

County
Term, 1814
edges of Anne-
petition, in
mond, of said
it of the act
insolvent deb-

del County
April Term, 1814

the judges of Anne-
court, by petition, in
Hammond, of said
benefit of the act
insolvent deb-
ember session, eight-
ive, and of the serv-
ereto, on the terms
said act, a schedule
d a list of his credi-
r as he can ascertain
y the said act, be-
s petition; and the
being satisfied that
ammond has resided
g years, prior to his
within the state of
e said Larkin Ham-
nd in his petition that
y of the sheriff of
y, and prayed to be
drem, it is there-
adjudged by the said
id Larkin Hammond
d by causing a copy
e inserted in the Ma-
nce a week for three
e before the third
ember next; give no-
ers to appear before
ourt, to be held at
n on the third Monday
t, for the purpose of
trustee for their bene-
use, if any they have,
rkin Hammond should
nefit of the said act,
ents thereto, as pray-

Wm. S. Green, Clk.
County Court.

del County
April Term, 1814.

to the judges of Anne-
court, by petition in
Hammond, of said
benefit of the act
insolvent deb-
ember session, eight-
five, and of the serv-
ereto, on the terms
said act, a schedule
d a list of his credi-
r as he can ascertain
y the said act, be-
s petition, and the
being satisfied that
ammond has resided
years prior to his
within the state of
e said Larkin Ham-
nd in his petition that
y of the sheriff of
y, and prayed to be
drem, it is there-
adjudged by the said
id Larkin Hammond
d by causing a copy
e inserted in the Ma-
nce a week for three
e before the third
Monday of Septem-
ber next; give no-
ice to the said court,
for the purpose of re-
comense for their bene-
cause, if any they have,
James Hammond should
nefit of the said act,
ents thereto as prayed.

Wm. S. Green, Clk.
County Court.

very other kind of im-
ave the Cypress un-
er suitable for fence
rist and saw mills, a
house, three log ten-
ack-smith's shop, a
d several out houses,
tioned land. Should
be sold by next October
then be offered at Pub-
lic disposal to buy may
gains by speedy appli-
O. JAS. BROOKE
1/2 after.

T OF THE
an NAVY,

WITH
LIST OF THE
h NAVY.

GEORGE SHAW'S Store,
at this Office.
12 1/2 Cents.

AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1814.

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

ADDRESS OF THE NEW JERSEY CONVENTION.

We published in our Gazette of yesterday the address of the convention of the friends of peace in the state of New Jersey. We earnestly recommend this address to the attention, the consideration, and reconsideration of every friend to his country of whatever party. It is one of the ablest state papers which has for a length of time come under the public notice. It is calm—it is plain—it is energetic—it is true—it portrays in the strongest colors the character of the Washington policy; the effects of that policy; the happiness which would have attended a continuance of it; the artifices by which it was subverted; the rival policy of Jefferson and Madison; the means by which it has been supported; and the dreadful result in which it has eventuated. Let any man dispassionately read this address, let him remember "the wide extended and substantial happiness enjoyed by the American people, flowing from the policy of Washington and those whom he loved and honoured with his confidence; let him contrast with it "the scene of weakness and deplorable misrule unfolded by a view of the present legislative executive conduct"—let him review "the mass of political intrigues, imbecility and corruption," by which this change has been effected—let him do this, and if he does not exclaim in the language of the address, "Give us back PEACE and the honest policy of Washington," it must be because he is wilfully blind or obstinately wicked.

This address deserves consideration, not only from its internal excellence and worth, but from the character of the men who issue it. It is not the production of a newspaper editor, however respectable—it is not the effusion of an anonymous essayist—it is not the harangue of a town meeting declaimer—it is the sober, considerate, and solemn declaration of the wisest, the ablest, and the best men of one of the most pure and virtuous states in the union—of men selected from every county in the state—selected on account of their wisdom and their patriotism—of men who were honoured with the confidence of the people in those happier days which are now past forever—of men, some of whom fought with WASHINGTON in the field—others of whom sided with him in council—in the times when Hamilton, and Jay, and Knox, and Ames, and Elsworth, and Pickens, and Pinckney, and their associates directed the concerns of the nation. For the truth and justice of the statements in this declaration, their honor and integrity is pledged—Such an address from such men, is worthy of all attention—of all confidence—Follow citizens, read it, and profit by it.

From the *Temple Federalist*.
ADDRESS
Of the Convention of the Friends of Peace, to the Free Elections of New Jersey.

Fellow citizens,
The actual calamities brought on our country, by evil counsels, and the dangers which surround it, seem to have arrived at an extraordinary and alarming point. The capacity, virtue, and purity of the two parties, have had a fair trial; the people have only to compare the past with the present, in order to decide between them. Professions and pretensions are easily set up, and often find nations as well as individuals to delude and ruin.
The federal republicans of these times appear to have, conscious of the sad and arduous situation to which the nation and liberties of their country, established by their own hands and councils. Professions of justice made by part of their friends to public confidence. We read of these immense benefits which our

neutrality afforded while all the world besides were in arms. If knowing the dangers of war where power only decides, and especially the dangers of a maritime war, defenceless as we were, and exposed at every point—if, whilst we protested against aggressions and violations of supposed rights, not endangering our country, nor essentially checking the career of national greatness, we had prepared to assert them, by steadily persevering for a course of years in laying the foundations for their support, cultivating and increasing population, national wealth, and national happiness and union—if our new rulers had proceeded to build up confidence at home by pursuing the steady paths of justice, and exhibiting themselves in the light of practical statesmen and patriots, governing for the people and not for a party; if they had aimed at giving permanency to constitutional principles, had cultivated the interest and union of the states, been the friends of commerce of a gradual increase of naval strength & maritime defence; if they had with wise and parental feeling, healed the wounds of party by moderation and equal justice, considering only the general good; if they had been satisfied with the honor of securing and strengthening the nation, by pursuing a cautious and honest neutrality, giving no offence to contending powers by indirect aid, irritating partialities, and setting up pretensions in the hour of their distress; if, in short, they had pursued the policy which was bequeathed to them when they came into power, and augmented the mighty stock of national prosperity received at the hands of the federalists, whom they traduced; what might now have been the envied condition of America! The human mind (had such men and councils prevailed) could wish difficulty estimate her progress in wealth in population, in the means and possession of revenue—in national strength, and in permanent and immutable foundations of national glory and individual happiness.

These states, with such immense boundaries, so dispersed a population, so rich but exposed a territory and commerce, required many years of peace, before war could be safe or honorable; but to the shame and misery of our country, no such views, feeling or wisdom actuated the councils which succeeded those of Washington. The very condition on which they claimed power and obtained it, was to overturn the policy which had prevailed; and this indeed is the only promise which fitly for the country, they have kept.

Let us reflect, and candidly consider that period with the present—the councils and policy which then prevailed—the men who then possessed the confidence and entrusted the interests of the nation, and the measures and success of their administrations. Let the competition be made, and who but most deeply deplore the trials, delusions and imbecility, by which American citizens have been stripped of their property, and reduced to all the calamities which now overwhelm our country.
Let the people of New Jersey in particular, who have no interest in this war, estimate their losses by the interruption of the coasting trade, by war policies by increased taxes, and view the prospect before them.
Had the last twelve years, like the first been devoted to a peaceful policy; and to the attainment of those immense benefits which our

neutrality afforded while all the world besides were in arms. If knowing the dangers of war where power only decides, and especially the dangers of a maritime war, defenceless as we were, and exposed at every point—if, whilst we protested against aggressions and violations of supposed rights, not endangering our country, nor essentially checking the career of national greatness, we had prepared to assert them, by steadily persevering for a course of years in laying the foundations for their support, cultivating and increasing population, national wealth, and national happiness and union—if our new rulers had proceeded to build up confidence at home by pursuing the steady paths of justice, and exhibiting themselves in the light of practical statesmen and patriots, governing for the people and not for a party; if they had aimed at giving permanency to constitutional principles, had cultivated the interest and union of the states, been the friends of commerce of a gradual increase of naval strength & maritime defence; if they had with wise and parental feeling, healed the wounds of party by moderation and equal justice, considering only the general good; if they had been satisfied with the honor of securing and strengthening the nation, by pursuing a cautious and honest neutrality, giving no offence to contending powers by indirect aid, irritating partialities, and setting up pretensions in the hour of their distress; if, in short, they had pursued the policy which was bequeathed to them when they came into power, and augmented the mighty stock of national prosperity received at the hands of the federalists, whom they traduced; what might now have been the envied condition of America! The human mind (had such men and councils prevailed) could wish difficulty estimate her progress in wealth in population, in the means and possession of revenue—in national strength, and in permanent and immutable foundations of national glory and individual happiness.

These states, with such immense boundaries, so dispersed a population, so rich but exposed a territory and commerce, required many years of peace, before war could be safe or honorable; but to the shame and misery of our country, no such views, feeling or wisdom actuated the councils which succeeded those of Washington. The very condition on which they claimed power and obtained it, was to overturn the policy which had prevailed; and this indeed is the only promise which fitly for the country, they have kept.

Let us reflect, and candidly consider that period with the present—the councils and policy which then prevailed—the men who then possessed the confidence and entrusted the interests of the nation, and the measures and success of their administrations. Let the competition be made, and who but most deeply deplore the trials, delusions and imbecility, by which American citizens have been stripped of their property, and reduced to all the calamities which now overwhelm our country.
Let the people of New Jersey in particular, who have no interest in this war, estimate their losses by the interruption of the coasting trade, by war policies by increased taxes, and view the prospect before them.
Had the last twelve years, like the first been devoted to a peaceful policy; and to the attainment of those immense benefits which our

neutrality afforded while all the world besides were in arms. If knowing the dangers of war where power only decides, and especially the dangers of a maritime war, defenceless as we were, and exposed at every point—if, whilst we protested against aggressions and violations of supposed rights, not endangering our country, nor essentially checking the career of national greatness, we had prepared to assert them, by steadily persevering for a course of years in laying the foundations for their support, cultivating and increasing population, national wealth, and national happiness and union—if our new rulers had proceeded to build up confidence at home by pursuing the steady paths of justice, and exhibiting themselves in the light of practical statesmen and patriots, governing for the people and not for a party; if they had aimed at giving permanency to constitutional principles, had cultivated the interest and union of the states, been the friends of commerce of a gradual increase of naval strength & maritime defence; if they had with wise and parental feeling, healed the wounds of party by moderation and equal justice, considering only the general good; if they had been satisfied with the honor of securing and strengthening the nation, by pursuing a cautious and honest neutrality, giving no offence to contending powers by indirect aid, irritating partialities, and setting up pretensions in the hour of their distress; if, in short, they had pursued the policy which was bequeathed to them when they came into power, and augmented the mighty stock of national prosperity received at the hands of the federalists, whom they traduced; what might now have been the envied condition of America! The human mind (had such men and councils prevailed) could wish difficulty estimate her progress in wealth in population, in the means and possession of revenue—in national strength, and in permanent and immutable foundations of national glory and individual happiness.

These states, with such immense boundaries, so dispersed a population, so rich but exposed a territory and commerce, required many years of peace, before war could be safe or honorable; but to the shame and misery of our country, no such views, feeling or wisdom actuated the councils which succeeded those of Washington. The very condition on which they claimed power and obtained it, was to overturn the policy which had prevailed; and this indeed is the only promise which fitly for the country, they have kept.

Let us reflect, and candidly consider that period with the present—the councils and policy which then prevailed—the men who then possessed the confidence and entrusted the interests of the nation, and the measures and success of their administrations. Let the competition be made, and who but most deeply deplore the trials, delusions and imbecility, by which American citizens have been stripped of their property, and reduced to all the calamities which now overwhelm our country.
Let the people of New Jersey in particular, who have no interest in this war, estimate their losses by the interruption of the coasting trade, by war policies by increased taxes, and view the prospect before them.
Had the last twelve years, like the first been devoted to a peaceful policy; and to the attainment of those immense benefits which our

neutrality afforded while all the world besides were in arms. If knowing the dangers of war where power only decides, and especially the dangers of a maritime war, defenceless as we were, and exposed at every point—if, whilst we protested against aggressions and violations of supposed rights, not endangering our country, nor essentially checking the career of national greatness, we had prepared to assert them, by steadily persevering for a course of years in laying the foundations for their support, cultivating and increasing population, national wealth, and national happiness and union—if our new rulers had proceeded to build up confidence at home by pursuing the steady paths of justice, and exhibiting themselves in the light of practical statesmen and patriots, governing for the people and not for a party; if they had aimed at giving permanency to constitutional principles, had cultivated the interest and union of the states, been the friends of commerce of a gradual increase of naval strength & maritime defence; if they had with wise and parental feeling, healed the wounds of party by moderation and equal justice, considering only the general good; if they had been satisfied with the honor of securing and strengthening the nation, by pursuing a cautious and honest neutrality, giving no offence to contending powers by indirect aid, irritating partialities, and setting up pretensions in the hour of their distress; if, in short, they had pursued the policy which was bequeathed to them when they came into power, and augmented the mighty stock of national prosperity received at the hands of the federalists, whom they traduced; what might now have been the envied condition of America! The human mind (had such men and councils prevailed) could wish difficulty estimate her progress in wealth in population, in the means and possession of revenue—in national strength, and in permanent and immutable foundations of national glory and individual happiness.

These states, with such immense boundaries, so dispersed a population, so rich but exposed a territory and commerce, required many years of peace, before war could be safe or honorable; but to the shame and misery of our country, no such views, feeling or wisdom actuated the councils which succeeded those of Washington. The very condition on which they claimed power and obtained it, was to overturn the policy which had prevailed; and this indeed is the only promise which fitly for the country, they have kept.

neutrality afforded while all the world besides were in arms. If knowing the dangers of war where power only decides, and especially the dangers of a maritime war, defenceless as we were, and exposed at every point—if, whilst we protested against aggressions and violations of supposed rights, not endangering our country, nor essentially checking the career of national greatness, we had prepared to assert them, by steadily persevering for a course of years in laying the foundations for their support, cultivating and increasing population, national wealth, and national happiness and union—if our new rulers had proceeded to build up confidence at home by pursuing the steady paths of justice, and exhibiting themselves in the light of practical statesmen and patriots, governing for the people and not for a party; if they had aimed at giving permanency to constitutional principles, had cultivated the interest and union of the states, been the friends of commerce of a gradual increase of naval strength & maritime defence; if they had with wise and parental feeling, healed the wounds of party by moderation and equal justice, considering only the general good; if they had been satisfied with the honor of securing and strengthening the nation, by pursuing a cautious and honest neutrality, giving no offence to contending powers by indirect aid, irritating partialities, and setting up pretensions in the hour of their distress; if, in short, they had pursued the policy which was bequeathed to them when they came into power, and augmented the mighty stock of national prosperity received at the hands of the federalists, whom they traduced; what might now have been the envied condition of America! The human mind (had such men and councils prevailed) could wish difficulty estimate her progress in wealth in population, in the means and possession of revenue—in national strength, and in permanent and immutable foundations of national glory and individual happiness.

These states, with such immense boundaries, so dispersed a population, so rich but exposed a territory and commerce, required many years of peace, before war could be safe or honorable; but to the shame and misery of our country, no such views, feeling or wisdom actuated the councils which succeeded those of Washington. The very condition on which they claimed power and obtained it, was to overturn the policy which had prevailed; and this indeed is the only promise which fitly for the country, they have kept.

Let us reflect, and candidly consider that period with the present—the councils and policy which then prevailed—the men who then possessed the confidence and entrusted the interests of the nation, and the measures and success of their administrations. Let the competition be made, and who but most deeply deplore the trials, delusions and imbecility, by which American citizens have been stripped of their property, and reduced to all the calamities which now overwhelm our country.
Let the people of New Jersey in particular, who have no interest in this war, estimate their losses by the interruption of the coasting trade, by war policies by increased taxes, and view the prospect before them.
Had the last twelve years, like the first been devoted to a peaceful policy; and to the attainment of those immense benefits which our

neutrality afforded while all the world besides were in arms. If knowing the dangers of war where power only decides, and especially the dangers of a maritime war, defenceless as we were, and exposed at every point—if, whilst we protested against aggressions and violations of supposed rights, not endangering our country, nor essentially checking the career of national greatness, we had prepared to assert them, by steadily persevering for a course of years in laying the foundations for their support, cultivating and increasing population, national wealth, and national happiness and union—if our new rulers had proceeded to build up confidence at home by pursuing the steady paths of justice, and exhibiting themselves in the light of practical statesmen and patriots, governing for the people and not for a party; if they had aimed at giving permanency to constitutional principles, had cultivated the interest and union of the states, been the friends of commerce of a gradual increase of naval strength & maritime defence; if they had with wise and parental feeling, healed the wounds of party by moderation and equal justice, considering only the general good; if they had been satisfied with the honor of securing and strengthening the nation, by pursuing a cautious and honest neutrality, giving no offence to contending powers by indirect aid, irritating partialities, and setting up pretensions in the hour of their distress; if, in short, they had pursued the policy which was bequeathed to them when they came into power, and augmented the mighty stock of national prosperity received at the hands of the federalists, whom they traduced; what might now have been the envied condition of America! The human mind (had such men and councils prevailed) could wish difficulty estimate her progress in wealth in population, in the means and possession of revenue—in national strength, and in permanent and immutable foundations of national glory and individual happiness.

