they have avowed; that they never cared two pence about free trade and sailors rights, which were mere pretexts; that the war was resolved on in 1805 or 1806; and that its real objects were to assist France in breaking down the maritime power of England; which those gentlemen had brought themselves to consider as conducive to the true interests of this country. Had they freely avowed their motives, I should have considered and treated them as honourable and patriotic men, who had honestly adopted an erroneous system in politics. They would have had my opposition and my respect. My resentment and abhorrence towards them is founded on the conviction, produced by a long and minute attention to their political conduct, that they have cheated the nation under false pretences into a war, to which it would never have submitted, had the real motives been avowed or understood.

As to Mr. Madison I admitted this opinion slowly, and reluctantly. I imbibed an early respect for his character, founded on his public conduct, before I ever saw him. I also partook largely of the admiration which his talents in early life inspired. Soon after my entrance into public life, I changed my opinion of him as a politician. Still admiring his intellectual powers and attainments, and respecting highly his personal character, I found or thought I found him to be a visionary theorist, qualified to shine in the speculations of the closet, but the slave of passion, prejudice and party spirit, and totally unfit for the administration of any government.

As my subsequent knowledge of him confirmed this opinion. Still I knew him to be an amiable and upright man in private life, and believed him to be honourable and sincere, though visionary, feeble, and narrow sighted in his political character. This opinion to which I strongly adhered, has been gradually giving ground since the year 1805. It

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From the Hudson Whig of April 12.
CHARTER ELECTION.

It is with no common degree of satisfaction that we announce the result of the election for Charter Officers, in this city on Tuesday last, which terminated in the complete triumph of the Friends of Peace, Liberty and Commerce, over the Advocates of War, Embargo and Buonaparte's Continental System. This mortifying defeat of our political opponents is to them more humiliating, as they entered upon the election confident of success. A confidence, arising, however, not from a conviction of the justice of their cause, or from their numerical strength—but from the base practices which they had and were putting in requisition to obtain the election. Such as inducing the soldiers in town to disguise themselves as citizens and to offer themselves as persons properly qualified to vote, by which means four or five votes were surreptitiously introduced: Or inducing six or seven laboring men to leave the city for that day, who had they remained in town could not have been hired to vote their ticket: But what more than any other circumstance, evinces the criminal depravity of our opponents, and the desperate nature of the effort which they were making, is that wherever they imagined a vote could be obtained by downright bribery they have not hesitated to resort to it—and in how many cases, five dollar bills have had the effect of purchasing votes for them we know not, but we do know, that the thing was attempted in more instances than one, there is abundant evidence of the fact.

We will state one fact, and we challenge the denial of it;—and if there is one man of the democratic party in this city not yet callous to all sense of shame, he will blush for himself and his friends at the relation: A black man who had always voted a federal ticket, was offered by a democratic electioneer a bank bill upon the condition of voting the democratic ticket: the temptation was too great for the poverty of this black man to resist it: he accepted of the money, and promised to comply with the stipulation upon which he received it. He went on the morning of the election to a grocery store to obtain some necessaries for his family, & offering this bill in payment, was informed by the grocer that it was a counterfeit bill! The poor man was struck dumb at this intelligence; when the grocer pressing him very closely as to the manner in which he obtained the bill, he at length acknowledged that he received it from Mr. —, who gave it to him as a bribe to vote a democratic ticket! Such are the men of our city who call themselves republicans who profess a great veneration for the inviolate exercise of the elective franchise. "By their fruits you shall know them."

The result of the annual election of town officers in the several towns in this county is the same as last year, except, that in the town of Canaan, which has been democratic for some years, the federal ticket has prevailed by a handsome majority; and in the town of Grange, which has heretofore given a large democratic majority, a part of the federal ticket is elected; and that in Ancram (formerly Gallatin) the democratic ticket has succeeded.—The success of the democratic ticket in Ancram, is not attributed to any change of sentiment in favor of democracy, but to the remissness of the federalists; who, confident in their own strength, and not knowing that the democrats were making exertions, neglected to attend the poll on account of the state of the weather.

On Wednesday morning last, the Charter Election being over, about 50 or 60 recruits, under the orders of a Lieut. Reekman, and belonging to the regiment of Sea Fencibles, left this city for New-York. They had been peremptorily ordered to N. York by Col. Borgardus the commander of the regiment, 10 or 12 days previous to their leaving the city. On the morning in which they finally did leave it, while they were on the point of embarking, a constable arrested one of the detachment for a misdemeanor, upon which the whole party attacked the constable, beating him in a most shocking manner, and succeeded in rescuing from him the culprit. Steps were immediately taken by the Sheriff to order out the posse, but before it could be accomplished, the troops were embarked and the vessel had dropped down the river, and the villains consequently escaped.

From the National Intelligencer.
THE NATIONAL BANK.

The committee of the house of representatives, which was appointed to examine the subject of a national bank, yesterday reported to the house, as a unanimous opinion of the committee, that no bill on the subject could be matured and deliberately discussed at the present session, & the committee were therefore discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

It is not to be supposed, from this procedure, that the committee were hostile to the principle. So far from it, nothing but the want of time prevented them from maturing a bill, in regard to the details of which, the capital and location of the mother bank, however considering diversity of opinion prevailed.

There cannot be a doubt but the subject will be revived at the next session, and fully examined. Meanwhile, an opportunity will be offered to the members of congress and others, during the recess, for a candid and fair examination into the merits of the proposition for the establishment of a national bank.

This decision, by a republican committee will at least damp the hopes and prediction of faction, that the necessary amount of loan cannot be obtained without the aid of such an institution. Congress will certainly adjourn without doing any thing in relation to a national bank; and yet, as we have said before, the loan will be obtained.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

AN ACT, entitled, A further supplement to an act, entitled, An act to regulate and discipline the Militia of this state.

Be it enacted by the general assembly of Maryland, That whenever any regiment, squadron, or troop of cavalry, shall be called into actual service, that the Governor and Council be and they are hereby authorized and directed, to ascertain and declare whether the whole, or what portion thereof, shall be armed and equipped, as mounted infantry, and when the same shall be so ascertained and declared, to furnish each member thereof with a musket, carbine or rifle, and the necessary equipments.

And be it enacted, That whenever any troop of Cavalry, or company of artillery, shall volunteer their services as mounted infantry, or flying artillery, the Governor and Council, at their discretion, are hereby authorized and empowered to accept their services as such, and to furnish each member of such troop with a musket, carbine or rifle, and each company of artillery with a suitable piece or pieces of artillery, and the necessary equipments.

And be it enacted, That the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, of the mounted infantry and flying artillery, shall in all respects be subject to the same rules, regulations and discipline, as the cavalry and artillery respectively now are subject to.