These states, with such immense boundaries, so dispersed a population, so rich but exposed a territory and commerce, required many years of peace, before war could be safe or honorable; but to the shame and misery of our country, no such views, feeling or wisdom actuated the councils which succeeded those of Washington. The very condition on which they claimed power and obtained it, was to overturn the policy which had prevailed; and this indeed is the only promise which fitly for the country, they have kept.

neutrality afforded while all the world besides were in arms. If knowing the dangers of war where power only decides, and especially the dangers of a maritime war, defenceless as we were, and exposed at every point—if, whilst we protested against aggressions and violations of supposed rights, not endangering our country, nor essentially checking the career of national greatness, we had prepared to assert them, by steadily persevering for a course of years in laying the foundations for their support, cultivating and increasing population, national wealth, and national happiness and union—if our new rulers had proceeded to build up confidence at home by pursuing the steady paths of justice, and exhibiting themselves in the light of practical statesmen and patriots, governing for the people and not for a party; if they had aimed at giving permanency to constitutional principles, had cultivated the interest and union of the states, been the friends of commerce of a gradual increase of naval strength & maritime defence; if they had with wise and parental feeling, healed the wounds of party by moderation and equal justice, considering only the general good; if they had been satisfied with the honor of securing and strengthening the nation, by pursuing a cautious and honest neutrality, giving no offence to contending powers by indirect aid, irritating partialities, and setting up pretensions in the hour of their distress; if, in short, they had pursued the policy which was bequeathed to them when they came into power, and augmented the mighty stock of national prosperity received at the hands of the federalists, whom they traduced; what might now have been the envied condition of America! The human mind (had such men and councils prevailed) could wish difficulty estimate her progress in wealth in population, in the means and possession of revenue—in national strength, and in permanent and immutable foundations of national glory and individual happiness.

These states, with such immense boundaries, so dispersed a population, so rich but exposed a territory and commerce, required many years of peace, before war could be safe or honorable; but to the shame and misery of our country, no such views, feeling or wisdom actuated the councils which succeeded those of Washington. The very condition on which they claimed power and obtained it, was to overturn the policy which had prevailed; and this indeed is the only promise which fitly for the country, they have kept.

Let us reflect, and candidly consider that period with the present—the councils and policy which then prevailed—the men who then possessed the confidence and entrusted the interests of the nation, and the measures and success of their administrations. Let the competition be made, and who but most deeply deplore the trials, delusions and imbecility, by which American citizens have been stripped of their property, and reduced to all the calamities which now overwhelm our country.
Let the people of New Jersey in particular, who have no interest in this war, estimate their losses by the interruption of the coasting trade, by war policies by increased taxes, and view the prospect before them.
Had the last twelve years, like the first been devoted to a peaceful policy; and to the attainment of those immense benefits which our

neutrality afforded while all the world besides were in arms. If knowing the dangers of war where power only decides, and especially the dangers of a maritime war, defenceless as we were, and exposed at every point—if, whilst we protested against aggressions and violations of supposed rights, not endangering our country, nor essentially checking the career of national greatness, we had prepared to assert them, by steadily persevering for a course of years in laying the foundations for their support, cultivating and increasing population, national wealth, and national happiness and union—if our new rulers had proceeded to build up confidence at home by pursuing the steady paths of justice, and exhibiting themselves in the light of practical statesmen and patriots, governing for the people and not for a party; if they had aimed at giving permanency to constitutional principles, had cultivated the interest and union of the states, been the friends of commerce of a gradual increase of naval strength & maritime defence; if they had with wise and parental feeling, healed the wounds of party by moderation and equal justice, considering only the general good; if they had been satisfied with the honor of securing and strengthening the nation, by pursuing a cautious and honest neutrality, giving no offence to contending powers by indirect aid, irritating partialities, and setting up pretensions in the hour of their distress; if, in short, they had pursued the policy which was bequeathed to them when they came into power, and augmented the mighty stock of national prosperity received at the hands of the federalists, whom they traduced; what might now have been the envied condition of America! The human mind (had such men and councils prevailed) could wish difficulty estimate her progress in wealth in population, in the means and possession of revenue—in national strength, and in permanent and immutable foundations of national glory and individual happiness.

These states, with such immense boundaries, so dispersed a population, so rich but exposed a territory and commerce, required many years of peace, before war could be safe or honorable; but to the shame and misery of our country, no such views, feeling or wisdom actuated the councils which succeeded those of Washington. The very condition on which they claimed power and obtained it, was to overturn the policy which had prevailed; and this indeed is the only promise which fitly for the country, they have kept.

Private Sale.

I will sell, at private sale, a Lot in Queen Anne, Prince George's county, conveniently situated, and an excellent stand for a person wishing to enter into the mercantile business, or to a person who wishes a stand for a library, and perhaps no village in the state can be found, at which a decent tavern is more wanted.
On the lot is a large store house to be executed, shelves, and ready for a quantity of a quantity of dry goods, also a two story dwelling house, with two rooms above, thirty below; a paved garden, and part of an old building out of which, with rooms below and two above, for several years rented as a tavern. The lot may be known by application to
Wm. Brooke
13th Oct. 1814.

BATTEAU.

With English Iron, and other iron at my plantation on the second Creek, Kent Island, where five days past, I have owned my horse property, by selling at public sale, on application to
R. J. JONES
Baltimore, near Queen Hill, Queen Anne's County.
August 27.

FOREIGN

From London papers by the Daily Advertiser, dated to the 13th inst.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF LORDS. Saturday, July 30.

The House met this morning at ten, when the Royal Assent was given to those bills which were passed since the last Commission.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker, attended by several members soon after appeared at the Bar, with the vote of Credit Bill in his hand, and after bowing to the Prince Regent, addressed his Royal Highness in the following words:—

"May it please your Royal Highness, We, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, do now attend your Royal Highness with our last Bill of Supply for the service of the present year."

"Assembled at a period when the fate of Europe was still doubtful, and balanced by hopes and reverses, we have been anxious, but not inactive spectators of those great transactions which have wrought so fortunate a change in the state of the civilized world."

"During this portentous interval we have pursued our legislative labors according to our accustomed course, applying practical remedies to the practical evils incident to old establishments, or arising out of new occurrences in some cases proceeding experimentally by laws of a limited duration; in others collecting such materials of information, as may lay the ground for future measures; and those who may come in after us will see traces of that progressive improvement which the sober habit of this country cautiously but not reluctantly, adopts into the system of its domestic policy and jurisprudence."

"With respect to our financial arrangements by the prudent measures of a former session, we have been enabled to refrain from augmenting the burthens of the people, and at the same time to make our military exertions correspond with the scale of passing events."

"Whilst we have been thus employed, the destinies of Europe have been gradually unrolled before our eyes; and the powerful nations of the North, sending forth their collective strength to try the last issues of war, whilst Great Britain and her allies were, with equal vigour, advancing from the South, their joint efforts have at length accomplished the downfall of the greatest military despotism which in modern days, has disgraced and desolated the earth."

"In these arduous struggles, we can look back, with just pride, on the discharge of our high duties.—The British army, modelled upon a wise system, steadily and impartially administered at home, and conducted by consummate skill and valor in the field, has borne its complete share in the glorious conclusion of this long and eventful war, and his Majesty's faithful Commons have gladly lent their aid to maintain the honors and dignities of those illustrious commanders whom the wisdom of the Sovereign has called upon to surround his throne."

"In the peace which has since followed, the efforts of this country have not been less glorious. The wise and liberal policy of our government, which announced justice & equality of rights to be the basis of our diplomatic system, has been happily sustained abroad. The British name now stands high in policy as in arms; and an enlightened people has justly applauded the firmness & temper which have conciliated & cemented the interests of the Allies, cheered the doubtful, animated the zealous, and united the deliverers and the deliverers in a peace honorable and advantageous to all the contracting powers."

"The events of our own times term out-run the ordinary march of day by day. Peace restored, commerce revived, thrones re-established, as the pious well founded hope that the author counsels and the same master."

"As mainly instrumental in the work hitherto accomplished, may, at an approaching congress extend & the work of peace throughout Europe; & a further hope that the earnest and universal prayer of this great country, may prevail upon the nations of Europe, in re-establishing their own happiness, to concur also in reaching an effectual end to the wrongs and desolation of Africa."

"As auspicious, however, as our present state may seem to be, the instability of all human affairs forbids us to be too confident of its prosperous continuance. Many yet remain to be done in Europe, and we have still one contest to maintain by war. (AMERICA.) A war which we have never entered into before, but by the establishment of our claims, according to the maxims of public law and the maritime rights of this Empire."

"To provide for these branches of the public service has been our last care, and the bill which I have to present to your Royal Highness is entitled 'an act for enabling his Majesty to raise the sum of three millions for the service of Great Britain, and for applying the sum of 200,000, British currency for the service of Ireland.'" To which bill your faithful Commons, with all humility, entreat his Majesty's royal assent."

The Speaker then handed the vote of Credit Bill to the Clerk, and the royal assent having been given thereto in the usual form, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent delivered the following Speech:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen, I cannot close this session of Parliament, without repeating the expression of my deep regret at the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition."

"When, in consequence of that calamity, the powers of government were first entrusted to me, I found this country engaged in a war with the greater part of Europe."

"I determined to adhere to that line of policy which his Majesty had adopted, and in which he had persevered under so many and in such trying difficulties."

"The zealous and unremitting support and assistance which I have received from you, and from all classes of his Majesty's subjects; the consummate skill and ability displayed by the great commander, whose services you have so justly acknowledged; and the valor and intrepidity of his Majesty's forces by sea and land, have enabled me, under the blessing of Divine Providence, to surmount all the difficulties with which I have to contend."

"I have the satisfaction of contemplating the full accomplishment of all those objects for which the war was either undertaken or continued; and the unexampled exertions of this country, combined with those of his Majesty's allies, have succeeded in effecting the deliverance of Europe from the most galling and oppressive tyranny under which it has ever labored."

"The restoration of so many of the ancient and legitimate governments of the continent, affords the best prospect of the permanence of that peace which, in conjunction with his Majesty's allies, I have concluded; and you may rely on my efforts being directed, at the approaching congress, to complete the settlement of Europe, which has been already so conspicuously begun; and to promote upon principles of justice and impartiality, all those measures which may appear best calculated to secure the tranquillity and happiness of all the nations engaged in the late war."

"I regret the continuance of hostilities with the United States of America. Notwithstanding the unprovoked aggressions of the government of that country, and the circumstances under which it took place, I am sincerely desirous of the restoration of peace between the two nations upon conditions honourable to both. But until this object can be obtained I am persuaded you will see the necessity of my availing myself of the means now at my disposal, to prosecute the war with increased vigour."

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I thank you for the liberal provision, which you have made for the services of the present year."

"The circumstances under which the war in Europe has been concluded, and the necessity of maintaining for a time a body of troops in British pay upon the continent, have rendered a continuation of our foreign expenditure unavoidable. You may rely, however, upon my determination, to reduce the expenses of the country as rapidly as the nature of our situation will permit."

"My Lords and Gentlemen, It is a peculiar gratification to me to be enabled to assure you that full justice is rendered throughout Europe to that manly perseverance which, amidst the convulsions of the continent, has prevailed this country against all the designs of its enemies; has augmented the resources and extended the dominion of the British Empire, and has proved in its result as beneficial to other nations as to our own."

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

AN ACT FOR THE REGULATION OF THE MARYLAND ELECTIONS.

For the Assembly.

For Congress.

LONDON, AUG. 1.

Upon prospects of peace with America, we are not so sanguine as some of our cotemporaries.—The American commission was first instituted upon designs of chicanery. It first sought the mediation of Russia, or rather its protection to the principle that free bottoms make free goods, hoping to draw the court of St. Petersburg into a quarrel with us upon the old question of neutral bottoms, which Russia and the northern powers espoused so zealously thirty years ago. This was a trick of Buonaparte's, who employed America to embroil Russia and England at the moment he made his grand attack upon the former two years ago. The Emperor of Russia referred the overtures to England, which could do no less than express a desire of peace with America; neither could the American commissioners do less than express a similar desire. Hence arose a proposed meeting of negotiators on each side, which was but little attended to by either, each knowing nothing could follow from it, and the Americans being chagrined at the failure of their insidious designs. Now that America is stripped of all hope of assistance, now that the Corsican is annihilated, the same commission of negotiators, may at last be earnest, if they are provided with sufficient powers. But however magnanimous it may be in the regent to declare his wish for peace on terms "honourable to both parties," we hope it may not be made on terms equally honourable to both parties. Let the guilty pay some forfeit for their offence. We look rather to the prosecution of the war with vigour. [Courier.]

AUGUST 5. It is now stated that Lord Hill will not leave this country for America till the beginning of next month.

AUGUST 14. The papers exhibit evident proof of the consternation that prevails in the United States at our offensive measures. To meet the threatened danger, Mr. Madison has found it necessary to enforce a kind of conscription, by ordering the organization of about 95,000 men in the different states.

Preparations continue with great activity for Lord Hill's expedition, the bulk of which will sail from Portsmouth to Cork, but the whole of which will finally depart from the latter place with his Lordship. Three companies of the Royal Staff corps, under the command of Major Long, marched on Tuesday from Hythe on their route to Portsmouth, to embark for America. About 100 of the third-battalion 95th, have marched from Shorncliffe barracks to join their comrades at Portsmouth, ordered for America. By a letter from Cork of Tuesday last, we are informed that the following regiments are ordered for America: viz. 11th foot from Wexford; 28th from Birr; 40th from Athlone; and 48th from Clonmell. The 28th reg. left Birr on Thursday morning, and the 40th (1st and 2d battalions) will arrive this day and to-morrow, on their route for Malloy. The 28th are for the present destined for Middleton. All the above regiments only landed about 3 weeks ago.

BRISTOL, AUG. 12. The Leitch Packet, Watson, from Tenerife to Dublin; the William and Ann, McFie, from Glasgow to Claret; and the Peggy & Ann, Dunlop, from Liverpool to Limerick, were taken and sunk previous to the 12th inst. by the Peacock American sloop of war.

(It is said in one of the papers that the Peacock sunk an English sloop of war off the coast, as she passed by her without being known.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

AN ACT FOR THE REGULATION OF THE MARYLAND ELECTIONS.

For the Assembly.

For Congress.

FROM THE NORTHERN CENTRAL BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF VERMONT.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears that the war, in which our country is unfortunately engaged, has assumed an entirely different character, since its first commencement, and has become almost exclusively defensive, and is prosecuted by the enemy with a spirit, unexampled during the pending negotiations for peace, which leaves no prospect of safety but in a manly and united determination to meet invasions at every point, and to expel the invader;

And, whereas, notwithstanding the signal and glorious naval victory lately achieved by our gallant Com. McDonough, and his brave officers and seamen, over a superior British naval force, on Lake Champlain; and a like discomfiture of the enemy's whole land force concentrated at Plattsburgh, by General Maccomb's small, but valiant band of regular troops, aided and powerfully supported by our patriotic virtuous and brave volunteers, who flew to meet the invader, with an alacrity and spirit unexampled in this or any other country, it is made known to me that the British army is still in the frontier of our sister state, collecting and concentrating a powerful force indicating further operations of aggression;

And, whereas the conflict has become a common, and not party concern, the time has now arrived when all degrading party distinctions and animosities, however we may have differed respecting the policy of declaring, or the mode of prosecuting the war, ought to be laid aside, that every heart may be stimulated, and every arm nerved, for the protection of our common country, our liberty, our altars, and our fire sides, in the defence of which we may, with humble confidence, look to Heaven for assistance and protection:

Now, therefore I MARTIN CHITTENDEN, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the State of Vermont, do issue this proclamation earnestly exhorting all the good people of this State, by their love of country, which so signally distinguished our fathers, in their glorious and successful struggle for our independence, to unite, both heart and hand, in defence of our common interest, and every thing dear to freemen.

I do enjoin it upon all officers of divisions, brigades, regiments and companies of the militia of this State, to exert themselves in the execution of their respective duties, in placing those under their command in complete state of readiness, and without further order, to march, at a moment's warning, to meet any invasion which may be attempted, and to chastise and expel the invader.

And I would earnestly recommend it to those, who by the lenity of our laws, are exempt from ordinary military duty, where they have not already done it, to organize themselves into companies, and equip and stand in readiness to meet the approaching crisis, reminding them that it is their property, themselves and their families that are, in common with others, to be protected.

And more especially, I would recommend it to the select-men of civil authorities of the respective towns, to be vigilant in the execution of the duties enjoined on them in providing ammunition, and in forwarding such assistance to the militia as their situation may require.

After witnessing the degrading terms imposed on our unfortunate fellow citizens, the enslaved, no man, who is sensible of what befits to his

From the Intelligence WASHINGTON, Oct. 8. Head Quarters, 7th Mobile, Sept. 28.—I have but a spare to tell you since the day of my letter, that no messenger has returned for me with the pleasing tidings that Major Lawrence, repulsed the enemy with blowing up a vessel of his, four of our men were wounded. The official despatches will, in an hour, when I will be enabled to give you the particulars.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant, ANDREW J. Major G. The Hon. John Armstrong, Secretary of War.

Extract of letter received by a letter just from General Jackson, he has British and Indians at blown up the Admiral sunk one brig.—About 1000 men saved. The late WM. D. Fayetteville, Ten. Sep. 10.

NEW-YORK BY THE STEAM-BOAT FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT ALBANY, Oct. 8. The following is a letter from the aid of G. Herkimer, to Lieut. at that place, now in date of this morning, dated "Herkimer, Oct. 8."

"An express has arrived from Sackett's are to march with you immediately. The end of an attack is expected."

E. S. The rumor is, that at the last had commenced, made by land and water, &c.

From another Albany, Oct. 8. I have this morning a source which may that an express has the Harbor, with in that place was invested, both by water the militia were called and that great fear for the safety of is the information given by a gentleman in most implicit confidence.

Albany, Oct. 8. The extract of a letter dated Wednesday, 10th. An express arrived here last night for the militia to be ready to march today. Report says, invested by the British and water—charged near the Harbor. The best were off the

Albany Regiments Oct. 6.—half past 10. Extract of a letter by gentleman dated SACKETT'S We have no you at this place of the Dept. The enemy's de now says, when of an engagement followed on so then, a chance lost on this day

and to his own character, and submission while respectable.

The fate of Alexander appeals to the proud every American, to exerted force & resources. It has pleased the beneficence to bless us, for the and security of that soil, rights, rendered inestimable, being purchased by our fathers.

Given under my hand the 19th day of September, 1814, at our Lord's eight hundred and of the Independence of the States the thirty-

MARTIN CHITTENDEN By his Excellency's command Samuel Swift, Secy.

From the Intelligence WASHINGTON, Oct. 8. Head Quarters, 7th Mobile, Sept. 28.—I have but a spare to tell you since the day of my letter, that no messenger has returned for me with the pleasing tidings that Major Lawrence, repulsed the enemy with blowing up a vessel of his, four of our men were wounded. The official despatches will, in an hour, when I will be enabled to give you the particulars.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant, ANDREW J. Major G. The Hon. John Armstrong, Secretary of War.