And be it enacted, That each horse shall, at the time of his going into actual service, be valued by three disinterested judicious persons to be appointed by the commandant of the regiment, squadron or company, as the case may be, whose duty it shall be to give certificates of such valuation to the owners thereof; and in case of the loss of such horse or horses while in actual service of the state, such valuation shall be paid by the State of Maryland to the respective owners thereof, on the claimant producing the certificate of such valuation, or other satisfactory evidence of the amount of such valuation, to the paymaster, or other proper officer, with satisfactory proof of the loss of such horse as aforesaid.

And be it enacted, That the field officers of the regiment of artillery in the City of Baltimore, shall consist of one lieutenant colonel and two majors, and the commissioned officers of each company of not more than sixty-four privates in said regiment, shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, and one third lieutenant, and that the Governor and Council be and they are hereby authorized to appoint such and so many officers for said regiment as will with those already appointed make the number hereby required.

And be it enacted, That the field and company officers of said regiment shall be authorized to agree upon and determine what shall be the uniform for said regiment of artillery.

And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of every officer commanding a regiment, battalion or company, bordering on the navigable waters of this state immediately, upon the approach of the enemy, to cause to be removed by a detachment of the militia under his command, all the open boats within his district, to some place of security, and to cause the same to be guarded, if necessary, to prevent any improper communication with the enemy.

And be it enacted, That so much of the original law to which this is a supplement as relates to the drill meetings of the officers, be and the same is hereby repealed.

April 7. **NOTICE.**

I do hereby give notice to all persons whom it may concern, that I intend to apply by petition, in writing, to the next county court for Calvert county, praying them, (according to the provisions of an act of assembly passed at November session, 1812,) to extend to me the full benefit of the several acts of insolvency, without the assent of my creditors, they having heretofore vexatiously and unreasonably withheld and refused to give their assent to my final release.

William R. Sewell, Calvert County, 29th 4w.

Property for Sale.

The subscriber will sell at private sale, all his property, viz.—The plantation whereon he resides, containing about 170 acres, which is in a state of good improvement. There is a new and comfortable dwelling house, together with a good garden, and convenient out house, an entirely new barn, built last summer, 60 by 30 feet, with sheds and shelters for cattle underneath, corn house, granary, and excellent stables, threshing floors, &c. &c. all under the same roof. A part of the place is under new and strong post and rail fence. The land is adapted to the growth of all kinds of grain; the trial that has been made of clover and plaster answers well, and can be used to advantage. There is now 15 to 20 acres of good meadow which yields abundantly, and 50 acres more might be made without much labour, having been lately ditched and drained.

Also, the plantation he purchased of the estate of John Sappington, adjoining the farm of Philip Hammond, jun. This tract contains about 118 acres of good farming land, and is well adapted to clover and plaster; part of it is now set in clover and timothy. Both places have young thriving apple and peach orchards, and by care a sufficiency of woodland.

Also, he will sell the mortgage title to 200 acres of land adjoining and lying between the two first mentioned tracts, the equity in which is also offered for sale.

One hundred and ninety-five acres more he will likewise sell, distant from the first place two and an half miles, and from the two last one mile and an half, 150 acres of which is in woods, of the best chestnut and oak rail timber, and will be a never failing support of timber to each place. There are several good springs on each place, and the situations high and healthy. A good stream of water passes through one place on which a mill might be erected.

An accommodating credit will be given for the purchase money, by paying the interest annually. To any person inclined to purchase the above lands, the subscriber will sell all his personal property, consisting of several valuable young negro men, for a term of years, together with all his stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, plantation utensils, and implements of husbandry. Each place has a quantity of grain seeded, and hay and other provender, which will be disposed of.

This property is situated in Anne Arundel County, near the Fork Bridge over Patuxent River, and in the neighborhood of Major Hammond, 12 miles from Annapolis, and 22 from Baltimore. The property will be shewn to any person inclined to purchase, by application to the subscriber.

Anderson Warfield, Baltimore, February 25, 1814.

DON FERNANDO,

A JACK ASS,
From the best Spanish breeds that have been imported into the United States; remarkably large and strongly formed; will cover this season at Portland Manor near Pig Point; as he proved himself last season very sure, and his foals have been uncommonly fine, the number of mares will be enlarged to forty. The price, eight dollars for each mare, and half a doll. to the groom; the money to be paid in every case before the mares are taken away, to William Pritchard, Manager.

DENTATUS

Will stand to cover mares this season, at Mrs. Mary Stockett's at the low price of five dollars each mare, and 25 cents to the groom. Should the above sum of five dollars not be paid by the first day of October, eight dollars will be charged for every mare.

DENTATUS is about fifteen and a half hands high, and well made; he is as well bred as any horse in America, as will appear from the following pedigree:

DENTATUS is out of the thorough bred mare Sally, purchased of Edward Edelen, esq. and Sally was got by Hyder Ally, he was got by the old imported Arabian out of Belle Air, her dam by Othello, her grand dam an imported mare from the Duke of Hamilton's Stud by Spot, her great grand dam by old Traveller, her great great grand dam by Cartouch, her great great great grand dam by Sedbury, her great great great great grand dam by Childers out of a Barb Mare; and Sally's dam by the imported horse Othello, her grand dam by Juniper, who was imported into Virginia, her great grand dam out of Col. Tasker's famous imported Mare Selma by the Godolphin Arabian, and his sire was out of the dam to Dr. Edelen's celebrated running mare Floretta, by old Punch.

Season to commence the 10th of April, and end the 15th July.

Joseph N. Stockett, April 1814.

A LIST OF THE AMERICAN NAVY,

WITH A LIST OF THE BRITISH NAVY.
For Sale at GEORGE SHAW'S Store, and at this Office.
—Price 12 1-2 Cents.—

State of Maryland, sc.

Ann Arundel County, Orphans Court,
April 3, 1814.
On application by petition of Dr. John Thomas Shann, executor of the late will and testament of Bennett Darnall, 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, and one of the Baltimore papers.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills for 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 testamentary on the personal estate of Bennett Darnall, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the fifth day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this fifth day of April, 1814.

John T. Shauff, Executor.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,
March 22, 1814.
On application by petition of Joseph Evans, administrator of William McCauley, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the 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 for 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, letters of administration on the personal estate of William McCauley, 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 15th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22nd day of March, 1814.

Joseph Evans, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration D. B. N. on the personal estate of Samuel Green, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby requested to bring them in, legally proved, and those who are indebted to the same to make immediate payment, more especially those who are indebted for postage on letters, &c.

Richard H. Harwood, Adm'r. D. B. N. Feb. 24.

J. HUGHES,

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

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

- Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, for the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, &c.
- Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, &c.
- Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.
- Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges.
- Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without Mercury).
- Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.
- Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal.
- Lee's Persina Lotion for tetters and eruptions.
- Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, &c.
- Lee's Eye-Water.
- Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops.
- Lee's Damask Lip Salve.
- Lee's Corn Plaster.
- Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.
- Lee's Tooth Powder.