Extract of letter received by a letter just from General Jackson, he has British and Indians at blown up the Admiral sunk one brig.—About 1000 men saved. The late WM. D. Fayetteville, Ten. Sep. 10.

NEW-YORK BY THE STEAM-BOAT FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT ALBANY, Oct. 8. The following is a letter from the aid of G. Herkimer, to Lieut. at that place, now in date of this morning, dated "Herkimer, Oct. 8."

"An express has arrived from Sackett's are to march with you immediately. The end of an attack is expected."

E. S. The rumor is, that at the last had commenced, made by land and water, &c.

From another Albany, Oct. 8. I have this morning a source which may that an express has the Harbor, with in that place was invested, both by water the militia were called and that great fear for the safety of is the information given by a gentleman in most implicit confidence.

Albany, Oct. 8. The extract of a letter dated Wednesday, 10th. An express arrived here last night for the militia to be ready to march today. Report says, invested by the British and water—charged near the Harbor. The best were off the

Albany Regiments Oct. 6.—half past 10. Extract of a letter by gentleman dated SACKETT'S We have no you at this place of the Dept. The enemy's de now says, when of an engagement followed on so then, a chance lost on this day

PORTS CORNER
DEFENSE OF FORT M'HENRY

The annexed song was composed under the following circumstances: A gentleman had left Baltimore, in a flag of truce for the purpose of getting released from the British Sea...

There—ANACRON IN HEAVEN

O! say can you see by the dawn's early light, What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming...

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion, A home and a country, shall leave us no more!

From the Delaware Gazette.

COMMODORE THOMAS MACDONOUGH

The hero of Champlain, was born at the Trap, in New Castle County and State of Delaware, in December, 1783. His father, Dr. Thomas Macdonough was born at the same place, and was practicing physic there, at the beginning of the revolutionary war.

These, however, when they did occur, were embraced by our naval heroes with an eagerness, and executed with an intrepidity and skill which not only retained the world...

but even themselves. Sympathy which gave a single force to their united solium, and a generous emulation, which stimulated their courage almost to desperation, gave to Great Britain an ominous presage of their future greatness, to their country the fondest and proudest hopes, and made their Barbarian enemy exclaim "they are more than mortals."

Without the patronage of friends, our young hero advanced by his courage and conduct from the humble birth of a Midshipman to a command which covered the heart of the nation; a command by the experience of former wars proved to be of vital importance—where every thing was to be created by his genius and protected by his vigilance.

In a very gloomy moment he answered the hopes of his countrymen and in a radiance of glory dispelled the menacing storm. But it was not he! It was the Lord of Hosts who stooped to show to an unoffending nation in a moment of despondence, that he will listen to the prayers and nerve the arm of a Christian Hero.

A victory, obtained under the command of such a hero, ought to inspire us with the hope that God will stay his avenging hand, if the people will look up to and acknowledge him to be their God.

Without recurring to the memorable acts of Joshua, David, and Maccabees, when a religious dependence on the Lord of Hosts, excited to almost supernatural valor, or to the histories of the Romans, Greeks, and other Pagan nations, whom favorable omens, by inspiring with even a superstitious sense of the protection of Heaven, were sure almost to lead to victory, or combats under the banners of the Cross for the tomb of our Saviour, in which were strikingly displayed the triumph of religious enthusiasm over the greatest privations and dangers—we see in our day, the striking effects of religion upon an army, which we call Barbarians, but to which enlightened Europe now owes its deliverance.

This army, although composed principally of raw levies, yet inspired by a religious confidence, has triumphed over the best appointed and disciplined army, led by the most distinguished Captain of the age. The Russian General Suwaroff, knew the power of religion in the day of battle, and always availed himself of it, with an irresistible effect, and in the solemn address of the renowned Kutusoff, and the procession of the holy cross, at the battle of Borodino, who does not see the soul of that valor, displayed by the Russians, in that most anguished of all conflicts.

Let, then, every officer inculcate, by precept and practice, a regular attention to the duties of religion, and God will reward it by a gift of more than mortal strength and valor. Vicious forms of religious duties have been ordered, in all armies, from a conviction of their utility—but they can never be effectual unless they are felt, as more than forms, by officers and soldiers.

An Overseer Wanted.

The subscriber wants a person who can be well recommended for his industry and good conduct, to take the management of a Farm, and a number of hands. For such an one liberal wages will be given.

Francis T. Clements, Sw.

Anne-Arundel County, &c.

On application to me the subscriber, chief judge of the third judicial district, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition in writing of Philip Clayton, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition; and being satisfied that the said Philip Clayton has resided the two preceding years prior to his said application within the state of Maryland, and the said Philip Clayton, having stated in his petition, that he is in actual custody, and praying to be discharged therefrom; I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Philip Clayton be discharged from his confinement; and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette or Maryland Republican once a week, for three successive months, before the first Monday of February next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday of February next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Philip Clayton should not have the benefit of the said act, and the supplements, as prayed.

JEREMIAH T. CHASE, Test. Wm. S. Green, Clk.

Anne-Arundel County

Court, April Term, 1814

On application to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition in writing, of Larkin Hammond, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition; and the said county court being satisfied that the said Larkin Hammond has resided the two preceding years, prior to his said application, within the state of Maryland, and the said Larkin Hammond having stated in his petition that he is in the custody of the sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, it is therefore ordered and adjudged by the said court, that the said Larkin Hammond be discharged, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, once a week for three successive months before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Larkin Hammond should not have the benefit of the said acts, and the supplements thereto, as prayed.

Test. Wm. S. Green, Clk. A. A. County Ct. ar.

Anne-Arundel County

Court, April Term, 1814

On application to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition in writing, of James Hammond, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition, and the said county court being satisfied that the said James Hammond has resided the two preceding years prior to his said application within the state of Maryland, and the said James Hammond, having stated in his petition that he is in the custody of the sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, by the said court, that the said James Hammond be discharged, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once a week for three successive months before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said James Hammond should not have the benefit of the said acts & the supplements thereto as prayed.

Test. Wm. S. Green, Clk. A. A. County Court.

Fifty Dollars Reward

Will be given to any person that will give information, who shot me Cow in the street, on Tuesday night last, so that the villain be prosecuted to conviction.

October 6. C. Jackson.

Will be Sold.

At the residence of the subscriber, in Herring Creek, on Thursday the 20th inst. his Personal Property, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Plantation Utensils, &c. Terms will be made known on the day.

John Stammers, October 6.

20 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on the 2d of May, a Negro Man called Ned, who, with several others, added that of Jones, and brought suit in Anne-Arundel county, by John Golder, for their right to freedom; which suit, at the last term of the court, was dismissed for the want of proof. He is a straight likely black fellow, 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and has under one of his eyes, a scar about an inch long and broad. No descriptive information can be given as to his cloths; he went off with a straw hat, a country round-about striped jacket and trousers, and good shoes and stockings. It is probable he may endeavour to get to Baltimore, or to the City of Washington. I will pay a dollar a mile on the distance he may be taken, if committed to goal, so that I get him again; fifteen dollars if taken at Annapolis and committed; ten dollars if taken in the neighbourhood, or twenty if taken in Calvert county.

I am informed that an old yellow woman resides in Calvert who calls herself Hannah Jones, and who my Negroes, who claimed their freedom, call aunt—she is wife to a miller, who attends or did attend a mill, once the property of a Mr. Smith, and purchased by Capt. David Carcaud.

WM. BROGDEN, June 23, 1814.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber will sell a tract of land, containing about 400 acres, situated in Anne-Arundel county, 9 miles from the city of Annapolis, 21 from Baltimore, and three from the navigable water of Severn river. The soil is suited to clover and plaiter. There is on the premises a dwelling house, and other out houses, with garden and orchard. This property has the advantage of having a great portion of fire wood & valuable timber, with between 20 and 30 acres of meadow. A more minute description is not unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase can view the same, and know the terms, by application to the subscriber, living within 2 miles of said land.

August 8, Henry Woodward.

Land for Sale.

The undersigned is extremely anxious to sell the following tracts of land in Calvert county, Maryland. One tract of woodland, containing two hundred acres, and abounding in timber suitable for building houses, and vessels of every description, within about a mile and an half of Battle Creek, which empties itself into the River Patuxent, about twenty miles from its mouth, from which land there is a good road secured by law to the Creek, which is navigable to the very landing; there are a large tobacco house, two log dwelling houses, and several out houses on this land. Also another tract of land, containing upwards of three hundred acres, and bordering on the head waters of Battle Creek, which is navigable for batteans and scows to the landing, and which abounds in Cypress and Chestnut timber, the former suitable for plank and shingles, being impervious to worms, which destroys every other kind of timber, while they leave the Cypress untouched; this latter suitable for fence rails. There are a grist and saw mills, a framed dwelling house, three log tenements houses, a black smith's shop, a tobacco house, and several out houses, on the last mentioned land. Should these lands not be sold by next October court, they will then be offered at Public Sale. Persons disposed to buy may obtain great bargains by speedy applications.

JNO. JAS. BROOKE, St. Leonard's, 5th Oct. 1814.

To Rent or Sell.

Two small tenements, one within 9 miles of Annapolis, with a comfortable dwelling house, and other out-houses, a good barn, with a variety of fruit of all kinds, two fields of corn ground, with convenient lots about the building, with an addition of meadow ground; The land is well adapted to the growth of clover. The other lying in the Fork of Patuxent, within 15 miles of Annapolis, on a public road, where it will be found to be a good stand for either a tavern or a country store. It has on it a good dwelling house, and a tobacco house; the land is kind and adapted to the growth of clover. Whoever wishes to rent or purchase will apply to the subscriber, head of South-river.

Thos. Bicknell, September 8.

Will be Sold.

At the residence of the subscriber, in Herring Creek, on Thursday the 20th inst. his Personal Property, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Plantation Utensils, &c. Terms will be made known on the day.

John Stammers, October 6.

20 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on the 2d of May, a Negro Man called Ned, who, with several others, added that of Jones, and brought suit in Anne-Arundel county, by John Golder, for their right to freedom; which suit, at the last term of the court, was dismissed for the want of proof. He is a straight likely black fellow, 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and has under one of his eyes, a scar about an inch long and broad. No descriptive information can be given as to his cloths; he went off with a straw hat, a country round-about striped jacket and trousers, and good shoes and stockings. It is probable he may endeavour to get to Baltimore, or to the City of Washington. I will pay a dollar a mile on the distance he may be taken, if committed to goal, so that I get him again; fifteen dollars if taken at Annapolis and committed; ten dollars if taken in the neighbourhood, or twenty if taken in Calvert county.

I am informed that an old yellow woman resides in Calvert who calls herself Hannah Jones, and who my Negroes, who claimed their freedom, call aunt—she is wife to a miller, who attends or did attend a mill, once the property of a Mr. Smith, and purchased by Capt. David Carcaud.

WM. BROGDEN, June 23, 1814.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber will sell a tract of land, containing about 400 acres, situated in Anne-Arundel county, 9 miles from the city of Annapolis, 21 from Baltimore, and three from the navigable water of Severn river. The soil is suited to clover and plaiter. There is on the premises a dwelling house, and other out houses, with garden and orchard. This property has the advantage of having a great portion of fire wood & valuable timber, with between 20 and 30 acres of meadow. A more minute description is not unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase can view the same, and know the terms, by application to the subscriber, living within 2 miles of said land.

August 8, Henry Woodward.

Land for Sale.

The undersigned is extremely anxious to sell the following tracts of land in Calvert county, Maryland. One tract of woodland, containing two hundred acres, and abounding in timber suitable for building houses, and vessels of every description, within about a mile and an half of Battle Creek, which empties itself into the River Patuxent, about twenty miles from its mouth, from which land there is a good road secured by law to the Creek, which is navigable to the very landing; there are a large tobacco house, two log dwelling houses, and several out houses on this land. Also another tract of land, containing upwards of three hundred acres, and bordering on the head waters of Battle Creek, which is navigable for batteans and scows to the landing, and which abounds in Cypress and Chestnut timber, the former suitable for plank and shingles, being impervious to worms, which destroys every other kind of timber, while they leave the Cypress untouched; this latter suitable for fence rails. There are a grist and saw mills, a framed dwelling house, three log tenements houses, a black smith's shop, a tobacco house, and several out houses, on the last mentioned land. Should these lands not be sold by next October court, they will then be offered at Public Sale. Persons disposed to buy may obtain great bargains by speedy applications.

JNO. JAS. BROOKE, St. Leonard's, 5th Oct. 1814.

To Rent or Sell.

Two small tenements, one within 9 miles of Annapolis, with a comfortable dwelling house, and other out-houses, a good barn, with a variety of fruit of all kinds, two fields of corn ground, with convenient lots about the building, with an addition of meadow ground; The land is well adapted to the growth of clover. The other lying in the Fork of Patuxent, within 15 miles of Annapolis, on a public road, where it will be found to be a good stand for either a tavern or a country store. It has on it a good dwelling house, and a tobacco house; the land is kind and adapted to the growth of clover. Whoever wishes to rent or purchase will apply to the subscriber, head of South-river.

Thos. Bicknell, September 8.

Notice to Overseers.

The subscriber is in want of an Overseer for the ensuing year—One that can come well recommended for sobriety, honesty, industry, and management, may find an advantageous situation by application to the subscriber, on the north side of severn.

Frederick Mackubin, September 22.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Thursday the 20th day of October, at the Globe, on the north side of Severn, late the residence of Philip H. Watts, all the Personal Property of Philip H. Watts, deceased, consisting of Negroes, Stock, Plantation Utensils, &c. Terms of sale—cash for all sums under ten dollars, over ten dollars a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with good security for the payment of the same. Sale to commence at ten o'clock, A. M.

George Watts, Adm. September 22.

Will be Sold.

At the residence of the subscriber, in Herring Creek, on Thursday the 20th inst. his Personal Property, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Plantation Utensils, &c. Terms will be made known on the day.

John Stammers, October 6.

20 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on the 2d of May, a Negro Man called Ned, who, with several others, added that of Jones, and brought suit in Anne-Arundel county, by John Golder, for their right to freedom; which suit, at the last term of the court, was dismissed for the want of proof. He is a straight likely black fellow, 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and has under one of his eyes, a scar about an inch long and broad. No descriptive information can be given as to his cloths; he went off with a straw hat, a country round-about striped jacket and trousers, and good shoes and stockings. It is probable he may endeavour to get to Baltimore, or to the City of Washington. I will pay a dollar a mile on the distance he may be taken, if committed to goal, so that I get him again; fifteen dollars if taken at Annapolis and committed; ten dollars if taken in the neighbourhood, or twenty if taken in Calvert county.

I am informed that an old yellow woman resides in Calvert who calls herself Hannah Jones, and who my Negroes, who claimed their freedom, call aunt—she is wife to a miller, who attends or did attend a mill, once the property of a Mr. Smith, and purchased by Capt. David Carcaud.

WM. BROGDEN, June 23, 1814.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber will sell a tract of land, containing about 400 acres, situated in Anne-Arundel county, 9 miles from the city of Annapolis, 21 from Baltimore, and three from the navigable water of Severn river. The soil is suited to clover and plaiter. There is on the premises a dwelling house, and other out houses, with garden and orchard. This property has the advantage of having a great portion of fire wood & valuable timber, with between 20 and 30 acres of meadow. A more minute description is not unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase can view the same, and know the terms, by application to the subscriber, living within 2 miles of said land.

August 8, Henry Woodward.

Land for Sale.

The undersigned is extremely anxious to sell the following tracts of land in Calvert county, Maryland. One tract of woodland, containing two hundred acres, and abounding in timber suitable for building houses, and vessels of every description, within about a mile and an half of Battle Creek, which empties itself into the River Patuxent, about twenty miles from its mouth, from which land there is a good road secured by law to the Creek, which is navigable to the very landing; there are a large tobacco house, two log dwelling houses, and several out houses on this land. Also another tract of land, containing upwards of three hundred acres, and bordering on the head waters of Battle Creek, which is navigable for batteans and scows to the landing, and which abounds in Cypress and Chestnut timber, the former suitable for plank and shingles, being impervious to worms, which destroys every other kind of timber, while they leave the Cypress untouched; this latter suitable for fence rails. There are a grist and saw mills, a framed dwelling house, three log tenements houses, a black smith's shop, a tobacco house, and several out houses, on the last mentioned land. Should these lands not be sold by next October court, they will then be offered at Public Sale. Persons disposed to buy may obtain great bargains by speedy applications.

JNO. JAS. BROOKE, St. Leonard's, 5th Oct. 1814.

To Rent or Sell.

Two small tenements, one within 9 miles of Annapolis, with a comfortable dwelling house, and other out-houses, a good barn, with a variety of fruit of all kinds, two fields of corn ground, with convenient lots about the building, with an addition of meadow ground; The land is well adapted to the growth of clover. The other lying in the Fork of Patuxent, within 15 miles of Annapolis, on a public road, where it will be found to be a good stand for either a tavern or a country store. It has on it a good dwelling house, and a tobacco house; the land is kind and adapted to the growth of clover. Whoever wishes to rent or purchase will apply to the subscriber, head of South-river.

Thos. Bicknell, September 8.

Notice to Overseers.

The subscriber is in want of an Overseer for the ensuing year—One that can come well recommended for sobriety, honesty, industry, and management, may find an advantageous situation by application to the subscriber, on the north side of severn.

Frederick Mackubin, September 22.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Thursday the 20th day of October, at the Globe, on the north side of Severn, late the residence of Philip H. Watts, all the Personal Property of Philip H. Watts, deceased, consisting of Negroes, Stock, Plantation Utensils, &c. Terms of sale—cash for all sums under ten dollars, over ten dollars a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with good security for the payment of the same. Sale to commence at ten o'clock, A. M.

George Watts, Adm. September 22.

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXII.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1814.

No 38.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

[Concluded from our last.]

From the Trenton Federalist.

ADDRESS

Of the Convention of the Friends of Peace, to the Free Electors of New-Jersey.