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

At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets containing cases of cure, which length prevents their being forthwith inserted.

Blank Bonds, Declarations on Bond, Appeal Bonds, & Common Warrants—For sale at this Office.

April 7.

Land for Sale.

For sale, a tract of land containing about 200 acres, lying on the north side of Severn, and bounding on the Creek and Magroth Rivers. This land is well adapted to the produce of wheat, Indian corn, and early marketing. The above land will be sold on the most accommodating terms.—Any person wishing to purchase can view the land by applying to Mr. Joseph H. Durall, living on the premises, or to the subscriber living in Annapolis.

Nicholas J. Watkins.

If the above land should not be disposed of at private sale before Friday the 14th day of May next, it will on that day be offered at public sale, if fair, if not the next fair day.

N. J. W. April 14.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, passed in the case of Richard Harwood and wife, vs. Richard H. Battee, and others, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on the premises, on Tuesday the 10th of May.

All the real property of John Battee, deceased, situated in Anne Arundel county, near the place commonly called Rawlings Tavern. The subscriber considers it unnecessary to give further description of the property, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the premises. The purchaser or purchasers to give bond to the subscriber, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, within twelve months from the day of sale, and on the payment of the purchase money, with interest, the subscriber is authorized to execute a deed of conveyance to the purchaser. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Richard Harwood, trustee. April 1814.

PROPOSALS

For publishing in the City of Baltimore, **A DAILY NEWSPAPER,**

TO BE PRINTED, **THE BALTIMORE TELEGRAPH AND MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.**

BY ALLEN AND HILL.

The subscribers, while they solicit a candid and generous public to patronize the project which they have now undertaken of establishing a daily paper in the city of Baltimore, feel with common sensibility the delicacy and difficulty of the undertaking. Many have supposed that the citizens of the United States, are so enamored by party animosity that it behoves every patriot to frown on every new champion who enters the field of political controversy. This hypothesis, if rigidly examined, will be found to end in this absurdity, that the condition of our country both abroad and at home, is so deplorable, that all attempts at reformation become criminal. If the national treasury is exhausted, commerce extinguished, public credit impaired, executive power enlarged while executive responsibility is lost, if our representatives in congress have so far forgotten their own dignity and the sanctity of their constitutional trust, as to declare that the will of an individual forms the law of the land; if in addition to this host of calamities, we are involved in a foreign war by which nothing can be gained and every thing is put in jeopardy—are we to be told that it is criminal to speak the words of honesty and truth? On the contrary, it is conceived that the argument points directly the other way; for in proportion to the desperation of our public circumstances, should be the zeal of our attempts to reform.

The subscribers would propose to attempt, but it would in them be the height of arrogance and presumption to say that they will be able to make their paper an interesting repository of intelligence. They have no hesitation in declaring that its character will be purely federal;—by which they would be understood to mean, that neither the pride of power, or the insolence of office, shall prevent them from speaking salutary, although unpalatable truths. Having seen our political circumstances growing hourly more desperate; as the precepts and example set by Washington have been hourly abandoned, they deem it no less a right than a duty to raise one more warning voice, and apprise their countrymen of their danger while it is yet in their power to escape.

Influenced by such considerations they respectfully solicit the patronage of their countrymen to aid their undertaking. ALLEN & HILL. See the last embargo act.

TERMS.

It will be printed on a medium sheet at Nine Dollars per annum for the Family Paper, and Five Dollars for the Country. Advertisements will be inserted on the usual terms.

Subscriptions for The Baltimore Telegraph will be received at all the principal Book stores in Baltimore.

P. S. Editors of newspapers favorable to the establishment of The Baltimore Telegraph will give the preceding proposal, a few insertions in their papers, and receive the names of those persons desirous of becoming subscribers.

Subscriptions received at this Office. March 30.

IMPORTANT STATE
The following officers
of the United States
Secretary of State
was referred several
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President the follow
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APRIL 24, THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1864

VOL. XXII

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,
REPAIRS, FRANKLIN, APPOINTMENT

IMPORTANT STATE PAPER

The following message was transmitted to the Senate by the President of the United States, on whom was referred several resolutions of the Senate of the second of February and fifth of March last, has the honor to submit to the President the following

REPORT

Although these resolutions are of different dates, and refer to subjects in some respects distinct in their nature, yet as they are connected in others of considerable importance, which bear essentially on the conduct of the parties in the present war, it is thought proper to comprise them in the same report.

The first of these resolutions calls for the names of the individuals who were selected from the American prisoners of war sent to Great Britain or trial—their places of residence in the United States—the times when and the courts by which they were admitted to become citizens—the regulations to which they belong—when and where they were taken—with copies of any official correspondence respecting the treatment of prisoners of war, and of any orders for retaliation on either side.

The other resolutions request information of the conduct of Great Britain towards her native subjects, taken in arms against her, and of the general practice of the nations of Europe relative to naturalization, and the employment in war each of the subjects of the other—of the cases, with their circumstances, in which any civilized nation has punished its native subjects taken in arms against it, for which punishment retaliation was inflicted by the nation in whose service they were taken. And lastly—

Under what circumstances and on what grounds Great Britain has refused to discharge native citizens of the United States impressed into her service—and what has been her conduct towards American seamen on board her ships of war, at and since the commencement of the present war with the United States.

The paper marked A, contains the names of the American prisoners who were sent to England for trial by the British commander in Canada—of the corps to which they belong—of the times when, and of the places where they were taken. Of their places of residence in the United States—of the times and the courts in which they were admitted to become citizens, there is no evidence in this department, nor is there any to show whether they were naturalized or native citizens of the United States. This paper contains also a copy of the orders of both governments for retaliation, and of the correspondence between the respective commissioners concerning the treatment of prisoners.

The paper marked B, states various grounds on which the British government has refused to deliver up American seamen, impressed into the British service, on the application of the agents of the U. S. regularly authorized to demand them, with the correspondence relating to the same. It communicates also such information as this department has been able to obtain of the conduct of the British government, towards American seamen on board British ships of war, and since the commencement of the present war.

Among the causes assigned for their detention, the following are the most deserving of notice:

1. That they had no documents, or that their documents were irretrievable.
2. That they were released from prison in Germany.
3. That they were exchanged as British subjects.
4. Were said to be impostors.
5. To have married in England.
6. Did not answer the descriptions given of them in their protection.
7. Had attempted to desert.

8. Were sent into the service for smuggling.

9. Were not to be found on board of the ship stated.

10. Had voluntarily entered into the British service.

11. Were natives of foreign countries, Prussia, Sweden, Italy, &c.

It is probable that some of the seamen whose discharges were demanded, may not have been native citizens of the United States, but very presumable that the greater part were. Indeed the pretext assigned for their detention seems to admit it. Had they been native subjects of England, being there, their origin might have been traced. But that is the ground in a few instances only. In urging that some had no protection, or that their protections were irregular—that others had been exchanged as British prisoners—were impostors—had attempted to desert—did not answer the descriptions given them—were natives of Prussia, Sweden, &c. it is fairly to be inferred that the public authority in England, to whom this duty is assigned, sought rather to evade the application, than to justify the refusal. The pretext that some were natives of Prussia, Sweden, &c. deserves particular attention. On this circumstance the Secretary will remark only, that in extending imprisonment in American vessels, to persons who could not be mistaken for British subjects, and refusing to surrender them on application to the voluntary service from which they were taken, it is evident that the recovery of British seamen, has not been the sole object of the practice.

By the report of the American commissary of prisoners in England, it appears that a considerable number of our seamen had been transferred from British ships of war, to prisons, that their exchange for British seamen taken in battle was demanded, in the first instance, but that that claim seems to have been since waived. It might have been expected that the British government on being satisfied, that these men, or that any of them were American citizens, would have liberated and sent them home at its own charge. They are however, still held prisoners, in confinement. That many of them if not all, are native citizens cannot be doubted, for had the proof not been irresistible, it cannot be presumed, while so many others are detained on board British ships of war, that these would have been exempted from that service. That many are still detained on board British ships of war may be fairly inferred, even without other evidence, from the indiscriminate manner of British imprisonment—

from the distant service in which the men thus impressed are often necessarily employed, depriving their friends of an opportunity to communicate with them—and from the inconsiderable number discharged, compared with that which has been demanded. Without relying altogether upon the reports heretofore made to congress by this department, the letter of Com. Rodgers, heretofore annexed, affords data from which an estimate may be formed.

On this point of correspondence between General Taylor and the Captain of the British ship the Dragon, and Com. Decatur and the commander Chapel, deserve also particular attention. If the British government would order a strict search to be made, through the British navy, for American seamen, it would then be seen how many of our native citizens have participated in the lot of the unfortunate men mentioned in the correspondence referred to.

The contrast which these documents present, in the pretensions and conduct of Great Britain with the pretensions and conduct of the United States, cannot fail to make a deep impression in favor of the latter. The British government impresses into its Navy native citizens of the U. States, and compels them to serve in it, and in many instances even to fight against their country, while it accuses as traitors and menaces with death, persons suspected to be native British subjects, for having fought under our standard against British forces, although they had voluntarily entered

into our army, after having enlisted to the U. States and incorporated themselves into the American army. The United States on the other hand have forced on persons to their service nor have they sought, nor are they disposed to punish any, who, after having freely emigrated to any part of the British dominions and settled there, may have entered voluntarily into the British army.

The remaining inquiries relate to objects other than the immediate conduct of the parties in the present war. They demand information of the conduct of Great Britain, and of other powers in past times, without limitation in the retrospect, in circumstances bearing on the question of retaliation. The information requested relates to the following points:

1. The conduct of G. Britain and the other nations of Europe, as to naturalization, and the employment in war, each of the subjects of the other.

2. As to the punishment of their native subjects taken in arms against them, in the service of other powers.

3. Examples of retaliation by the latter in such cases.

These inquiries necessarily involve an extensive research into the history and jurisprudence of the nations of Europe. For so important a task, the other duties of the Secretary of State have altogether disqualified him, since the call was made. The approaching close of the session does not leave him time for more than the following observations:

That all the nations of Europe naturalize foreigners.

That they all employ in their service the subjects of each other, and frequently against their native countries, even when not regularly naturalized.

That they all allow their own subjects to emigrate to foreign countries.

That although examples may be found of the punishment of the native subjects taken in arms against them, the examples are few, and have either been marked by peculiar circumstances, taking them out of the controverted principle, or have proceeded from the passions or policy of the occasion. Even in prosecutions and convictions, having the latter origin, the final act of punishment, has, with little exception, been prevented by a sense of equity and humanity, or a dread of retaliation. It is confidently believed that no instance can be found in which the alleged purposes of the enemy against the twenty-three prisoners in question, under all the circumstances which belong to their case, even though many of them may not have been regularly naturalized are countenanced by the proceedings of any European nation.

That if in instances occur of retaliation in the few cases requiring it, or in any of them, by the governments employing such persons, it has been as is presumed, because the punishment which had been inflicted by the native country, might be accounted for on some principle other than its denial of the right of emigration and naturalization. Had the government employing the persons so punished by their native country, retaliated in such cases, it might have incurred the reproach of countenancing acknowledged crimes, or of following the example of the party in acts of cruelty, exciting horror, rather than of fulfilling its pledge to innocent persons in support of rights fairly obtained and sanctioned by the general opinion and practice of all the nations of Europe, ancient and modern.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) JAS. MONROE,
Department of State, April 14, 1864.

LAW OF MARYLAND

Passed at December Session 1813.

AN ACT

Relating to Sheriffs and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland: That

if any sheriff, or coroner or elisor, shall take or shall take into execution, any goods or chattels, lands or tenements, under and in virtue of any writ of fieri facias issued out of a court of law in this state, and

shall receive, or shall receive such writ to the court from whence it is issued, stating that the said goods or chattels, lands or tenements, remain in his hands or possession, until for want of money, or both returned, or shall return, that the same remain unsold, by reason of the legal impediment, and such sheriff, coroner or elisor, shall die, or shall die, without having made sale of the goods or chattels, lands or tenements, so taken in execution, in virtue of any writ of fieri facias, it shall, and may be lawful for the court, out of which such writ of fieri facias hath issued, or may issue, and such court is hereby authorized and directed, on motion, to order and direct a writ of venditioni exponas be issued, directed to the sheriff, or some one of the coroners (as the case may require) of the county wherein the goods or chattels, lands or tenements, so taken in execution as aforesaid, may be or lie, and such writ of venditioni exponas shall accordingly issue, reciting in a special manner, the circumstances of the case; and the sheriff or coroner to whom any such writ of venditioni exponas shall be directed and delivered, shall seize and take, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to seize and take into his possession, the goods or chattels, lands or tenements, mentioned and set forth in such writ of venditioni exponas, in whosever hands or possession the same may be found; and shall proceed after due notice, to sell the same at public sale, in the same manner as if the said goods or chattels, lands or tenements, had been seized and taken by such sheriff, or coroner, upon a writ of fieri facias to him directed and delivered for that purpose, and shall make return thereof to the court, from whence the said writ of venditioni exponas shall have issued, and such sheriff or coroner shall be liable to be proceeded against, in his bond as sheriff or coroner shall be answerable in the same manner, for any neglect of duty of such sheriff or coroner, as on other writs of venditioni exponas to them directed and delivered.