Such extraordinary acts of government too, have proceeded from the very men who affected to condemn them as anti-republican and despotic. These novelties consist in secret legislation, hiding from the people the opinions and conduct of their agents—Closed doors and concealment, have become habitual, and continue from day to-day. The American people at this moment are kept in ignorance on points of vital importance to their interests and honour.

In presidential recommendations, adopted by the legislature, in cases calling for the most mature reflection and inquiry, without either. All investigation, even of facts, refused, thereby putting the greatest national rights on the issue of executive veracity or his infallible judgment, remarkable perhaps for neither. Most of the monstrous and pernicious plans which have sunk the country to its present condition, came to the representatives of the people, not for discussion but adoption.

In preventing free debate, whereby the representatives of the people, opposed to the measures of administration, under an arbitrary rule of the majority, have been deprived of their essential rights, and the rights of the people to the opinions and services of their representatives violated.

In repressing the right and freedom of petition against grievances. The people's remonstrances and requests being ordered to lie on the table, or contemptuously thrown aside to a distant day.

In the invention of permanent systems of embargo, non-importation, and non-intercourse, by land or water, even along our own coasts—Perseveringly followed up for near the term of two presidencies—Systems first introduced by the tyrant of France, and to him useful in promoting his grand scheme of universal conquest, but to America novel and destructive to the last degree—Systems calculated to bear down and impoverish the commercial states, to depress our own products and raise the price of foreign—to extinguish national revenue, ships and sailors rights, to encourage smuggling and immoral evasion and breach of the laws—Schemes of legislation, in short, fatal to industry and the productive arts of life, and beyond all question more injurious to these states than war itself; inasmuch as the suffering fell wholly on ourselves—other nations looking on unhurt by these infatuated acts of self-destruction, rejoicing to see this fine and prosperous country, which aimed death at them, falling the victim of its own wrath and folly.

With respect to the public resources and wealth they have been annihilated.

The men in power who professed economy, have far exceeded not only the preceding administrations in expenditure, but any which ever before squandered the substance of a patient and confiding people.

Before this war, they had received not less than two hundred millions of dollars into the treasury; all this (except about 30 millions paid on the old debt) was spent or squandered without strengthening the nation, or adding a single important item to the stock of American securities.

Not even a frigate was added to the federal navy, but offices and salaries were continually multiplied.

Fifteen millions paid for useless territory and to fill the coffers of Bonaparte.

Vast sums expended in fruitless or injurious embassies, and on diplomatic favourites.

The navy, army and civil list expenses were enormous and yet inefficient.

Untold thousands were drawn from the treasury in projects useless and disreputable to the nation.

In building, equipping and maintaining gun-boats.

In secret service monies.

In torpedo experiments, and in paying English impostors for the purpose of calumniating American patriots.

In short, the expenditures of peace were little less than those which might have supported a successful war.

In our foreign relations, the same infatuated policy prevailed. The usurper and tyrant was countenanced, obeyed, and all his projects admired.

France, jacobin France, was courted and aided, whilst she insulted and plundered us, and her enormities as much as possible concealed.

England was threatened and irritated, treaties with her rejected, her ambassadors deceived and sent away, and every means adopted to create and keep alive resentment, and prepare for her destruction by a long sought war, when the propitious moment should arrive.

Spain, fighting against the tyrant for her liberties, caused no sympathy; Spain that fought for American liberty, possessed not even their good wishes. On the contrary, they wished success to her destroyer. They denied her bread, refused her ambassador, and in her distress seized upon her territories, & countenanced the invasion of her provinces, placed as they were under the safeguard of American faith and honour.

With Tripoli, Algiers and the Indian tribes, there has scarcely been a cessation from wars, tribute and expense.

The invasion of the Indian country and burning their towns in 1810, lighted up the vengeance, and bro't upon our frontier all the horrors of the united savage tribes.

Thus did the administration conduct with foreign governments, getting deeper into European quarrels. They exhausted and wasted the resources of our country, in contemptible schemes for starving colonists, or raising insurrections among European manufacturers. In passing laws continued to make them keep the peace, or go to war with us; thus entangling ourselves in nets of destruction made by our own hands.

This race in the road to ruin seemed nearly run—but one enormity yet remained; and finally, after exhausting the national resources in twelve years of prodigal wastefulness, wearing out the national spirit, creating disunion of the states and general disaffection to their schemes of misrule, without preparation, and scarcely with a real pretext, they declared war against G. Britain.

Fellow-citizens, we have not language to depict the sense we entertain of this death-blow to the best hopes and interests of our beloved country.

How can those in the state or general government, who so rashly plunged their country into war, unprepared, and against an enemy so powerful, answer to God or to the people for the dreadful consequences. Surely they should no longer be trusted by their fellow men.

This war, as was most certain it must, in such hands, under such circumstances, and on such grounds, has progressed in shame, loss and disappointment. It has been conducted with a folly and profligate wastefulness of the people's blood and money, in so short a time unexampled in the annals of the world.

What do we all bear witness to, but

A feeble, divided and dismayed cabinet.

Useless armies employed on the lakes and devouring the land.

Military commanders without skill sacrificing brave men, captured, defeated or disgraced at every point, throwing the blame on the administration, and the administration on them!

An exhausted if not a bankrupt treasury.

A destroyed commerce and agriculture.

A captured or blocked up navy.

Our coasting vessels and trade demolished on two thousand miles of seaboard.

Immense loans—government receiving eighty five dollars, and pledging the people to pay one hundred to the lender!

Multiplied and increasing taxation on all the necessities of life, the exercise system most inequitably bearing on the poor.

Double duties, war prices, the exportation of specie, and no export of our own products, growing discontent, and we fear a dissolving confederacy.

A desperate administration who refuse peace, and are shedding the blood and spending the substance of Americans, on questions about the rights of English sailors and emigrants.

A people impoverished, distracted with apprehensions, exposed to fire and sword, torn from their homes and bleeding at every point on a circumference of five thousand miles.

A stupendous system of public frauds and delinquency among contractors, army agents, and the host of retainers upon government.

Yet, not a single national object secured!

Is not all this the fruit of two years war and present to our senses? And is G. B. humbled? Is Canada taken, after the loss of ten thousand men and one hundred millions of dollars, with all the other more dreadful mischiefs of this war; or are not we baffled and dishonored by the misconduct of the men who govern and command? By those men who are calling on us even yet, to support them and their measures! Have we established sailor's rights, or any right—or has it ever been made known what we are fighting for? On the contrary, are we not now scrambling for our lives and fire-sides, and in the wonderful providence of God, left alone on the theatre of the world, abandoned of every nation, and contending with, or rather trusting to the mercy and magnanimity of the nation we attacked, invaded, and meant, with the aid of the tyrant, to destroy.

Fellow Citizens, we cease this catalogue of public woes—of so many dreadful evils brought on us by men who were to amend and improve our condition—men who scorned the safe and prosperous policy of Washington and his friends; and promised to the people that they should be without war, taxes, navies, armies, public debts, loans and numerous officers of government. Instead of which, they have done nothing else but create and increase all these evils.

We cease to speak of this long course of downward and destructive mis-government. But shall we interpose no remedy? Are such men and measures longer to be upheld? Surely it is time to think of a remedy; and what other presents itself, what other ought we to take, but to make a general and thorough change.

All governments, at times, are forced to change the men in administration, or perish by their faults and continuance.

What causes of complaints to be compared with those we have enumerated, induced us to raise these men in power who complained and promised so much? and to put those out of power who under WASHINGTON had made us great & prosperous?

It is full time for a people who have so patiently endured such evils and desire at length to escape from them, to put their affairs in other hands. Let us fellow-citizens, endeavour to get back to peace and to the Washington policy.

Even should a forced peace, on paper, be announced, let us take care to maintain and improve it by placing in every department of the general and state governments the friends of peace.

The men in power have forfeited all confidence. They found us in peace and prosperity—their course was foretold—they have involved us in disunion, lost rights and poverty.

Should this direful contest unhappily be continued, can this nation

longer trust her honor, safety and existence in such feeble hands? Our greatest enemies could not have devised plans more injurious to American interests.

Whether we have war or peace let us restore to our councils the experience, the wisdom, and the policy, which raised our nation to such exalted greatness.

We beseech you, fellow-citizens, to lay aside mere party attachments and look at the state of the country. Reflect that such continued and great evils could not have come on us but by the most egregious folly and misrule. Indeed the path of wisdom and security seemed plain. Let a thorough change be made: fear not that it can be worse for us.—The friends of Washington & peace will not betray or desert their country. Give them the means of directing and aiding it, by your suffrages, and they will not disappoint your hopes.

This convention addresses itself to the People of New-Jersey.—These ruinous measures, and this hateful, most unnecessary and wasteful war, cannot be laid to the account of the people: we know on the contrary that they are dissatisfied, injured, and desire to be relieved from so many present sufferings and expected dangers. These measures and this war, and all these miseries, flow from a weak, infatuated administration; from men in office, upheld by delusions and promises, and whose interests and obstinacy combine to encourage & maintain plans and principles which have proved, as was foretold, the bane of public prosperity.

It is our duty to be plain. We repeat our unfeigned belief that there must be an entire removal of visionary men & the friends of this war, in every state and department of legislation, before the blessings of peace and good government can be restored. The remedy is in our own hands. Let us all firmly resolve (nowever we must endure the existing evils with fortitude and patience) that the freedom of suffrage shall finally re-establish the friends of peace and the policy of WASHINGTON.

Signed by order of the convention,
WILLIAM COXE, President.

F. DAVENPORT, Sec'y.

WASHINGTON, OCT. 11.

The following message was yesterday sent to both houses of congress, by the president of the U States. The sentiments it excited in both houses were purely national, and almost unanimous.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States,

I lay before congress communications just received from the plenipotentiaries of the U. S. charged with negotiating peace with Great-Britain; showing the conditions on which alone that government is willing to put an end to the war.

The instructions to those plenipotentiaries, disclosing the grounds on which they were authorised to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace, will be the subject of another communication.

JAMES MADISON.
Washington, Oct. 10, 1814.

DOCUMENTS.

Copy of a letter from Messieurs Adams, Bayard, Clay and Russell, to Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, dated Ghent, 12th Aug. 1814.

Sir—We have the honour to inform you that the British commissioners, Lord Gambier, Henry Goulburn, esq. and William Adams, esq. arrived in this city on Saturday evening, the 6th inst. The day after their arrival, Mr. Baker, their Secretary, called upon us to give us notice of the fact, and to propose a meeting, at a certain hour, on the ensuing day. The place having been agreed upon, we accordingly met at 1 o'clock, on Monday, the 8th inst.

We enclose, herewith, a copy of the full powers exhibited by the British commissioners at that conference; which was opened on their part by an expression of the sincere and earnest desire of their government, that the negotiation might result in a solid peace honourable to both parties. They, at the same time declared, that no events which had occurred since the first proposal

for this negotiation, had altered the pacific disposition of their government, or varied its views as to the terms upon which it was willing to conclude the peace.

We answered, that we heard these declarations with great satisfaction, and that our government had acceded to the proposal of negotiation with the most sincere desire to put an end to the differences which divided the two countries, and to lay upon just and liberal grounds the foundation of a peace, which, securing the rights and interests of both nations, should unite them by lasting bonds of amity.

The British commissioners then stated the following subjects, as those upon which it appeared to them that the discussions would be likely to turn, and on which they were instructed:—

1. The forcible seizure of mariners on board of merchant vessels, and in connexion with it, the claim of his Britannic Majesty to the allegiances of all the native subjects of Great-Britain.

We understood them to intimate, that the British government did not propose this point as one which they were particularly desirous of discussing; but that, as it had occupied so prominent a place in the disputes between the two countries, it necessarily attracted notice, and was considered as a subject which would come under discussion.

2. The Indian allies of G. Britain to be included in the pacification, and a definite boundary to be settled for their territory.

The British commissioners stated that an arrangement upon this point was a *sine qua non*; that they were not authorised to conclude a treaty of peace which did not embrace the Indians, as allies of his Britannic Majesty; and that the establishment of a definitive boundary of the Indian territory was necessary to secure a permanent peace, not only with the Indians, but also between the U. States and Great-Britain.

3. A revision of the boundary line between the U. States and the adjacent British colonies.

With respect to this point, they expressly disclaimed any intention, on the part of their government, to acquire an increase of territory, & represented the proposed revision as intended merely for the purpose of preventing uncertainty and dispute.

After having stated these three points as subjects of discussion, the British commissioners added, that before they desired any answer from us, they felt it incumbent upon them to declare, that the British government did not deny the right of the Americans to the fisheries generally, or in the open seas, but that the privilege formerly granted by treaty to the U. States, of fishing within the limits of the British jurisdiction, and of landing and drying fish on the shores of the British territories would not be renewed without an equivalent.

The extent of what was considered by them as waters peculiarly British was not stated. From the manner in which they brought this subject into view, they seemed to wish us to understand they were not anxious it should be discussed, and that they had only intended to give us notice that these privileges had ceased to exist, and would not be again granted without an equivalent, nor unless we thought proper to provide expressly in the treaty of peace for their renewal.

The British commissioners having stated, that these were all the subjects which they intended to bring forward or to suggest, requested to be informed, whether we were instructed to enter into negotiation on these several points? and, whether there was any amongst these which we thought it unnecessary to bring into the negotiation? and they desired us to state, on our part, such other subjects as we might intend to propose for discussion in the course of the negotiation. The meeting was then adjourned to the next day, in order to afford us the opportunity of consultation among ourselves, before we gave an answer.

In the course of the evening of the same day, we received your letters of the 25th & 27th of June.

[See last page.]

Advertisement column on the left side of the page, containing various notices and legal announcements.

THE BUDGET.
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.
 The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred so much of the message of the President of the United States as relates to the finances,

REPORT.

That taxes, loans, and treasury notes, appear to be the resources on which we must rely for carrying on the war. The product of the first, cannot be commanded in time to meet the immediate demand on the treasury—a reliance on loans, in the present situation of this country, would be uncertain, and the terms on which they would be obtained not such as to induce a resort to them at the present moment—treasury notes combined with a system of taxation more extended than the one heretofore adopted, will, it is believed, in the present state of bank credit, be found to be a much better resource. The want of some medium, which, resting on a firm and solid basis, may unite public confidence, and have a general, instead of a local circulation, is now universally acknowledged. The stoppage of specie payments by the principal banks of the middle states, has embarrassed greatly the operations of the treasury, and by confining the circulation of notes to the limits of the states within which they are issued, has deprived the government of all the facilities, in the remittance of money, which was afforded while public confidence gave to bank notes a general circulation. The notes of New-York and Philadelphia will not be received in Boston; the notes of Baltimore, or of the District of Columbia, will not answer for payments in Philadelphia. If, by any new modification, treasury notes could be made to answer the purposes of a circulating medium, between the different states, they would greatly facilitate the operations of government, and free from embarrassment the transactions of individuals. To secure their circulation, it would be necessary, 1st, To issue the notes in sums sufficiently small for the ordinary purposes of society. 2d, To allow the individual who holds them, to fund them at pleasure at any of the loan offices, and to receive their amount in stock of the United States, bearing an interest of 8 per cent. 3d, To make them payable to bearer, and transferable by delivery. 4th, To make them receivable in all payments for public lands and taxes. 5th, To pledge, for the payment of the interest on the amount issued, so much of the internal duties as shall be necessary. To prevent an accumulation of circulating medium, the United States to retain the power, on giving six months notice, of redeeming them with specie, or exchanging for them stock, bearing an interest of eight per cent. If these provisions are adopted, and taxes imposed, which shall manifest clearly the ability of the government to meet its engagements, our present difficulties will vanish, confidence be restored, and the capital, hoarded by avarice, or locked up from timidity, will be again restored to the accustomed channels of circulation. In presenting additional objects of taxation, care has been taken to select such as will bear equally on every portion of the community.—In Europe, the price of agricultural products is not materially affected by a state of war; but the produce of the earth is there consumed within the country in peace and in war.—The situation of the United States is totally different—with an extensive and fertile country, and a small population, compared to the extent of our territory, we have annually a large surplus to export to foreign markets, over and above what is necessary for consumption. On the export of this surplus, which is cut off by war, depends, in a great degree, the ability of the farmer to meet taxes. While, however, war depresses the agricultural interest, it gives vigor to various manufactures; by destroying all foreign competition, the war has brought many of these manufactures to a state of perfection, which will secure their successful prosecution even after peace shall be restored. In times of difficulty and danger, we must appeal to the patriotism of every class of our citizens. These establishments, under the fostering hand of the government, have grown to maturity, and will not hesitate to bear, with the agricultural interests, their portion of the taxes necessary to maintain unimpaired, that character for punctuality and good faith, for which the American government has heretofore been distinguished. Several of these manufactures have been selected as proper subjects of taxation, and it is proposed to unite with the taxes, a pledge of the public faith for the continuance of the double duties, until the tax shall be repealed. The committee deem it unnecessary, at present, to present any view of the expenditures for the next year, reserving a report on that subject, until the estimates from the treasury shall be forwarded.—Confining, therefore, this report to the additional taxes, necessary for the support of the public credit, they submit the following resolutions.

1. Resolved, That it is expedient to continue the direct tax, and to increase the same fifty per cent.
 2. Resolved, That it is expedient to increase the duty on spirits distilled, by an additional duty of twelve and a half cents on the gallon.
 3. Resolved, That it is expedient to add one hundred per cent to the present duty on the sales at auctions.
 4. Resolved, That it is expedient to add fifty per cent to the present duty on the conveyance of papers and letters.
 5. Resolved, That it is expedient to impose a duty on the following articles, viz. manufactured tobacco and snuff in the hands of the manufacturer; candles of tallow and spermacetti; hats, cotton yarn, spun by the aid of machinery, worked by steam or water; leather; pig iron; castings; bar, rolled, and slit iron; and on nails made by the aid of machinery; on furniture, above a certain value, except beds, bedding, and articles of domestic manufacture, in the hands of the owner; beer, ale, and potter, in the hands of the manufacturer; boots and shoes above a certain price, in the hands of the manufacturer; on plated harness, in the hands of the owner; on vats for the manufacture of paper; on saddles and bridles, above a certain price, in the hands of the owner; on gold and silver watches, in the hands of the owner; on pleasure horses, kept exclusively for the saddle or carriage; on playing cards and on lotteries.