2. And be it enacted, That any sale so to be made by any sheriff or coroner, in virtue of any such writ of venditioni exponas as aforesaid, shall be as valid and effectual, as if the same had been made by the sheriff, coroner or elisor, who had seized and taken the said goods or chattels, lands or tenements, under the writ of fieri facias.

3. And be it enacted, That in case of the sale of any lands or tenements under, and in virtue of any writ of venditioni exponas, as above mentioned, the sheriff or coroner, who shall have sold the same, shall execute to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, a deed of conveyance, being acknowledged and recorded according to law, shall be as operative in law to every intent, as if the sheriff or coroner, in virtue of a writ of fieri facias to him directed and delivered for that purpose had seized and taken such land or tenements, and exposed the same to sale as aforesaid.

4. And be it enacted, That in case any sheriff, coroner or elisor, hath made or shall make sale of any lands or tenements, and hath died or shall die without executing a deed of conveyance to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, it shall and may be lawful for the court, out of which the writ of fieri facias or venditioni exponas, as the case may be, hath issued, or shall issue on application of the purchaser or purchasers, or his or their legal representatives, to order and direct the sheriff for the time being, or some other of the coroners (as the case may be) of the county in which the said lands or tenements sold as aforesaid, may lie, to execute a deed of conveyance to the purchaser or purchasers, his or their legal representatives, for the lands or tenements sold and purchased as aforesaid, and such deed of conveyance being acknowledged and recorded according to law, shall be as operative in law to every intent, as if the sheriff, coroner or elisor, who made or shall make such sale, had in his lifetime executed the said deed of conveyance.

5. And be it enacted, That in case any sheriff, coroner or elisor, shall die without having made sale of the goods or chattels, lands or tenements, seized and taken under and in virtue of any writ of fieri facias, as aforesaid, his executor or administrators shall not charge, exact or receive more than one half the poundage fees allowed by law; and that the sheriff or coroner who shall make sale of any such goods or chattels, lands or tenements, under and in virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to him directed and delivered for that purpose, as herein before mentioned, shall not charge, exact or receive more than one half of the poundage fees as aforesaid.

6. And be it enacted, That in case any sheriff, coroner or elisor, shall seize and take into his hands or possession, any goods or chattels, lands or tenements, under and in virtue of any writ of fieri facias, to him directed and delivered for that purpose, and such sheriff, coroner or elisor shall die before the return day of such writ of fieri facias, or without having made any return of such writ, then, and in every such case, the plaintiff or plaintiffs in any such writ, or his, her, or their representative, or attorney at law, shall and may, if before the return day of such writ, obtain a duplicate thereof; or if after the return day, obtain a new writ, directed to the then sheriff, or to some one of the coroners of the county, (as the case may require) and such sheriff or coroner may, under such duplicate or new writ, and he hereby is authorized and empowered to seize and take into his hands or possession, the same property, whether real or personal, which may have been taken by the sheriff, coroner or elisor dying, and there shall be the same proceedings thereon as in other cases of fieri facias. Provided nevertheless, that the executors or administrators of the sheriff, coroner or elisor, so dying, shall not charge, exact, or receive any poundage or other fees, for services performed under any such writ of fieri facias, by the sheriff, coroner or elisor so dying.

7. And be it enacted, That the due and legal notice required to be given by any sheriff, coroner, or elisor, of the sale of any goods or chattels, lands or tenements, heretofore to be made by and under any writ of fieri facias or venditioni exponas, shall, in the case of the sale of goods or chattels, be by advertisement set up at least ten days before the day of sale at the court house door of the county, and at least at two other public places most convenient to such goods or chattels; and in the case of the sale of negro slaves, such advertisement shall also be published before the day of sale in some newspaper having circulation in the county; and in the case of the sale of lands or tenements, notice thereof shall be given by advertisement set up at least twenty days before the day of sale at the court house door of the county, and at other public places in the county in which the lands or tenements shall lie, and also published before the day of sale in some newspaper having a general circulation in the county.

8. And be it enacted, That in case any sheriff or coroner shall have lawfully arrested or taken in execution any person or persons in virtue of any writ of attachment, of capias ad respondendum, or of capias ad satisfaciendum, and such sheriff or coroner shall die before the return day of any such writ, it shall and may be lawful for the sheriff or die time being, or some other of the coroners, (as the case may be) of the county, on the application of the plaintiff in any such writ, or his counsel, and on producing to such sheriff or coroner, as aforesaid, the writ under which the person or persons shall have been arrested or taken in execution as aforesaid, and such sheriff or coroner shall be authorized and he is hereby required, again to arrest or take in execution under and in virtue of any such writ, the person or persons who may have been arrested or taken in execution as aforesaid, in the same manner as if such person or persons had not been before arrested or taken under any such writ.

9. And be it enacted, That in case any sheriff, coroner or elisor, shall die without having made sale of the goods or chattels, lands or tenements, seized and taken under and in virtue of any writ of fieri facias, as aforesaid, his executor or administrators shall not charge, exact or receive more than one half the poundage fees allowed by law; and that the sheriff or coroner who shall make sale of any such goods or chattels, lands or tenements, under and in virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to him directed and delivered for that purpose, as herein before mentioned, shall not charge, exact or receive more than one half of the poundage fees as aforesaid.

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21. And be it enacted, That in case any sheriff, coroner or elisor, shall die without having made sale of the goods or chattels, lands or tenements, seized and taken under and in virtue of any writ of fieri facias, as aforesaid, his executor or administrators shall not charge, exact or receive more than one half the poundage fees allowed by law; and that the sheriff or coroner who shall make sale of any such goods or chattels, lands or tenements, under and in virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to him directed and delivered for that purpose, as herein before mentioned, shall not charge, exact or receive more than one half of the poundage fees as aforesaid.

22. And be it enacted, That in case any sheriff, coroner or elisor, shall seize and take into his hands or possession, any goods or chattels, lands or tenements, under and in virtue of any writ of fieri facias, to him directed and delivered for that purpose, and such sheriff, coroner or elisor shall die before the return day of such writ of fieri facias, or without having made any return of such writ, then, and in every such case, the plaintiff or plaintiffs in any such writ, or his, her, or their representative, or attorney at law, shall and may, if before the return day of such writ, obtain a duplicate thereof; or if after the return day, obtain a new writ, directed to the then sheriff, or to some one of the coroners of the county, (as the case may require) and such sheriff or coroner may, under such duplicate or new writ, and he hereby is authorized and empowered to seize and take into his hands or possession, the same property, whether real or personal, which may have been taken by the sheriff, coroner or elisor dying, and there shall be the same proceedings thereon as in other cases of fieri facias. Provided nevertheless, that the executors or administrators of the sheriff, coroner or elisor, so dying, shall not charge, exact, or receive any poundage or other fees, for services performed under any such writ of fieri facias, by the sheriff, coroner or elisor so dying.

23. And be it enacted, That the due and legal notice required to be given by any sheriff, coroner, or elisor, of the sale of any goods or chattels, lands or tenements, heretofore to be made by and under any writ of fieri facias or venditioni exponas, shall, in the case of the sale of goods or chattels, be by advertisement set up at least ten days before the day of sale at the court house door of the county, and at least at two other public places most convenient to such goods or chattels; and in the case of the sale of negro slaves, such advertisement shall also be published before the day of sale in some newspaper having circulation in the county; and in the case of the sale of lands or tenements, notice thereof shall be given by advertisement set up at least twenty days before the day of sale at the court house door of the county, and at other public places in the county in which the lands or tenements shall lie, and also published before the day of sale in some newspaper having a general circulation in the county.

24. And be it enacted, That in case any sheriff or coroner shall have lawfully arrested or taken in execution any person or persons in virtue of any writ of attachment, of capias ad respondendum, or of capias ad satisfaciendum, and such sheriff or coroner shall die before the return day of any such writ, it shall and may be lawful for the sheriff or die time being, or some other of the coroners, (as the case may be) of the county, on the application of the plaintiff in any such writ, or his counsel, and on producing to such sheriff or coroner, as aforesaid, the writ under which the person or persons shall have been arrested or taken in execution as aforesaid, and such sheriff or coroner shall be authorized and he is hereby required, again to arrest or take in execution under and in virtue of any such writ, the person or persons who may have been arrested or taken in execution as aforesaid, in the same manner as if such person or persons had not been before arrested or taken under any such writ.

25. And be it enacted, That in case any sheriff, coroner or elisor, shall die without having made sale of the goods or chattels, lands or tenements, seized and taken under and in virtue of any writ of fieri facias, as aforesaid, his executor or administrators shall not charge, exact or receive more than one half the poundage fees allowed by law; and that the sheriff or coroner who shall make sale of any such goods or chattels, lands or tenements, under and in virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to him directed and delivered for that purpose, as herein before mentioned, shall not charge, exact or receive more than one half of the poundage fees as aforesaid.

26. And be it enacted, That in case any sheriff, coroner or elisor, shall seize and take into his hands or possession, any goods or chattels, lands or tenements, under and in virtue of any writ of fieri facias, to him directed and delivered for that purpose, and such sheriff, coroner or elisor shall die before the return day of such writ of fieri facias, or without having made any return of such writ, then, and in every such case, the plaintiff or plaintiffs in any such writ, or his, her, or their representative, or attorney at law, shall and may, if before the return day of such writ, obtain a duplicate thereof; or if after the return day, obtain a new writ, directed to the then sheriff, or to some one of the coroners of the county, (as the case may require) and such sheriff or coroner may, under such duplicate or new writ, and he hereby is authorized and empowered to seize and take into his hands or possession, the same property, whether real or personal, which may have been taken by the sheriff, coroner or elisor dying, and there shall be the same proceedings thereon as in other cases of fieri facias. Provided nevertheless, that the executors or administrators of the sheriff, coroner or elisor, so dying, shall not charge, exact, or receive any poundage or other fees, for services performed under any such writ of fieri facias, by the sheriff, coroner or elisor so dying.

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30. And be it enacted, That in case any sheriff, coroner or elisor, shall seize and take into his hands or possession, any goods or chattels, lands or tenements, under and in virtue of any writ of fieri facias, to him directed and delivered for that purpose, and such sheriff, coroner or elisor shall die before the return day of such writ of fieri facias, or without having made any return of such writ, then, and in every such case, the plaintiff or plaintiffs in any such writ, or his, her, or their representative, or attorney at law, shall and may, if before the return day of such writ, obtain a duplicate thereof; or if after the return day, obtain a new writ, directed to the then sheriff, or to some one of the coroners of the county, (as the case may require) and such sheriff or coroner may, under such duplicate or new writ, and he hereby is authorized and empowered to seize and take into his hands or possession, the same property, whether real or personal, which may have been taken by the sheriff, coroner or elisor dying, and there shall be the same proceedings thereon as in other cases of fieri facias. Provided nevertheless, that the executors or administrators of the sheriff, coroner or elisor, so dying, shall not charge, exact, or receive any poundage or other fees, for services performed under any such writ of fieri facias, by the sheriff, coroner or elisor so dying.

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33. And be it enacted, That in case any sheriff, coroner or elisor, shall die without having made sale of the goods or chattels, lands or tenements, seized and taken under and in virtue of any writ of fieri facias, as aforesaid, his executor or administrators shall not charge, exact or receive more than one half the poundage fees allowed by law; and that the sheriff or coroner who shall make sale of any such goods or chattels, lands or tenements, under and in virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to him directed and delivered for that purpose, as herein before mentioned, shall not charge, exact or receive more than one half of the poundage fees

From the Hudson Whig of April 12.
CHARTER ELECTION.

It is with no common degree of satisfaction that we announce the result of the election for Charter Officers, in this city on Tuesday last, which terminated in the complete triumph of the Friends of Peace, Liberty and Commerce, over the Advocates of War, Embargo and Buonaparte's Continental System. This mortifying defeat of our political opponents is to them more humiliating, as they entered upon the election confident of success. A confidence, arising, however, not from a conviction of the justness of their cause, or from their numerical strength—but from the base practices which they had and were putting in requisition to obtain the election. Such as inducing the soldiers in town to disguise themselves as citizens and to offer themselves as persons properly qualified to vote, by which means four or five votes were surreptitiously introduced: Or inducing six or seven laboring men to leave the city for that day, who had they remained in town could not have been hired to vote their ticket: But what more than any other circumstance, evinces the criminal depravity of our opponents, and the desperate nature of the effort which they were making, is, that wherever they imagined a vote could be obtained by downright bribery they have not hesitated to resort to it—and in how many cases, five dollar bills have had the effect of purchasing votes for them we know not, but we do know, that the thing was attempted in more instances than one, there is abundant evidence of the fact.

We will state one fact, and we challenge the denial of it;—and if there is one man of the democratic party in this city not yet callous to all sense of shame, he will blush for himself and his friends at the relation: A black man who had always voted a federal ticket, was offered by a democratic electioneer a bank bill upon the condition of voting the democratic ticket: the temptation was too great for the poverty of this black man to resist it: he accepted of the money, and promised to comply with the stipulation upon which he received it. He went on the morning of the election to a grocery store to obtain some necessities for his family, & offering this bill in payment, was informed by the grocer that it was a counterfeit bill! The poor man was struck dumb at this intelligence; when the grocer pressing him very closely as to the manner in which he obtained the bill, he at length acknowledged that he received it from Mr. —, who gave it to him as a bribe to vote a democratic ticket! Such are the men of our city who call themselves republicans, who profess a great veneration for the inviolate exercise of the elective franchise. "By their fruits you shall know them."