Estimate of the Amount of the proposed increase, and of the new duties.

50 per cent. on the direct tax,	1,500,000
Additional duty on distilled spirits,	2,000,000
100 per cent. on the present auction duties,	150,000
50 per cent. on postage.	250,000
Manufactured tobacco and snuff, 10,000,000 lbs. averaged at 4 cents.	400,000
Candles of tallow 6,000,000 lbs at 2 cents.	120,000
Spermacetti and white wax, 400,000 lbs. at 10 cents.	40,000
Hats—on beaver 1 dollar, castors 75 cents, and rams 25 cents, payable by manufacturers,	600,000
Cotton yarn, spun by aid of machinery, worked by steam or water, 400,000 spindels at 25 cents.	100,000
Leather—soal, neats, harness, calf, horse and hog-kid and seal skin, 18,000,000 lbs. averaged at 3 cents.	540,000
Goat & sheep skins tanned with sunac, or otherwise to resemble Spanish leather, at 50 cents the dozen, and all other skins tanned or dressed with allum, averaged at 3 cts. per lb.	60,000
Iron, 300,000 tons of pig, at 1 dollar,	300,000
100,000 tons of castings, at 1 50 cents.	150,000
100,000 tons of bar, rolled and slit, at 1 dollar,	100,000
On beer, ale and porter, 6,000,000 gallons at one cent.	60,000
Furniture tax, excluding beds, bedding, kitchen furniture, carpets and curtains of domestic manufacture, and family pictures, and excluding also from the operation of the tax every person whose furniture, exclusive of the above articles, does not amount to 200 dollars.—The estimate is made on a supposition that the U. States contains 800,000 families, Families exempt, as possessing less than \$200 worth of furniture, 259,000.	
Passing between	
200 & 400 do.	300,000
400 & 600 do.	150,000
600 & 1000 do.	75,000
1000 & 1500 do.	25,000
1500 & 2000 do.	15,000
2000 & 3000 do.	10,000
3000 & 4000 do.	5,000
4000 & 6000 do.	3,000
6000 & 9000 do.	2,000
Above 9000 do.	1,000
Boots, white top and full dress military boots, 100,000 pair at 75 cents.	75,000

Other boots or booties of the value of \$8, 250,000 pair, at 50 cents,	125,000
Boots or booties, not less than 5 \$ in value, and not exceeding 8, 400,000 pair, at 25 cents,	125,000
Fine shoes above the value of \$ 1 75, 1,000,000, at 10 cents,	100,000
Plated harness in the hands of the owner, 50,000 pair at 2 dollars,	100,000
On the manufacture of paper; on vats exclusively employed in making white paper, \$ 80; on vats employed in making part white and part brown, 30 dollars; on vats exclusively employed in making brown paper, \$ 15, 2000 vats averaged,	30,000
On nails made by the aid of machinery, 20,000,000 lbs. at 1 cent.	200,000
On saddles under 10 dolls. value, 50 cents; over 10 and under 15, 75 cts; and above the value of 15 dolls. 1 dollar,	100,000
On bridles of less value than 2 dollars, 10 cents; \$ 2 and under 5, 20 cents; \$ 5 and under 10, 40 cents; above 10 dolls. 1 dollar,	100,000
Pleasure horses kept exclusively for the saddle, 1 dollar; horses kept exclusively for the carriage, 1 50.	150,000
Gold watches, 250,000, at 2 dollars,	500,000
Silver Watches, 250,000, at 1 dollar,	250,000
Playing cards, 400,000 packs at 25 cents,	100,000
Lotteries, a per cent. on the amount,	50,000
Add the revenue of 1815, estimated by the secretary of the treasury,	10,800,000
Makes for 1815, a revenue of	22,435,000

MARYLAND GAZETTE.
 ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCT. 20, 1814.

THE ENEMY.

Last evening the situation of the enemy below this place, as observed from the staff-house, was as follows:—
 A twenty-four and two frigates off Sharp's Island—A frigate, schooner and sloop, between Poplar and Sharp's Islands—the loop upper sail, standing across the Bay to the western land.

On Tuesday the 18th instant, a dinner was given by a select party of Federal Republican Citizens, at Mr. Parker's City Tavern, to JOHN C. HERBERT, Esq. the member of Congress elect, from this district. Much credit is due to Mr. Parker for the sumptuous fare, and the neat and tasteful manner in which it was served up. The company retired at an early hour, after drinking the following toasts:—
 1. The Memory of the Father of his Country.
 2. The present war—"It can never be conducted to an honourable issue by a party administration."
 3. The Federal party in Maryland—"Thou hast broken Democracy in pieces, as one that is slain: Thou hast scattered thine enemies with thy strong arm."
 4. The late elections in this congressional district—"What a deficiency becomes apparent, no reason can preclude the right of the whole people to repair it; and they have done so."
 5. Our Country—"It should never be forgotten that this disastrous condition of public affairs has been forced upon us."
 6. Union—"This solemn obligation does not impose silence upon our just complaints against the authors of the national misfortunes."
 7. The Address of the New-Jersey Convention—"Another declaration of Independence, containing a long enumeration of the sins of a tyrant against the liberties of the people."
 8. Thomas Jefferson, the idol of democracy—"Would you know him? He owns fifty bibles, but never read 'The History of the Jews.'"
 9. The Democratic party in Maryland—"They have set their eyes, bowing down to the ground."—"They are bowed down greatly."—"They go mourning all the day long."
 10. Anne Arundel County—"Redeemed from the error of her ways, she has resumed the true faith, and given us some of her best pledges against future political heresies."
 11. The Heroes of the Lakes—"We will never surrender those waters which have been tinged with their blood, and consecrated to fame by their achievements."
 12. The State of Massachusetts—"Thou 'Gradle of American Liberty!'" We again turn an anxious eye towards thee.
 13. The negotiations at Ghent—"Terms of peace so revolting to eve-

The President sent another very important message to Congress to day. It comprises the instructions with which our commissioners for treating a peace with Great Britain were furnished, from their first appointment, under the offered Russian mediation, until their translation to Ghent. A part of this message being as we understand, of a confidential nature, we of course know nothing of it. The mass of letters and extracts of letters, which this communication embraces, allowed to be made public, is considerable.—Taken in connexion with the message of the 10 inst, they present a complete view of the executive proceedings for the restoration of peace between the United States and Great Britain, from April, 1813, to the middle of last August.
 Our readers will not expect in a summary hastily thrown together, a very precise account of the contents of these documents. That indeed, would be impossible, for a great portion of them is argumentative, and, therefore, not susceptible of abbreviation. The following outline, however, is substantially correct.
 The message of to-day consists of a series of letters from Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, to our Commissioners, addressed to them at the time of their departure from this country, at St. Petersburg, Gottenburg, and Ghent. The dates are from the 15th of April, 1813, to the 11th of August, 1814, both inclusive.
 The first letter (that of April 15th, 1813,) is the most interesting, because it was written before the downfall of the French power in Europe, and shows the terms upon which, when England was much embarrassed with weighty wars near home, the United States, were willing to conclude a treaty of peace with her.

The chief points enumerated, are those of blockades and impressment. With respect to blockades, as the British had declared their intention of always stationing a force before an invested place, sufficiently strong to render the blockade lawful; and had, moreover, revoked their orders in council; the United States were willing to waive that topic; our commissioners, at the same time, being instructed to procure a more exact definition of blockade to be inserted in the treaty, if practicable.
 On the subject of impressment, the United States proposed to give vigorous effect to the act of Congress for preventing foreign seamen from being employed on board American vessels, public or private.

The president, in addition, was willing, in order to give greater force to the Congressional act, to compel foreigners desirous of becoming naturalized, to report themselves in court, once in each of the five years of required probation, so as to hinder alien seamen (who would necessarily be absent a great part of the time) from becoming naturalized at all, except they relinquished the seafaring life for five years, in which time, it is presumed, their habits would be broken.
 The President further offered:—
 1. Reciprocally to allow, by treaty, the employment of the seamen of the one party by the other.
 2. Reciprocally to prohibit, by treaty, the employment of the seamen of the one party by the other.
 3. Or, to adopt any efficient precautions, or provisions, which might be suggested by Great Britain, and were not repugnant to the constitution of the United States, for totally excluding British seamen from our ships, public and private. And Mr. Monroe remarks, that it is a growing sentiment in the U. S. that we ought to rely upon ourselves for the supply of seamen necessary to our navigation and commerce.
 In other respects, it appears from Mr. Monroe's letters, that the U. States claimed indemnity for various classes of spoiliations of American property, seized and condemned under different pretexts, all contrary to the laws of nations.
 By the letters of this message, of a date subsequent to the peace between France, Great Britain, and the continental powers of Europe generally, it appears that, impressment of our citizens having been relinquished in practice, the United States were willing to waive discussion on that head, reserving the right to resist it again if resorted to.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.
 ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCT. 20, 1814.

THE ENEMY.

Last evening the situation of the enemy below this place, as observed from the staff-house, was as follows:—
 A twenty-four and two frigates off Sharp's Island—A frigate, schooner and sloop, between Poplar and Sharp's Islands—the loop upper sail, standing across the Bay to the western land.

On Tuesday the 18th instant, a dinner was given by a select party of Federal Republican Citizens, at Mr. Parker's City Tavern, to JOHN C. HERBERT, Esq. the member of Congress elect, from this district. Much credit is due to Mr. Parker for the sumptuous fare, and the neat and tasteful manner in which it was served up. The company retired at an early hour, after drinking the following toasts:—
 1. The Memory of the Father of his Country.
 2. The present war—"It can never be conducted to an honourable issue by a party administration."
 3. The Federal party in Maryland—"Thou hast broken Democracy in pieces, as one that is slain: Thou hast scattered thine enemies with thy strong arm."
 4. The late elections in this congressional district—"What a deficiency becomes apparent, no reason can preclude the right of the whole people to repair it; and they have done so."
 5. Our Country—"It should never be forgotten that this disastrous condition of public affairs has been forced upon us."
 6. Union—"This solemn obligation does not impose silence upon our just complaints against the authors of the national misfortunes."
 7. The Address of the New-Jersey Convention—"Another declaration of Independence, containing a long enumeration of the sins of a tyrant against the liberties of the people."
 8. Thomas Jefferson, the idol of democracy—"Would you know him? He owns fifty bibles, but never read 'The History of the Jews.'"
 9. The Democratic party in Maryland—"They have set their eyes, bowing down to the ground."—"They are bowed down greatly."—"They go mourning all the day long."
 10. Anne Arundel County—"Redeemed from the error of her ways, she has resumed the true faith, and given us some of her best pledges against future political heresies."
 11. The Heroes of the Lakes—"We will never surrender those waters which have been tinged with their blood, and consecrated to fame by their achievements."
 12. The State of Massachusetts—"Thou 'Gradle of American Liberty!'" We again turn an anxious eye towards thee.
 13. The negotiations at Ghent—"Terms of peace so revolting to eve-

The president, in addition, was willing, in order to give greater force to the Congressional act, to compel foreigners desirous of becoming naturalized, to report themselves in court, once in each of the five years of required probation, so as to hinder alien seamen (who would necessarily be absent a great part of the time) from becoming naturalized at all, except they relinquished the seafaring life for five years, in which time, it is presumed, their habits would be broken.
 The President further offered:—
 1. Reciprocally to allow, by treaty, the employment of the seamen of the one party by the other.
 2. Reciprocally to prohibit, by treaty, the employment of the seamen of the one party by the other.
 3. Or, to adopt any efficient precautions, or provisions, which might be suggested by Great Britain, and were not repugnant to the constitution of the United States, for totally excluding British seamen from our ships, public and private. And Mr. Monroe remarks, that it is a growing sentiment in the U. S. that we ought to rely upon ourselves for the supply of seamen necessary to our navigation and commerce.
 In other respects, it appears from Mr. Monroe's letters, that the U. States claimed indemnity for various classes of spoiliations of American property, seized and condemned under different pretexts, all contrary to the laws of nations.
 By the letters of this message, of a date subsequent to the peace between France, Great Britain, and the continental powers of Europe generally, it appears that, impressment of our citizens having been relinquished in practice, the United States were willing to waive discussion on that head, reserving the right to resist it again if resorted to.

The chief points enumerated, are those of blockades and impressment. With respect to blockades, as the British had declared their intention of always stationing a force before an invested place, sufficiently strong to render the blockade lawful; and had, moreover, revoked their orders in council; the United States were willing to waive that topic; our commissioners, at the same time, being instructed to procure a more exact definition of blockade to be inserted in the treaty, if practicable.
 On the subject of impressment, the United States proposed to give vigorous effect to the act of Congress for preventing foreign seamen from being employed on board American vessels, public or private.

ry feeling of Americans would not have been offered to any administration but the present.
VOLUNTEERS.
 By J. C. Herbert, Esq.
 —Our Country—She looks for Satisfaction to the policy which founded the Republic.
 The Chief Justice of the United States.
 The Hon. Jeremiah T. Chase, Chief Judge of the third judicial district—Distinguished for talents, integrity and patriotism.
 The army of the United States—All its failures have proceeded from the Commander in Chief. It has still covered itself with deathless laurels.
 The President of the United States—May he make as speedy a retreat from the head of affairs, as he did from the battle of Bladensburg.
 The Union of these States—Preserved only by the ascendancy of Federalism.
 After Mr. Herbert had retired—
 John C. Herbert—Our worthy representative in congress, elect, the faithful guardian of the people's rights.
 NEW-YORK, OCT. 16, Noon.
 We learn by a passenger in the steam-boat Car of Neptune, that Com. Chauncey's fleet was lying in Sackett's Harbour, with springs on their cables, expecting to be attacked by the enemy's fleet, which was in readiness to sail from Kingston. The militia were marching from all quarters into the Harbour. Nothing new from our armies.
 NORFOLK, OCT. 14.
 Post of Observation, Pleasure House, Oct. 14, 1814, 7 o'clock, A. M.
 The enemy's force this morning in Lynhaven Bay, is 30 sail, all under way standing to sea with a light breeze from the west, except two frigates, which are at anchor.

NOTICE.

Office of Commissary General of Prisoners, Oct. 13, 1814.
 The officers and privates herein after named, belonging to the U. S. service, having been finally exchanged by an agreement made on the 7th instant, with the proper authorities of the enemy, are hereby declared discharged from parole and are free to act in all respects as they and either of them may have been before they were made prisoners.

CAPTURED AT BLADENSBURG.

- Joshua Barney, Capt. U. S. Flotilla.
- John Reagan, Lt. Col. Militia.
- Samuel Miller, Capt. Marine corps.
- Dominic Bader, Capt. Militia.
- G. Von Harten, Lt.
- Robert M. Hamilton, Master U. S. Navy.
- Thomas Dukehart, Acting Master.
- Jesse Hufington, Sailing Master.
- David Robinson, Acting Midshipman U. S. Flotilla.
- John M. Howland, 5th reg. Baltimore volunteers.
- J. B. Martin, surgeon.

Privates

- Robert McCall, Thomas Holiday,
- Isaac Johnson, Edward De Kraft
- Wm. Gaylor, John Cook,
- Thos. Goswick, Jac. Young,
- George Amick, Jesse Edwards,
- Michael Mawe, Walter Tall,
- Wm. Wysham, Lewis Lambert,
- Abram Claude, Joseph Bennet,
- Christr. Johnson, Joseph Fable,
- Mich. Vinemiller, Samuel Diser,
- Thos. Holbrooks, Jacob Iler,
- D. K. Richardson, Patrick Dorfe,
- Joseph Grizel, Jno. Montgomery
- Charles Smith, Henry Hoffman,
- Jeremiah Morgan, John Leith,
- Barn. Thompson, Brooks Bell,
- Hen. Zimmerman, Naeli. Smith,
- James Folks, Jacob Wise,
- John De Grot, Danl. Bradley,
- Wm. Goodrich, Danl. Rynehart
- Joseph Chase,

CAPTURED AT BALTIMORE.

- J. H. McCulloch, John Pidgeon,
- Henry Brice, Lthr. A. Norris,
- Geo. Reput, David Davis,
- Jacob Noyle, Wm. Collings,
- Jno. Robinson, Jno. Lamb,
- Ans. N. Marriott, Jas. Davidson,
- Chas. Goddard, Wm. Keane, jun.
- Walter Muskett, Jas. Gibson,
- Bryan Allen, Richd. K. Cooke,
- Geo. Reintzel, Robt. Smith,
- Jacob Hubbard, John Jephson,
- Benj. Fleewood, Geo. Bennet,
- Thos. Bringham, Conrad Euler,
- J. MASON.

Note.—By the agreement referred to, all the prisoners captured in the actions of Bladensburg and Baltimore, and now held by either party, are to be released without delay to be exchanged against each other, and the balance against the British government to be carried to the general account of releases.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday.
 REMOVAL FROM WASHINGTON.
 Mr. Lewis, of Va. on consideration of the bill for the removal of the seat of government from the City of Washington, moved for the adjournment of the House until the 1st of November next. The question for the adjournment was put, and the bill was then referred to the committee on the subject.

Against it.
 The bill was then read a second time and referred to a committee on the subject. The motion to insert was agreed to by a large and the other blanks in filled up.
 Mr. Lewis of Va. then inserted the following amendment to the bill:—
 "And be it further enacted, that the annual sum of one thousand dollars be appropriated for the relief of the President of the United States, for the erection of buildings within the City of Washington for the accommodation of the President of the U. S. Houses of Congress, and all departments of the government, and that the same shall be annually to the order of the President of the U. S."

After much intercession this motion was agreed to.
 The committee on the bill with the amendments were also concurred in.
 And the question "Shall the said bill and read the third time" was put, and the bill passed.
 So the House determined that the bill should not be a third reading; in other words, it should be rejected.
 Adjourned.

GENERAL ORDER.

Head-Quarters, Washington, 16th October.
 Major Gen. Scott, appointed to the 10th regiment, enters on the command.
 A morning staff-troop in service with the regulars will be forwarded to the office of the Adjutant General, which place Head-Quarters established until further order.
 The Major General's pleasure of review and succession, in the present week, of which mandates of brigades be more particularly meant, it is considered that no exertions give to the troops of efficiency, which of the country, and individual corps so improved.
 Signed
 W. SCOTT
 By order,

As. Ad. Gen.

NEW-YORK.

BY THE STATE.

The Buffalo arrived on Monday, and Albany Argus gives the following letter from an officer, under date of Gen. Izard has men; and the army to follow the enemy, and it is at Chippewa and for Birdsall is reported.
 Three hundred taken in the sort arrived on Sunday.
 The gallant C. expected in Albany the present week, and the nation of that city is to receive the important services he has his country.

[Continued from last page.]

There could be no hesitation on our part, in informing the British commissioners, that we were not instructed on the subjects of Indian pacification or boundary, and of fisheries. Nor did it seem probable, although neither of these points had been stated with sufficient precision in that first verbal conference, that they could be admitted in any shape. We did not wish, however, to pre-empt the result, or by any hasty proceedings abruptly to break off the negotiation. It was not impossible that, on the subject of the Indians, the British government had received erroneous impressions from the Indian traders in Canada, which our representations might remove: And it appeared, at all events, important, to ascertain distinctly the precise intentions of Great Britain on both points. We therefore, thought it advisable to invite the British Commissioners to a general conversation on all the points; stating to them, at the same time, our want of instructions on two of them, and holding out no expectation of the probability of our agreeing to any article respecting them.

At our meeting on the ensuing day we informed the British Commissioners, that upon the first and third points proposed by them we were provided with instructions, and we presented as further subjects considered by our government as suitable for discussion.

1st. A definition of blockade; and as far as might be mutually agreed of other neutral and belligerent rights.

2d. Claims of indemnity in certain cases of capture and seizure.

We then stated that the two subjects, 1st of Indian pacification, and boundary, and 2d of fisheries; were not embraced by our instructions.

We observed, that as these points had not been heretofore the grounds of any controversy between the government of G. Britain and that of the U. States, and had not been alluded to by Lord Castlereagh, in his letter proposing the negotiation, it could not be expected that they should have been anticipated and made the subject of instructions by our government; that it was natural to be supposed, that our instructions were confined to those subjects upon which differences between the two countries were known to exist; and that the proposition to define, in a treaty between the U. States and Great Britain, the boundary of the Indian possessions within our territories was new and without example. No such provision had been inserted in the treaty of peace in 1783, nor in any other treaty between the two countries.

No such provision had, to our knowledge, ever been inserted in any treaty made by G. Britain or any other European power in relation to the same description of people, existing under like circumstances.—We would say however, that it would not be doubted, that peace with the Indians would certainly follow a peace with Great Britain; that we had information that Commissioners had already been appointed to treat with them—that a treaty to that effect might, perhaps, have been already concluded; and that the United States having no interest, nor any motive, to continue a separate war against the Indians, there could never be a moment when our government would not be disposed to make peace with them.

We then expressed our wish to receive from the British Commissioners a statement of the views and objects of G. Britain upon all points, and our willingness to discuss them all, in order that, even if no arrangement should be agreed on, upon the points not included in our instructions, the government of the U. States, might be possessed of the entire and precise intentions of that of Great Britain, respecting these points, and that the British government might be fully informed of the objections, on the part of the United States, to any such arrangement.

In answer to our remark that these points had not been alluded to by Lord Castlereagh, in his letter proposing the negotiation, it was said that it could not be expected, that in a letter merely intended to invite a negotiation, he should enumerate the topics of discussion, or state the pretensions of his government; since these would depend upon ulterior events, and might arise out of a subsequent state of things.

In reply to our observation, that the proposed stipulation of an Indian boundary was without example in the practice of European nations,

it was asserted, that the Indians must in some sort be considered as an independent people, since treaties were made with them, both by G. Britain and by the U. States; upon which we pointed out the obvious and important difference between the treaties we might make with Indians, living in our territory, and such a treaty as was proposed to be made, respecting them, with a foreign power, who had solemnly acknowledged the territory on which they resided to be part of the U. States.

We were then asked by the British Commissioners whether, in case they should enter further upon the discussion of the several points which had been stated, we could expect that it would terminate by some provisional arrangement on the points which we had no instructions particularly on that respecting the Indians, which arrangement would be subject to the ratification of our government.

We answered that before the subjects were distinctly understood, and the objects in view more precisely disclosed, we could not decide whether it would be possible to form any satisfactory article on the subject, nor pledge ourselves as to the exercise of a discretion under our powers, even with respect to a provisional agreement. We added, that as we should deeply deplore a rupture of the negotiation on any point, it was our anxious desire to employ all possible means to avert an event so serious in its consequences—and that we had not been without hopes that a discussion might correct the effect of any erroneous information which the British government might have received on the subject, which they had proposed as a preliminary basis.

We took this opportunity to remark, that no nation observed a policy more liberal and humane towards the Indians than that pursued by the United States; that our object had been, by all practicable means, to introduce civilization amongst them; that their possessions were secured to them by well defined boundaries, that their persons, lands and other property were now more effectually protected against violence or frauds from any quarter than they had been under any former government—that even our citizens were not allowed to purchase their lands; that when they gave up their title to any portion of their country to the United States, it was by voluntary treaty with our government, who gave them a satisfactory equivalent; and that through these means the U. States had succeeded in preserving, since the treaty of Greenville of 1795, an uninterrupted peace of 16 years, with all the Indian tribes; a period of tranquillity much longer than they were known to have enjoyed heretofore.

It was then expressly stated on our part, that the proposition respecting the Indians was not distinctly understood. We asked whether the pacification and the settlement of a boundary for them, were both made a *sine qua non*? Which was answered in the affirmative. The question was then asked the British Commissioners, whether the proposed Indian boundary was intended to preclude the U. States from the right of purchasing by treaty from the Indians, without the consent of Great Britain, lands lying beyond that boundary? And as a restriction upon the Indians from selling by amicable treaties lands to the U. S. as had been hitherto practised?

To this question, it was first answered by one of the Commissioners, that the Indians would not be restricted from selling their lands, but the U. States would be restricted from purchasing them—and on reflection another of the Commissioners stated, that it was intended that the Indian territories should be a barrier between the British dominions and those of the U. States, that both Great Britain and the United States should be restricted from purchasing their lands—but that the Indians might sell them to a third party.

The proposition respecting Indian boundary thus explained, and connected with the right of sovereignty ascribed to the Indians over the country, amounted to nothing less than a demand of the absolute cession of the rights both of sovereignty and of soil. We cannot abstain from remarking to you, that the subject of Indian boundary was indistinctly stated when first proposed, and that the expatiations were at first obscure, and always given with reluctance. And it was declared from the first moment, to be a *sine qua non*, rendering any discussion

unprofitable until it was admitted as a basis. Knowing that we had no power to cede to the Indians any part of our territory, we thought it unnecessary to ask, what probably would not have been answered, till the principle was admitted, where the line of demarcation of the Indian country was proposed to be established.

The British Commissioners, after having repeated that their instructions on the subject of the Indians were peremptory, stated that unless we could give some assurance, that our powers would allow us to make at least a provisional arrangement on the subject, any further discussion would be fruitless, and that they must consult their own government on this state of things. They proposed accordingly a suspension of the conferences, until they should have received an answer, it being understood that each party might call a meeting whenever they had any proposition to submit. They despatched a special messenger the same evening, and we are now waiting for the result.

Before the proposed adjournment took place, it was agreed, that there should be a protocol of the conferences, that a statement should for that purpose be drawn up by each party, and that we should meet the next day to compare the statements. We accordingly met again on Wednesday the 10th instant, and ultimately agreed upon what should constitute the protocol of the conferences. A copy of this instrument, we have the honor to transmit with this despatch, and we also enclose a copy of the statement originally drawn up on our part, for the purpose of making known to you the passages to which the British Commissioners objected.

Their objection to some of the passages was, that they appeared to be argumentative, and that the object of the protocol was to contain a mere statement of facts. They, however, objected to the insertion of the answer which they had given to our question respecting the effect of the proposed Indian boundary—but they agreed to an alteration of their original proposition on that subject, which renders it much more explicit than as stated, either in the first conference or in their proposed draught of the protocol. They also objected to the insertion of the fact, that they had proposed to adjourn the conferences, until they could obtain further instructions from their government. The return of their messenger may, perhaps, disclose the motive of their reluctance in that respect.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your humble and obedient servants.

JOHN BUNY ADAMS,
J. A. BAYARD,
H. CLAY,
JONAS RUSSEL.

PROTOCOL OF CONFERENCE.

Aug. 8th, 1814.

The British and American Commissioners having met, their full powers were respectively produced, which were found satisfactory, and copies thereof were exchanged.

The British commissioners stated the following subjects as those upon which it appeared to them that the discussions between themselves and the American commissioners would be likely to turn.

1. The forcible seizure of mariners on board merchant ships on the high seas, and in connection with it the right of the king of G. Britain to the allegiance of all his native subjects.

2. That the peace be extended to the Indian allies of G. Britain, and that the boundary of their territory be definitively marked out, as a permanent barrier between the Dominions of Great Britain and the United States. An arrangement on this subject to be a *sine qua non* of a treaty of peace.

3. A revision of the boundary line between the British and American territories with a view to prevent future uncertainty and dispute.

The British Commissioners requested information whether the American Commissioners were instructed to enter into negotiations on the above points? But before they desired any answer, they felt a right to communicate the intentions of their government as to the N. American fisheries, viz. That the British government did not intend to grant to the United States, gratuitously, the privileges formerly granted them, of fishing within the limits of the British sovereignty and of using the shores of the British territories for purposes connected with the fisheries.

August 9.

The meeting being adjourned to the 9th of Aug. the commissioners met again that day. The American commissioners at this meeting stated, that upon the first and third points proposed by the British commissioners, they were provided with instructions from their government, and that the second and fourth of those points, there not having existed heretofore any differences between the two governments, they had not been anticipated by the government of the U. States, and were therefore not provided for in their instructions. That in relation to an Indian pacification, they knew that the government of the U. States had appointed commissioners to treat of peace with the Indians, and that it was not improbable that peace had been made with them.

The American commissioners presented as further subjects considered by the government of the U. S. as suitable for discussion.

1. A definition of blockade, and as far as may be agreed, of other neutral and belligerent rights.

2. Certain claims of indemnity to individuals for captures and seizures preceding and subsequent to the war.

3. They further stated that there were various other points to which their instructions extended, which might with propriety be objects of discussion, either in the negotiation of the peace, or in that of a treaty of commerce, which in the case of a propitious termination of the present conferences they were likewise authorized to conclude. That for the purpose of facilitating the first and most essential object of peace, they had discarded every subject which was not considered as peculiarly connected with that, and presented only those points which appeared to be immediately relevant to this negotiation.

The American commissioners expressed their wish to receive from the British commissioners a statement of the views and objects of G. Britain, upon all the points, and their willingness to discuss them all.

They, the American commissioners were asked, whether, if those of G. Britain should enter further upon this discussion, particularly respecting the Indian boundary, the American commissioners could expect that it would terminate by some provisional arrangement, which they could conclude, subject to the ratification of their government.

They answered, that as any arrangement to which they could agree upon the subject must be without specific authority from their government, it was not possible for them, previous to discussion, to decide whether any article on the subject could be formed which would be mutually satisfactory, and to which they should think themselves, under their discretionary powers justified in acceding.

The meeting was adjourned.

True copy.
CHRISTOPHER HUGHES, jun.
Secretary of legation.

Draught of original protocol made by the American ministers, of the two first conferences held with the British commissioners.

At a meeting between the commissioners of his Britannic Majesty and those of the U. States of America, for negotiating and concluding a peace, held at Ghent, 8th of Aug. 1814, the following points were presented by the commissioners on the part of Great-Britain as subjects for discussion.

1. The forcible seizure of mariners on board merchant vessels, and the claim of allegiance of his Britannic Majesty upon all the native born subjects of Great-Britain.

2. The Indian allies of Great-Britain to be included in the pacification, and a boundary to be settled between the dominions of the Indians and those of the United States. Both parts of this point are considered by the British government as a *sine qua non* to the conclusion of a treaty.

3. The revision of a boundary line between the territories of the U. States and those of G. Britain, adjoining them in North-America.

4. The fisheries.—Respecting which the British government will not allow the people of the U. States the privilege of landing and drying fish within the territorial jurisdiction of G. Britain without an equivalent.

The American commissioners were requested to say, whether their instructions from their government authorised them to treat upon these several points; and to state on their part such other points as they might be further instructed to propose for discussion.

The meeting was adjourned to

Tuesday the 9th Aug. on which day the commissioners met again.

The American commissioners at this meeting stated, that upon the first and third points proposed by the British commissioners, they were provided with instructions from their government; and that on the second and fourth of those points, there not having existed heretofore any differences between the two governments, they had not been anticipated by the government of the U. States, and were therefore not provided for in their instructions. That in relation to an Indian pacification, they knew that the government of the U. States had appointed commissioners to treat of peace with the Indians; and that it was not improbable that peace had been made with them.

The American commissioners presented as further points (subjects) considered by the government of the U. States as suitable for discussion.

1. A definition of blockade, and as far as may be agreed, of other neutral and belligerent rights.

2. Certain claims of indemnity to individuals for captures and seizures, preceding and subsequent to the war.

3. They further stated, that there were various other points to which their instructions extended, which might with propriety be objects of discussion; either in the negotiation of the peace or in that of a treaty of commerce, which in case of a propitious termination of the present conferences they were likewise authorized to conclude. That for the purpose of facilitating the first and most essential object of peace, they had discarded every subject which was not considered as peculiarly connected with that, and presented only those points, which appeared to be immediately relevant to this negotiation.

The American commissioners expressed their wish to receive from the British commissioners a statement of the views and objects of G. Britain upon all the points, and their willingness to discuss them all, in order that if no arrangement could be agreed to upon the points not in their instructions, which would come within the scope of the powers committed to their discretion, the government of the U. States might be put in possession of the entire and precise intentions of that of G. Britain with regard to such points; and that the British government might be fully informed of the objections on the part of the U. S. to any such arrangement.

They, the American commissioners, were asked whether, if those of G. Britain should enter further upon the discussion, particularly respecting the Indian boundary, the American commissioners could expect it would terminate by some provisional arrangement which they could conclude, subject to the ratification of their government?

They answered, that as any arrangement to which they could agree upon the subject, must be with specific authority from their government, it was not possible for them previous to discussions, to decide whether an article on the subject could be formed which would be mutually satisfactory, and to which they should think themselves, under the discretionary powers, justified in acceding.

The British commissioners declined entering upon the discussion, unless the American commissioners would say, that they considered it within their discretion to make a provisional arrangement on the subject, conformable to the view of it prescribed by the British government, and proposed to adjourn the conferences for the purpose of consulting their own government on this state of things.

The British commissioners were asked, whether it was understood as an effect of the proposed boundary for the Indians, that the U. S. would be precluded from the right of purchasing territory from the Indians within that boundary by amicable treaty with the Indians themselves, without the consent of G. Britain? And whether it was understood to operate as a restriction upon the Indians from settling by such amicable treaties lands to the U. S. as has been hitherto practised?

They answered, that it was understood, that the Indian territories should be a barrier between the British possessions and those of the U. S. that the U. S. and G. Britain should both be restricted from such purchases of lands; but that the Indians would not be restricted from selling to any third party.

The meeting was adjourned to Wednesday 10th August.

True copy.
C. HUGHES, Jr.
Secretary to the mission extraordinary.
[Remainder in our next.]

[VOL. LXXII.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GREEN

CHURCH-STREET, ANN

Price—Three Dollars per

[Concluded from our

DOCUMENT

Messieurs Adams, Bay

Russell, and Gallatin,

Secr. Secretary of State

Ghent, 19th A

Sir,

Mr. Baker, Secretary

of the mission, called upon

at 1 o'clock, and invited

conference to be held

was agreed to, and the

missionaries opened it, by

they had received their

instructions this morning,

lost a moment, in request

ing for the purpose of

ing the decision of the

ment. It is proper to

Lord Castlereagh had

night, in this city, when

he will depart to-mor-

row to Brussels and

The British commis-

sionaries that their govern-

ment surprised, that we were

not respecting the India-

not have been expected

would leave their all

comparatively weak

posed to our resent-

ment. Britain might justly

be that the American gov-

ernment have furnished us

with authorizing us to write

an article on the subject,

she could demand what

sign a provisional ar-

ticle in principle, subject

to the ratification of our

government, it should be

satisfied that the effect

and, if not null and void;

on refusal to admit su-

per would depend the

suspension of the ne-

gation. As we had repre-

sented a proposition made

by subject, was not suffi-

ciently to give our govern-

ment to give us every ne-

cessary, and to state dis-

positions which must be

indispensable prelimi-

aries. It was a *sine qua*

non should be included

in the article, and as in-

cluded, the boundaries of

the subject should be per-

manent. Peace with the

Indians, so simple, as to

require with respect to

which was to divide

from that of the U. S.

the subject of the British

territory, that the Indians

should have a permanent

barrier between their

settlements, and that

the British provinces, to

be from being contented

with other; and that no

other G. Britain, should

have the right to require

any part of a territory

recognized as belonging

to the Indian territory

boundary line, the B.

would propose to

Greenville treaty, subject

however to a modifica-

tion.

We stated that

according to the

comprehend a great

number of American

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1814.

No. 39.]

[VOL. LXXII.]

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

[Concluded from our last.]

DOCUMENTS.

Messieurs Adams, Bayard, Clay, Russell, and Gallatin to Mr Monroe, Secretary of State, dated Ghent, 19th Aug. 1814.

Sir, Mr. Baker, Secretary to the British mission, called upon us to-day, at 1 o'clock, and invited us to a conference to be held at 3. This was agreed to, and the British commissioners opened it, by saying that they had received their further instructions this morning, and had not lost a moment, in requesting a meeting for the purpose of communicating the decision of their government. It is proper to notice that Lord Castlereagh had arrived last night, in this city, whence it is said he will depart to-morrow on his way to Brussels and Vienna.