The result of the annual election of town officers in the several towns in this county is the same as last year, except, that in the town of Canaan, which has been democratic for some years, the federal ticket has prevailed by a handsome majority; and in the town of Grange, which has heretofore given a large democratic majority, a part of the federal ticket is elected; and that in Ancram (formerly Gallatin) the democratic ticket has succeeded. The success of the democratic ticket in Ancram, is not attributed to any change of sentiment in favor of democracy, but to the remissness of the federalists; who, confident in their own strength, and not knowing that the democrats were making exertions, neglected to attend the poll on account of the state of the weather.

On Wednesday morning last, the Charter Election being over, about 50 or 60 recruits, under the orders of a Lieut. Reekman, and belonging to the regiment of Sea Fencibles, left this city for New-York. They had been peremptorily ordered to N. York by Col. Borgardus, the commander of the regiment, 10 or 12 days previous to their leaving the city. On the morning in which they finally did leave it, while they were on the point of embarking, a constable arrested one of the detachment for a misdemeanor, upon which the whole party attacked the constable, beating him in a most shocking manner, and succeeded in rescuing from him the culprit. Steps were immediately taken by the Sheriff to order out the posse, but before it could be accomplished, the troops were embarked and the vessel had dropped down the river, and the villains consequently escaped.

From the National Intelligencer.
THE NATIONAL BANK.

The committee of the house of representatives, which was appointed to examine the subject of a national bank, yesterday reported to the house, as a unanimous opinion of the committee, that no bill on the subject could be matured and deliberately discussed at the present session; & the committee were therefore discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

It is not to be supposed, from this procedure, that the committee were hostile to the principle. So far from it, nothing but the want of time prevented them from maturing a bill; in regard to the details of which, the capital and location of the mother bank, however considering diversity of opinion prevailed.

There cannot be a doubt but the subject will be revived at the next session, and fully examined. Meanwhile, an opportunity will be offered to the members of congress and others, during the recess, for a candid and fair examination into the merits of the proposition for the establishment of a national bank.

This decision, by a republican committee will at least damp the hopes and prediction of faction, that the necessary amount of loan cannot be obtained without the aid of such an institution. Congress will certainly adjourn without doing any thing in relation to a national bank; and yet, as we have said before, the loan will be obtained.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

AN ACT, entitled, A further supplement to an act, entitled, An act to regulate and discipline the Militia of this state.

Be it enacted by the general assembly of Maryland, That whenever any regiment, squadron, or troop of cavalry, shall be called into actual service, that the Governor and Council be and they are hereby authorized and directed, to ascertain and declare whether the whole, or what portion thereof, shall be armed and equipped, as mounted infantry, and when the same shall be so ascertained and declared, to furnish each member thereof with a musket, carbine or rifle, and the necessary equipments.

And be it enacted, That whenever any troop of Cavalry, or company of artillery, or volunteer fire company, or mounted infantry, or flying artillery, or the Governor and Council, at their discretion, are hereby authorized and empowered to accept their services as such, and to furnish each member of such troop with a musket, carbine or rifle, and each company of artillery with a suitable piece or pieces of artillery, and the necessary equipments.

And be it enacted, That the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, of the mounted infantry and flying artillery, shall in all respects be subject to the same rules, regulations and discipline, as the cavalry and artillery respectively now are subject to.

And be it enacted, That each horse shall, at the time of his going into actual service, be valued by three disinterested judicious persons to be appointed by the commandant of the regiment, squadron or company, as the case may be, whose duty it shall be to give certificates of such valuation to the owners thereof; and in case of the loss of such horse or horses while in actual service of the State, such valuation shall be paid by the State of Maryland to the respective owners thereof, on the claimant producing the certificate of such valuation, or other satisfactory evidence of the amount of such valuation, to the paymaster, or other proper officer, with satisfactory proof of the loss of such horse as aforesaid.

And be it enacted, That the field officers of the regiment of artillery in the City of Baltimore, shall consist of one lieutenant colonel and two majors, and the commissioned officers of each company of not more than sixty-four privates in said regiment, shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, and one third lieutenant, and that the Governor and Council be and they are hereby authorized to appoint such and so many officers for said regiment as will with those already appointed make the number hereby required.

And be it enacted, That the field and company officers of said regiment shall be authorized to agree upon and determine what shall be the uniform for said regiment of artillery.

And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of every officer commanding a regiment, battalion or company, bordering on the navigable waters of this state immediately, upon the approach of the enemy, to cause to be removed by a detachment of the militia under his command, all the open boats within his district, to some place of security, and to cause the same to be guarded, if necessary, to prevent any improper communication with the enemy.

And be it enacted, That so much of the original law to which this is a supplement as relates to the drill meetings of the officers, be and the same is hereby repealed.

April 19

NOTICE.

I do hereby give notice to all persons whom it may concern, that I intend to apply by petition, in writing, to the next county court for Calvert county, praying them, (according to the provisions of an act of assembly passed at November session, 1812;) to extend to me the full benefit of the several acts of insolvency, without the assent of my creditors, they having heretofore vexatiously and unreasonably withheld and refused to give their assent to my final release.

William R. Sewell.
Calvert County, 29th 4w.

For Sale,
A LIKELY NEGRO BOY.
About 18 years old, accustomed to plantation business, and to work in a garden.
For terms inquire of the Printer.
April 21. 3w.

Property for Sale.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, all his property, viz.—The plantation whereon he resides, containing about 170 acres, which is in a state of good improvement. There is a new and comfortable dwelling house, together with a good garden, and convenient out house, an entirely new barn, built last summer, 60 by 30 feet, with sheds and shelters for cattle underneath, corn house, granary, and excellent stables, threshing floors, &c. &c. all under the same roof. A part of the place is under new and strong post and rail fence. The land is adapted to the growth of all kinds of grain; the trial that has been made of clover and plaster answers well, and can be used to advantage. There is now 15 to 20 acres of good meadow which yields abundantly, and 50 acres more might be made without much labour, having been lately ditched and drained.

Also, the plantation he purchased of the estate of John Sappington, adjoining the farm of Philip Hammond, jun. This tract contains about 118 acres of good farming land, and is well adapted to clover and plaster; part of it is now set in clover and timothy. Both places have young thriving apple and peach orchards, and by care a sufficiency of woodland.

Also, he will sell the mortgage title to 200 acres of land adjoining and lying between the two first mentioned tracts, the equity in which is also offered for sale.

One hundred and ninety-five acres more he will likewise sell, distant from the first place two and an half miles, and from the two last one mile and an half, 150 acres of which is in woods, of the best chestnut and oak rail timber, and will be a never failing support of timber to each place. There are several good springs on each place, and the situations high and healthy. A good stream of water passes through one place on which a mill might be erected.

An accommodating credit will be given for the purchase money, by paying the interest annually. To any person inclined to purchase the above lands, the subscriber will sell all his personal property, consisting of several valuable young negro men, for a term of years, together with all his stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, plantation utensils, and implements of husbandry. Each place has a quantity of grain sowed, and hay and other provender, which will be disposed of.

This property is situated in Anne Arundel County, near the Fork Bridge over Patuxent River, and in the neighbourhood of Major Hammond, 12 miles from Annapolis, and 22 from Baltimore. The property will be shewn to any person inclined to purchase, by application to the subscriber.

Anderson Warfield.
9 Baltimore, February 25, 1814.

DON FERNANDO,

A JACK ASS.

From the best Spanish breeds that have been imported into the United States; remarkably large and strongly formed; will cover this season at Portland Manor near Pig Point; as he proved himself last season very sure, and his foals have been uncommonly fine, the number of mares will be enlarged to forty. The price, eight dollars for each mare, and half a doll. to the groom; the money to be paid in every case before the mares are taken away, to William Pritchard, Manager.
Feb 24.

DENTATUS

Will stand to cover mares this season, at Mrs. Mary Stockett's at the low price of five dollars each mare, and 25 cents to the groom. Should the above sum of five dollars not be paid by the first day of October, eight dollars will be charged for every mare.

DENTATUS is about fifteen and a half hands high, and well made; he is as well bred as any horse in America, as will appear from the following pedigree:

DENTATUS is out of the thorough bred mare Sally, purchased of Edward Edelen, esq. and Sally was got by Hyder Ally, he was got by the old imported Arabian out of Belle Air, her dam by Othello, her grand dam an imported mare from the Duke of Hamilton's Stud by Spot, her great grand dam by old Traveller, her great great grand dam by Cartouch, her great great grand dam by Sedbury, her great great grand dam by Childers out of a Barb Mare; and Sally's dam by the imported horse Othello, her grand dam by Juniper, who was imported into Virginia, her great grand dam out of Col. Tasker's famous imported Mare Selma by the Godolphin Arabian, and his sire was out of the dam to Dr. Edelen's celebrated running mare Floretta, by old Punch.

Season to commence the 10th of April, and end the 15th July.
Joseph N. Stockett.
April 1st.

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.—

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, April 3, 1814.

On application by petition, of Dr. John Thomas Shaaff, executor of the last will and testament of Bennett Darnall, 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, and one of the Baltimore papers.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills for 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 testamentary on the personal estate of Bennett Darnall, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the fifth day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this fifth day of April, 1814.

John T. Shaaff, Executor.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, March 22, 1814.

On application by petition of Joseph Evans, administrator of William McCauley, 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.

Jno. Gassaway, Reg. Wills for 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, letters of administration on the personal estate of William McCauley, 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 15th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22nd day of March, 1814.

Joseph Evans, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration of D. B. N. on the personal estate of Samuel Green, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby requested to bring them in, legally proved, and those who are indebted to the same to make immediate payment, more especially those who are indebted for postage on letters, &c.

Richard H. Harwood, Adm'r. D. B. N.
Feb. 24.

J. HUGHES,

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

MICHAEL LEE'S Family Medicines

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

- Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, for the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, &c.
- Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, &c.
- Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.
- Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges.
- Lee's Ith Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without Mercury.)
- Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.
- Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal.
- Lee's Persina Lotion for tetters and eruptions.
- Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, &c.
- Lee's Eye-Water.
- Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops.
- Lee's Damask Lip Salve.
- Lee's Corn Plaster.
- Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.
- Lee's Tooth Powder.

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

At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets containing cases of cure, which length prevents there being less with inserted.

Blank Bonds, Declarations on Bond, Appeal Bonds, & Common Warrants—For sale at this Office.
April 7.

Lands for Sale.

For sale, a Tract of land containing about 200 acres, lying on the North side of Severn, and binding on Deer Creek and Magolly River. This land is well adapted to the produce of wheat, Indian corn, and early marketing. The above land will be sold on the most accommodating terms—Any person wishing to purchase can view the land by applying to Mr. Joseph H. Duval, living on the premises, or to the subscriber living in Annapolis.

Nicholas J. Watkins.

If the above land should not be disposed of at private sale before Friday the 14th day of May next, it will on that day be offered at public sale, if fair, it not the next fair day.

N. J. W.
April 14, 3

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high Court of Chancery, passed in the case of Richard Harwood and wife, vs. Richard H. Batts, and others, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on the premises, on Tuesday the 10th of May.

All the real property of John Batts, deceased, situated in Anne Arundel county, near the place commonly called Rawling's Tavern. The subscriber considers it unnecessary to give further description of the property, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the premises. The purchaser or purchasers to give bond to the subscriber, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, within twelve months from the day of sale, and on the payment of the purchase money, with interest, the subscriber is authorized to execute a deed of conveyance to the purchaser. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Richard Harwood, trustee.
April 1814.

PROPOSALS

For publishing in the City of Baltimore,

A DAILY NEWSPAPER,

TO BE ENTITLED,
THE BALTIMORE TELEGRAPH AND MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.

BY ALLEN AND HILL.

The subscribers, while they solicit a candid and generous public to patronize the project which they have now undertaken of establishing a daily paper in the city of Baltimore, feel with common sensibility the delicacy and difficulty of the undertaking. Many have supposed that the citizens of the United States, are so enamored by party animosity that it behoves every patriot to frown on every new champion who enters the field of political controversy. This hypothesis, if rigidly examined, will be found to end in this absurdity, that the condition of our country both abroad and at home, is so deplorable, that all attempts at reformation become criminal. If the national treasury is exhausted, commerce extinguished, public credit impaired, executive power enlarged while executive responsibility is lost, if our representatives in congress have so far forgotten their own dignity and the sanctity of their constitutional trust, as to declare that the will of an individual forms the law of the land; if in addition to this host of calamities, we are involved in a foreign war by which nothing can be gained and every thing is put in jeopardy—are we to be told that it is criminal to speak the words of honesty and truth? On the contrary, it is conceived that the argument points directly the other way; for in proportion to the desperation of our public circumstances, should be the zeal of our attempts to reform.

The subscribers would propose to attempt, but it would in them be the height of arrogance and presumption to say that they will be able to make their paper an interesting repository of intelligence. They have no hesitation in declaring that its character will be purely federal—by which they would be understood to mean, that neither the pride of power, or the insolence of office, shall prevent them from speaking salutary, although unpalatable truths. Having seen our political circumstances growing hourly more desperate; as the precepts and example set by Washington have been hourly abandoned, they deem it no less a right than a duty to raise one more warning voice, and apprise their countrymen of their danger while it is yet in their power to escape.

Influenced by such considerations they respectfully solicit the patronage of their countrymen to aid their undertaking.

ALLEN & HILL
See the last evening act.

TERMS.

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March 30.

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JONAS GREEN
CHURCH STREET, AN
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IMPORTANT STATE
The following message
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of the United States
The Secretary of State
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