The British commissioners stated that their government had felt some surprise, that we were not instructed respecting the Indians, as it could not have been expected that they would leave their allies, in their comparatively weak situation, exposed to our resentment. Great-Britain might justly have supposed that the American government would have furnished us with instructions, authorising us to agree to a positive article on the subject; but, the least we could demand was that we should sign a provisional article admitting the principle, subject to the ratification of our government, so that, if it should be satisfied the treaty should take effect; and, if not, that it should be null and void; on our assent or refusal to admit such an article would depend the continuance or suspension of the negotiation.

As we had represented that the proposition made by them, on that subject, was not sufficiently explicit, their government had directed them to give us every necessary explanation, and to state distinctly the basis which must be considered as an indispensable preliminary.

It was a *sine qua non* that the Indians should be included in the pacification, and as incident thereto, that the boundaries of their territory should be permanently established. Peace with the Indians was a subject so simple, as to require no comment. With respect to the boundaries which was to divide their territory from that of the U. States, the object of the British government was, that the Indians should remain a permanent barrier between our western settlements, and the adjacent British provinces, to prevent them from being contiguous to each other; and that neither the U. S. nor G. Britain, should ever hereafter have the right to purchase or acquire any part of the territory thus recognized as belonging to the Indians. With regard to the extent of the Indian territory, and the boundary line, the British government would propose the lines of the Greenville treaty, as a proper basis, subject however to discussion and modification.

We stated that the Indian territory according to these lines, would comprehend a great number of American citizens, not less perhaps, than a hundred thousand; and asked what was the intention of the British government respecting them, and under whose government they would fall? It was answered, that those settlements would be taken into consideration when the line became a subject of discussion; but that such of the inhabitants as would ultimately be included within the Indian territory, must make their own arrangements and provide for themselves.

The British commissioners here said, that considering the importance of the question we had to decide (that of agreeing to a provisional article) their government had the right, that we should also be fully informed of its views, with respect to the proposed revision of the boundary line, between the dominions of G. Britain and the United States.

1st. Experience had proved that the joint possession of the Lakes, & a right common to both nations, to keep up a naval force on them, necessarily produced collisions and rendered peace insecure. As Great-Britain could not be supposed to expect to make conquests in that quarter, and as that province was essentially weaker than the U. S. and exposed to invasion, it was necessary, for its security, that G. Britain should require that the U. S. should hereafter keep no armed naval force on the Western Lakes, from Lake Ontario to Lake Superior, both inclusive; that they should not erect any fortified or military post or establishment on the shores of the Lakes; and that they should not maintain those which were already existing.

This must, they said, be considered as a moderate demand, since Great Britain, if she had not disclaimed the intention of any increase of territory, might with propriety have asked a cessation of the adjacent American shores. The commercial navigation and intercourse would be left on the same footing as heretofore. It was expressly stated (in an answer to a question we asked) that G. Britain was to retain the right of having an armed naval force on those Lakes, and of holding military posts and establishments on their shores.

2. The boundary line west of Lake Superior, and thence to the Mississippi, to be revised, and the treaty right of G. Britain to the navigation of the Mississippi to be continued. When asked, whether they did not mean the line from the Lake to the Woods to the Mississippi, the British commissioners repeated, that they meant the line from Lake Superior to that river.

3. A direct communication from Halifax and the province of New-Brunswick to Quebec, to be secured to G. Britain. In answer to our question, in what manner this was to be effected—we were told that it must be done by a cession to G. Britain of that portion of the District of Maine (in the state of Massachusetts) which intervenes between New-Brunswick and Quebec, and prevents that direct communication.

Reverting to the proposed provisional article, respecting the Indian pacification and boundary, the British commissioners concluded by stating to us, that if the conference should be suspended by our refusal to agree to such an article, without having obtained further instructions from our government, G. Britain would not consider herself bound to abide by the terms which she now offered, but would be at liberty to vary and regulate her demands according to subsequent events, and in such manner as the state of the war at the time of renewing the negotiation, might warrant.

We asked whether the statement made, respecting the proposed revision of the boundary line between the U. S. and the dominions of G. Britain, embraced all the objects she meant to bring forward for discussion, and what were, particularly her views with respect to Moose-Island, and such other islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, as had been in our possession till the present war, but had been lately captured? We were answered, that those islands, belonging of right to G. Britain, (as much so, one of the commissioners said, as Northamptonshire) they would certainly be kept by her, and were not even supposed to be an object of discussion.

From the forcible manner in which the demand, that the United States should keep no naval armed force on the Lakes, nor any military posts on their shores, had been brought forward, we were induced to inquire whether this condition was also meant as a *sine qua non*? To this the British commissioners declined giving a positive answer. They said that they had been sufficiently explicit; that they had given us one *sine qua non*, and when we had disposed of that, it would be time enough to give us an answer as to another.

We then stated that, considering the nature and importance of the communication made this day, we wished the British commissioners to reduce their proposals to writing before we gave them an answer; this they agreed to and promised to send us an official note without delay.

We need hardly say that the demands of Great Britain will receive from us an unanimous and decided negative. We do not deem it necessary to detain the John Adams for the purpose of transmitting to you the official notes which may pass on the subject and close the negotiation. And we have felt it our duty immediately to apprise you, by this hasty, but correct sketch of our last conference, that there is not, at present, any hope of peace.

We have the honor to be, sir, with perfect respect, your obedient servants,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
J. A. BAYARD,
H. CLAY,
JONA. RUSSELL,
ALBERT GALLATIN.

Note of the British Commissioners.

[Received after the above letter was written.]

The undersigned plenipotentiaries of His Britannic Majesty, do themselves the honor of acquainting the Plenipotentiaries of the U. States, that they have communicated to their court the result of the conference which they had the honor of holding with them upon the 9th instant, in which they stated that they were unprovided with any specific instructions, as to comprehending the Indian Nations in a treaty of peace to be made with G. Britain, and as to defining a boundary to the Indian territory.

The undersigned are instructed to acquaint the Plenipotentiaries of the U. States, that his Majesty's government having at the outset of the negotiation, with a view to the speedy restoration of peace reduced as far as possible the number of points to be discussed, and having professed themselves willing to forego on some important topics any stipulation to the advantage of G. Britain, cannot but feel some surprise that the government of the U. States should not have furnished their plenipotentiaries with instructions upon those points which could hardly fail to come under discussion.

Under the inability of the American plenipotentiaries, to conclude any article upon the subject of Indian pacification and Indian boundary, which shall bind the government of the United States, his Majesty's government conceive that they cannot give a better proof of their sincere desire for the restoration of peace, than by professing their willingness to accept a provisional article upon those heads, in the event of the American plenipotentiaries considering themselves authorised to accede to the general principles, upon which such an article ought to be founded. With a view to enable the American plenipotentiaries to decide how far the conclusion of such an article is within the limit of their general discretion, the undersigned are directed to state, fully and distinctly, the basis upon which alone G. Britain sees any prospect of advantage in the continuance of the negotiations at the present time.

The undersigned have already had the honor of stating to the American plenipotentiaries, that in considering the points above referred to, as a *sine qua non* of any treaty of peace, the view of the British government is the permanent tranquillity and security of the Indian nation, and the prevention of those jealousies and irritations, to which the frequent alteration of the Indian limits has heretofore given rise.

For this purpose it is indispensably necessary, that the Indian nations who have been during the war in alliance with Great Britain should, at the termination of the war, be included in the pacification.

It is necessary, that a definite boundary should be assigned to the Indians, and that the contracting parties should guarantee the integrity of their territory, by a mutual stipulation, not to acquire by purchase or otherwise, any territory within the specified limits. The British

government are willing to take, as the basis of an article on this subject, those stipulations of the treaty of Greenville, subject to modifications, which relate to a boundary line.

As the undersigned are desirous of stating every point in connection with the subject, which may reasonably influence the decision of the American Plenipotentiaries in the exercise of their discretion, they avail themselves of this opportunity to repeat what they have already stated, that G. B. desires the revision of the frontier between her N. American dominions and those of the U. States, not with any view to an acquisition of territory, as such, but for the purpose of securing her possessions, and preventing future disputes.

The British government consider the lakes from Lake Ontario to Lake Superior, both inclusive, to be the natural military frontier of the British possessions in North America. As the weaker power on the North American continent, the least capable of acting offensively, and the most exposed to sudden invasion, Great Britain considers the military occupation of these lakes as necessary to the security of her dominions. A boundary line equally dividing these waters, with a right to each nation to arm, both upon the lakes and upon their shores, is calculated to create a contest for naval ascendancy in peace as well as in war. The power which occupies these lakes should, as a necessary result, have the military occupation of both shores.

In furtherance of this object, the British government is prepared to propose a boundary. But as this might be misconstrued as an intention to extend their possessions to the southward of the lakes, which is by no means the object they have in view, they are disposed to leave the territorial limits undisturbed, and as incident to them the free commercial navigation of the lakes, provided that the American government will stipulate not to maintain, or construct, any fortifications upon, or within a limited distance of the shores, or maintain or construct any armed vessel upon the lakes in question, or in the rivers which empty themselves into the same.

If this can be adjusted, there will then remain for discussion the arrangement of the north western boundary between lake Superior and the Mississippi, the free navigation of that river, and such a vacation of the line of frontier as may secure a direct communication between Quebec and Halifax.

The undersigned trust, that the full statement which they have made of the views and objects of the British government in requiring the pacification of the Indian nations, and a permanent limit to their territories will enable the American plenipotentiaries to conclude a provisional article upon the basis above stated. Should they feel it necessary to refer to the government of the United States for further instructions, the undersigned feel it incumbent upon them to acquaint the American plenipotentiaries, that the government cannot be precluded by anything that has passed from varying the terms at present proposed, in such a manner, as the state of war, at the time of resuming the conferences, may, in their judgment, render advisable.

The undersigned avail themselves of this occasion to renew to the plenipotentiaries of the U. States the assurance of their high consideration.

(Signed) GAMBRIER,
HENRY GOULBURN,
WILLIAM ADAMS,
Ghent, 19th Aug. 1814.

From the New-York Evening Post of October 12.

FEDERAL CONVENTION AT ALBANY.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of federalists from different parts of the state of New-York, convened at the city of Albany, on the 6th day of October 1814. Gen. Matthew Trotter, was chosen Chairman, and Geo. P. Oakley, Secretary.

The general objects of the meeting being stated, it was resolved, that John Wells of the city of New-York; James Emott of the county of Dutchess; Theodore Sill, of the county of Oneida; Daniel Hale, of the city of Albany; and David B. Ogden of the city of New-York, be a committee to prepare resolutions to be submitted to the meeting in relation to the said matters.

The committee after retiring, reported the following resolutions, which being separately read, and maturely considered, were unanimously adopted by the meeting.

Resolved, that the situation of our country is calculated to excite feelings of apprehension and alarm in every bosom. The war into which we have been unwisely precipitated by the administration of the general government, has involved us in difficulties and dangers long foreseen and predicted, but now universally felt and acknowledged. We who have invaded others, are now called upon to defend ourselves from an invading foe. We who have committed depredations upon others, the subjects of depredation ourselves. We, who went to war upon speculative questions, are now reduced to the necessity of defending some of our dearest rights, which that war has put in jeopardy, and which never otherwise would have been disputed. Under these circumstances whilst we feel it to be our duty to endeavour, by every means in our power, to relieve our country from the perils which surround her, we hold it to be equally our duty, unawed by threats & regardless of consequences, peaceably to assemble, and firmly to express our opinions of the men and measures that are the causes of the evils we deplore.

Resolved, That although under the guidance of a weak and inefficient administration, our commerce has been annihilated, our finances deranged, public credit destroyed, a national bankruptcy threatened, and many of our fellow citizens reduced from opulence to ruin; although numerous widows and orphans are left to mourn in penury the loss of husbands and fathers, who have fallen victims to this ill-fated war; and although our soil, our fire sides, and our altars are in danger, yet as Americans, we proudly feel, that there is nothing in the situation of our country which should make us despond. The administration have indeed wasted much, but we have abundant resources still left; much of the spirit and energy of the nation yet remain: and if entrusted to the direction of abler councils, the talents, wealth and valour of the nation may yet be successfully employed in maintaining its rights, its independence and honor. Whilst, therefore, we are called upon by every motive of patriotism, to rescue our country from the ruinous condition into which the incapacity of its rulers has plunged it, we are bound to exercise our constitutional rights and privileges to place the administration of the government in the hands of faithful and practical men, as the only means of maintaining a vigorous war and obtaining a speedy and honourable peace.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the general government to provide for the common defence, and they ought to have afforded to this state that protection to which it is justly entitled, not only as a member of the union, but as one that has more largely than any other contributed to the treasury of the United States. Altho' the administration have shewn their unwillingness or incapacity to do this, still we are not unmindful of the obligations imposed upon us by the duty of self-defence. The imbecility of the general government has left us no choice but a surrender of our rights as freemen, or the vindication of them by individual energy, and the resources of the state.

Resolved, therefore, that it is the duty of the people of this state to defend at every hazard, their soil from invasion, and never to suffer it to be polluted by an hostile foot, without making every exertion to defeat and expel the foe; and that whilst we will never cease to expose and condemn the measures of an administration that has spread ruin and disgrace over our country, we will cheerfully

co-operate with the federal government in every measure calculated to restore to it the confidence and respectability which it has so long lost.

Resolved, That we will support the federal government in every measure calculated to restore to it the confidence and respectability which it has so long lost.

Resolved, That we will support the federal government in every measure calculated to restore to it the confidence and respectability which it has so long lost.

Resolved, That we will support the federal government in every measure calculated to restore to it the confidence and respectability which it has so long lost.

Resolved, That we will support the federal government in every measure calculated to restore to it the confidence and respectability which it has so long lost.

Resolved, That we will support the federal government in every measure calculated to restore to it the confidence and respectability which it has so long lost.

Resolved, That we will support the federal government in every measure calculated to restore to it the confidence and respectability which it has so long lost.

Resolved, That we will support the federal government in every measure calculated to restore to it the confidence and respectability which it has so long lost.

Resolved, That we will support the federal government in every measure calculated to restore to it the confidence and respectability which it has so long lost.

Resolved, That we will support the federal government in every measure calculated to restore to it the confidence and respectability which it has so long lost.

Resolved, That we will support the federal government in every measure calculated to restore to it the confidence and respectability which it has so long lost.

Resolved, That we will support the federal government in every measure calculated to restore to it the confidence and respectability which it has so long lost.

Resolved, That we will support the federal government in every measure calculated to restore to it the confidence and respectability which it has so long lost.

Resolved, That we will support the federal government in every measure calculated to restore to it the confidence and respectability which it has so long lost.

Resolved, That we will support the federal government in every measure calculated to restore to it the confidence and respectability which it has so long lost.

Resolved, That we will support the federal government in every measure calculated to restore to it the confidence and respectability which it has so long lost.

Resolved, That we will support the federal government in every measure calculated to restore to it the confidence and respectability which it has so long lost.

unite with our fellow citizens, however much we may differ from them in political opinions, in every constitutional and practical measure of defence, which the exposed situation of this state may require, and that instead of indulging in unmanly fear, we will strive by every effort in our power, to rescue our country from its present degraded condition, and restore it to that high state of prosperity and honour from which it has fallen.

Resolved, That the said resolutions and proceedings be forthwith published signed by the chairman and secretary.

MATTHEW TROTTER, Ch'm.
GEO. P. OAKLEY, Sec'y.

THE PRINCE OF NEUFCHATEL'S CRUISE.

The editors of the New-York Gazette and the public, are continually indebted to the indefatigable industry of Mr. Topliff, for a faithful and minute detail of every occurrence that reaches him. The following particulars of the late madam Charretot's privateer Neufchatel, and her brave and successful defence against the boats of the Endymion frigate, were copied from the Journal of the privateer by Mr. Topliff, from which circumstance there can be no doubt of their accuracy.

[ANTICIPATED.]

EXCHANGE COFFEE-HOUSE, BOSTON, Saturday Evening, Oct. 15.

Arrived, the privateer brig Prince of Neufchatel, Ordronaux, commander, of New-York, of 310 tons and 17 guns, from a cruise, the particulars of which are taken from her journal, as follows, viz:

Sailed from Cherbourg, France, the 4th July.

On the 9th, captured sloop Jane, Bowen, of Cardigan, from St. Jean de Luz, for Falmouth, cargo lumber, 70 tons burthen, 5 men—burnt her.

11th, captured brig Steady, Boileau, of Hull, from Bordeaux, for St. Johns, N. F., cargo provisions and bale goods, took out the latter, and some of the former articles, and burnt her—107 tons burthen, 11 men and 4 guns.

22d, captured brig Triton, Blance, of Peter Head, 127 tons 8 men, 2 guns, from Cadiz, from London, cargo coffee and wine, took out part of the cargo, and then scuttled her.

24th, captured transport brig Aaron, Pindall, of Scarborough, 142 tons, 8 men, 4 guns, from Gibraltar, for Lisbon, in ballast, and scuttled her.

27th, captured brig Apollo, Hardy, of Hull, 135 tons, 7 men, from St. Ubes, for Riga, cargo salt, and burnt her.

August 9th, captured the cutter General Doyle, Simpson, of Bristol, from Leghorn, for Bristol, 83 tons, 7 men, 6 guns, coppered, cargo oil, took out most of the cargo, and burnt her.

14th, captured brig Barwick Packet, Crossby, from Cork, of and for Bristol, coppered, 94 tons, 7 men, 4 guns, with 50 passengers and ballast, put on board a number of prisoners and gave her up.

Same day captured sloop George, Barker, of Ramsgate, 50 tons 5 men, from Milford Haven for Plymouth, cargo coals, scuttled her.

15th, captured brig Sibson, Clark, of Whitehaven, 200 tons 9 men, 4 guns, from Greenock for Cork, in ballast, scuttled her.

18th, captured brig Nympe, Hutchinson, of Whitehaven, 150 tons 10 men, from St. Jean de Luz, for Cork, cargo provisions and dry goods; took out the latter, threw overboard the former; put on board a number of prisoners and gave her up.

Same day captured brig Albion, Farquhar, of Whitehaven, 185 tons, 8 men, 4 guns, from Greenock, for Cork, cargo wine, gin, brandy and dry goods; took out the latter and then burnt her.

20th, captured ship Harmony, Wilson, of Greenock, 290 tons, 8 men, 4 guns, from Greenock for Cork, cargo dry goods, rum and an assortment of other articles, took out part of the cargo and manned her; kept company till the 24th, and saw her recaptured on that day by a sloop of war, then 8 leagues south of the Land's End.

All the foregoing prizes were captured in the Bristol and Irish channels.

Same time the Harmony was captured a letter of marque brig was little to windward, which ran down towards the ship and gave her a broadside when she struck, but wishing to take out part of the cargo, of the Harmony, and several suspicious sail being in sight to windward permitted her to proceed.

August 30th, latitude 45 1/2, longitude 27, captured brig Charlotte, Edwards, of London, 9 men 8 guns 190 tons, from Rio Janeiro for Greenock, cargo hides and Brazil wood; burnt her.

September 6th, latitude 41 1/2, longitude 45, captured ship Douglas, Cameron, of and for Liverpool from Demerara, with a cargo of 421 hhds. sugar, 190 puncheons rum, 6 hhds. molasses, 254 bales cotton, 412 bags coffee, 3 bags ginger and 28 logs of mahogany, of 420 tons 21 men and 4 guns, manned her, after taking out some coffee, and ordered her to keep company.

Sept. 30, lat. 38 1/2, long. 61, captured schr. Mary Ann, M-Leod, of and from St. Johns, NB, for Barbadoes, 103 tons, 6 men, cargo lumber, burnt her.

July 26th, spoke under English colors, (and kept co. for some time) an English brig of 8 guns, and 30 men, from Lisbon, for Gibraltar, in ballast, and ascertaining from her that she had parted a short time before with several men of war, which were looking after several American privateers said to be in that neighborhood, and knowing we should have to put all prisoners on board and let her go, by which means the enemy might get information of us, let her proceed undetected of our being an American.

Aug. 30, boarded Russian ship Austrian, from Havana, with sugar and coffee, bound to Bordeaux. Informed she had been plundered of some coffee the day before, by an English letter of marque brig, under American colors (American ensign at the peak, an English pendant at the main) but the captain said he knew her to be a Guernsey brig, as he saw her in Havana.

Sept. 2, lat. 44, long. 35 1/2, spoke and boarded brig William, prize to the York, of Baltimore, and supplied her with bread.

On the 9th inst, made Nantucket, in co. with our prize, the Douglas. On the 11th, Nantucket bore north about 1-4 mile distant from the land—discovered a frigate off Gay Head, which gave chase, and came up very fast, with a fresh breeze, while we were becalmed. At 3 P.M. we took the breeze, and took the Douglas in tow, the frigate then about 4 leagues from us. At sun-set it fell calm. At 7 P.M. was obliged on account of the current, to come to anchor about musket shot of our prize; and supposing the frigate would send her barges to attempt to capture us, called all hands to quarters and there kept them—At half past 8 A.M. signal was made for the prize, that the barges were coming, prepared for them. Soon after discovered them, and commenced firing, which they disregarded and were soon alongside—they were five in number, one on each side, one on each bow, and one on the stern—A warm action was then kept up with muskets, pistols, cutlasses, &c. and in every attempt the enemy made to board, he was promptly met and repulsed. About 20 minutes after the commencement, the enemy cried out for quarters, which were granted and then ended. Of the five barges and launches, (which contained 104 men including officers,) at the commencement of the action, one was sunk, (with 48 men, 2 only of which were saved) 3 drifted off from along side, apparently with no living men on board, & 1 was taken possession of.—She contained 36 men at the commencement of the action, 8 of which were killed, 20 wounded, and 8 unhurt. It was then ascertained they were from the Endymion, and were all armed with pistols, boarding pikes, muskets, cutlasses and blunderbusses. The 2d lieutenant of that frigate (F. Ormond, who was unhurt,) 3 midshipmen, 2 of which were severely wounded, and one master's mate, also wounded, were permitted to come on board, the remainder of the prisoners, (25 seamen and marines) were kept in the launch astern all night, after taking out the arms, oars, &c. as the commander dare not trust them on board, having only 8 men left fit for duty.

The Prince of Neufchatel had only 38 men, including officers, at quarters, at the commencement of the action, and had on board 37 prisoners. After the action it was ascertained, that 6 of her crew were killed, (as well as Mr. Charles Hillburn, of Nantucket, a pilot taken out of a fishing vessel) 15 severely wounded, 9 slightly, and 8 unhurt. The next morning the Lieut. Midshipman and master's mate, signed a paper in behalf of themselves, and the seaman and marines, pledging their honors, not to serve against the U. S. during the war, unless ex-

changed; and were rowed ashore to Nantucket in the Launch, by the Prince of Neufchatel's boat. Shortly after, Captain Ordronaux sent 15 of his other prisoners and his 15 severely wounded men also on shore, and placed the former at the disposal of the marshal as he did not dare to trust them on board in his then enfeebled situation, and soon after got under weigh. Left Holme's Hole yesterday, and saw a frigate, supposed to be the Endymion, at anchor in Tarpaullin Cove. Saw the Douglas at the east end of Nantucket, under sail; and as she has two good pilots on board, it is thought she will be able to get into Hyannis.

The Prince of Neufchatel has brought in 140 bales, 160 boxes, and 156 trunks of dry goods, 23 casks and 174 boxes sweet oil, and a large quantity of coffee, rum and various other articles, and 20 prisoners.

All the Newspapers which the Prince of Neufchatel obtained from her prizes, I have. They are a file of the London Courier to the 5th of August, and a Glasgow Chronicle of the 11th of August, which do not contain any thing new except the following:—

"Much speculation has been occasioned by a hot press on the River Thames, to-day, and by the avidity with which government have taken up transports, without regard to price or proportion, and for the long interval of 6 months; we did apprehend that it was for the conveyance to America of the Army intended to act under the immediate orders of Lord Hill: but by communications from officers who are intended to act with that army, we find leave of absence has been given them to the month of September.—On further inquiry, we are told, that these transports are engaged for the account of the French government, and that they are to be employed to take out a competent force to secure a landing on the Island of St. Domingo, preparatory to the establishment of the French authority on that Island."

From my Newburyport Correspondent, under date of yesterday. "Letters have been received in this town from Castine, stating, that the British Collector had opened the Custom house; that all vessels which belonged there previous to its surrender, were restored to their original owners, and allowed a clearance to and free intercourse with New-Brunswick, and all the British Provinces."

A gentleman who came in the stage this evening, left Burlington, Wednesday morning, and reports nothing new at that place.

SAML. TOPLIFF.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

From the N. E. Palladium of Oct. 18.

A gentleman who left Nantucket on Saturday last, states that the ship Douglas, prize to the Prince of Neufchatel, was run ashore on the E. end of the Island, on Thursday last, by the prize-master, after he had cut her cables—she lay in a safe and convenient place to land her cargo, about two thirds of which had been got out, without damage, and some of it stored—the rest was landing. The ship was stripped immediately after being run ashore—it was not expected she would be got off.

The above gentleman was on board the Endymion at Tarpaullin Cove, and had frequent conversations with the officers on board, and at Nantucket, who were in the action with the privateer—they stated that the number of men and officers who went from the ship was 111, viz. 40 in the launch, 50 in two barges, 14 in the cutter, and 7 in the gig. The last was a look-out boat, unarmed, under charge of the doctor.

The officers stated their loss at 30 killed and 35 wounded. The 1st lieutenant of the ship (who commanded the expedition,) and a midshipman, were the only officers killed. The former fell in attempting to board the privateer. Several midshipmen and master's mates were wounded. Lieutenant Ormond, 23, was slightly wounded.

The gig, during the action, attempted to cut the privateer's cable, but a bow gun having been discharged at her, she desisted—the wad of the gun wounded the doctor, having broken three of his ribs—This boat was supposed by the captured officers to have been sunk, but she escaped to the frigate, towing the other three boats, which were considerably injured, and lost many men.

A detachment of 18 marines, with a Lt. were in the action.

Hawkins.

The English officers stated that part of their men succeeded in getting on the privateer's deck, having drove her men back, but the Americans rallied again, and drove them in turn—overboard.

Captain Hope and his officers gave the privateer great credit for the gallant defence she made, and stated that they lost as many men as they should in an engagement with a frigate.

Capt. H. said he should send a force to take charge of the Douglas's cargo. The original capt. was at Nantucket, looking out for his share of the property.

One of the enemy's wounded, it was stated, received no less than twenty-eight wounds in different parts of his body, by musket balls!

BOSTON, OCT. 16.

FROM CASTINE AND HALIFAX.

A fleet of 7 sail (including several transports, with about 60 artillerymen on board,) arrived at Castine, 9th inst. from Halifax under convoy of a brig. A gentleman who was a passenger, has favoured us with Halifax papers to the 30th ultimo.—Admiral Cochrane remained in port, destination unknown—he brought only about 200 wounded troops with him from the Chesapeake. About 2000 troops at Halifax. News of the capture of the British Champlain fleet, and retreat of Sir George had been received. No late news from Europe.

A schooner arrived at Halifax 3d, which had seen an American privateer off Liverpool, N. S. with two prizes in co. out of one of which she was taking goods.

The above fleet brought Governor Sherbrooke's Proclamation to the inhabitants of the eastern country.—It is very lengthy.

The Leander and Furieuse frigates (the former arrived the day before from Boston Bay,) and two gun brigs, at Castine, 13th inst.

A Halifax paper states that the force which landed to attack Baltimore, consisted of the troops under Gen. Ross, (who was mortally wounded, while reconnoitring,) with the 2d batt. of Royal Marines, those of the fleet, and about 600 seamen.—The enemy's loss is not given. The paper adds—Col. Brooke (on whom the command devolved, after the fall of the Gen.) soon drove the enemy to his strong works on the environs of the city; and the frigates, &c. under Vice-Admiral Cochrane, in the Surprise, at the same time opened a spirited fire upon Fort M'Henry—but the entrance of the harbor being obstructed by sunken hulks, a number of heavy gun-boats inside, and flanked with batteries; while the town, on the land side, was defended by a regular chain of strong fortifications, garrisoned with from 15 to 20,000 men. Under all these circumstances, it was thought proper to withdraw the troops, which was effected next day without annoyance."

HALIFAX, SEPT. 30.

The Bodies of the gallant Major Gen. ROSS, and Capt. Sir PETER PARKER, late of H. M. S. Menelaus were brought here in the Tonant, and yesterday, the corps of the former was landed, under a discharge of half minute guns from the Flag-ship; received at the Kings-wharf, by the Grenadier Company of the 64th Regt. and interred with all those military honors and marks of high respect, due to his rank and distinguished services.

Ar. Monday, H. M. S. Tenedos, Hon. Captain Parker, and several Transports, with the 98th regiment from Penobscot. Wednesday, H. M. S. Tonant, Vice-Ad. Sir Alexander Cochrane. K. B. Captain Kerr; Surprise, Hon. Captain Cochrane; Diomedes, Capt. Pigott, 7 days from the Chesapeake. Yesterday, the schs. Whiting, Lt. Little, with dispatches for the Vice Ad. from Plymouth, Aug. 15.

October 19.

The following gentlemen were yesterday chosen by joint ballot of the two houses of the General Court, Delegates to meet Delegates of other New-England States, at Hartford, on the 15th day of December next:

Hon. George Cabot, Harrison G. Otis, Timothy Bigelow, Nathan Dane, William Prescott, Samuel S. Wilde, George Bliss, Joshua Thomas, Hodijah Baylies, Joseph Lyman, Daniel Waldo, Stephen Longfellow. We have been favoured by Mr. Topliff, keeper of the Exchange

Coffee House Diary, with Halifax papers to the 12th inst. The principle article of interest is the proclamation of Gov. Sherbrooke and Adm. Griffith, relative to the government of the territory east of the Penobscot.

It commands all judges, justices of the peace, and other officers, to continue in authority, and to preserve the peace agreeable to the laws of the commonwealth, it appoints Maj. General Gerard Gosselin, governor; a persons found in arms against the British, or who shall give information to their enemy, are to be tried by a court martial; the U. States collectors and revenue officers are ordered to pay over the public moneys in their hands to the British collector at Castine; the inhabitants are required as speedily as possible to take an oath to behave peaceably and quiet, and while residing in that country, not to bear arms against the British; all persons are to be protected in their persons and property.

Inhabitants of the country owning vessels who shall have taken an oath of allegiance, may receive from the officer of the customs a certificate and coasting license; and such vessels may navigate from Monhegan Island to New-Brunswick line and ten leagues from the coast; inhabitants and British subjects may import into the port of Castine in British vessels all kinds of British goods from British ports.

Goods and vessels at Castine are subject to all the rules, regulations, and navigation laws, precisely as at Halifax; the proclamation to have effect until the pleasure of the P. Regent shall be known. It is dated Halifax, Sept. 21.

We find in the Halifax paper, a Kingston, Jam. article of Sept. 7, which states that general Ballasteros with 10,000 men had sailed fr. Cadiz for Santa Martha, Gen. Capone was ready to embark with 20,000 Spanish & Portuguese troops for Louisiana, & that Gen. Lacy was shortly after to leave Spain with an equal number of men for La Plata and Chili.

Extract of a letter from Halifax to the Keeper of the Exchange Coffee House Books, dated 13th inst.

"Adm. Cochrane sailed yesterday, destination unknown. Several men of war are in and out daily; no belief in a peace; no want of it here. The Ida sold for 3000l. with about 2 bbls. of provisions and one suit of sails."

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 20.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in the vicinity of George-town, (S. C.) dated

Fort Hawkins, Sept. 28.

Mr. Wood, who may be relied on, says that he was at Conards on the 10th inst. and conversed with Joe Hardrige, a half breed, who lived very day arrived from Pensacola; Hardrige narrates as follows:—"That on the 1st inst. at thereabouts, he left Pensacola; that he saw about 200 British troops demolishing an old fort for the purpose of rebuilding it; that 6000 troops had been landed at Roses Island, (between Apalachicola Bay and Pensacola,) and were expected at the latter place on the 18th inst. that the citizens were looking daily for the proclamation of war against America by Spain, and that a battle with Gen. Jackson was currently spoken of. Wood further states that the Indians had not a doubt of the truth of what they heard and appeared to be much alarmed and distressed. For my own part I place much confidence in the report, the number of 6000 I am of opinion is somewhat exaggerated. We have had as late accounts of Gen. Jackson, he was at Mobile with about 4000 men the last accounts; and I strongly suspect we shall next hear of him in Pensacola. Col. Hawkins has been here for 15 days and has heard nothing from him.

* Sixty miles down the Chahlochcha.

Extra of a letter, dated New-Orleans, Sept. 22, 1814.

A vessel from Vera Cruz is in the river, bringing the important information that, as soon as the refusal of Ferdinand to accept the constitution made by the Cortes, all parties were unanimous; the royalists joined the patriots; the new victory was deposited, and the independence of that delightful country proclaimed at Mexico, Vera Cruz and all other cities of that province.

Private letters from Pensacola state that the British having, under a false pretext, gained possession of a fort which commands the entrance

of the harbour, to drill and line the Indians, now returning back to the Spaniards. Letters add that all the Louisiana, who serve at officers, are not at all to act against their native and finally that all the there loudly expressed against the British.

NASHVILLE, H. Q. 7th Military, MOBILE, S.

SIR, I enclose you the general the 15th inst. which give tail, the glorious victory Major Lawrence and his ten band, over the combined land and water of the dians and Spaniards.

Maj. Lawrence, his men, have fulfilled my hope. They have immortalized. They are covered with I also enclose you Nicholl's proclamation and those of Sir W. Percy.

Col. Nicholl's has the late engagement. Henry P. a ship, from fair to presume we will bleed again with their orders.

I send those documents publication. I am respectfully your servant,

A. JACKSON, Command.

Col. Andrew Hynes, Tennessee.

P. S. The fort was shotted, and when the shotted away, then alone attempted to charge.

On seeing it again backed out, circumstances a determination to push to the sword or tom-

By the Hon. Wm. Capt. of His Maj's, and senior Gulf of Mexico.

You are hereby re-rected after having board an officer, 1st battalion of Royrines, to proceed in sloop under your command a moment's loss of time.

On your arrival a will communicate person there; you throw themselves into of G. Britain find them inclined step, you will hold their property, them, that they sh British subjects, a sion of the war, la ty's colonies in allotted to them, concessions, you immediate cessation against Spain; as should have any not disposed of, stored, and that val force into the nior officer here, der in chief's plea the event of the elined to act offer United States, you power to persuade neutrality, and put a stop to their Spain; should you ly in the object sent, you will cures for the an my as you judge stances, having tion of their s with me, for th &c. You will self, join me, w patch at this po of your success.

Given under board H. M.'s, s acola, this 30 1814.

Signed Nicholas Locky of his maj's A true copy my possession. W. C.

By the Hon. Captain of H. senior officer ico.

Having und tish merchant ed, taken into bitants of B. sloop Sophia, place, and to sumstances, w demand in tra case of re-us

with Halifax... The printer... Halifax paper, a... Oct. 20... Sept. 28... letter, dated New-Or...

of the harbour, to drill and discipline the Indians, now refused to give... Nashville, Sept. 30... H. Q. 7th Military District... MOBILE, Sept. 19th... SIR, I enclose you the general order of the 15th inst. which gives you in detail the glorious victory obtained by Major Lawrence and his little Spartan band, over the combined attack by land and water of the British, Indians and Spaniards.

atmost, every vessel there, as well as to carry destruction over the whole place; and at the same time to assure him of the co-operation of all H. M. naval force on this station. I trust at the same time that the inhabitants of Barrataria consulting their own interest, will not make it necessary to proceed to such extremities. I hold out at the same time to them, a war instantly destructive to them, and on the other hand should they be inclined to assist G. Britain, in the just and unprovoked war against the U. S. the security of their property, the blessings of the British constitution, & should they be inclined to settle on their continent, lands will at the conclusion of the war, be allotted to them in his majesty's colonies in America. In return for all these concessions on the part of G. Britain, I expect that the direction of the armed vessels will be put into my hands (for which they will be remunerated) the instant cessation of hostilities against the Spanish government ceases, and the restitution of any undisposed of property of that nation shall be made. Should any inhabitants be inclined to volunteer their services into H. M. force either naval or military, for limited service, they will be received, and if any British subject being at Barrataria wishes to return to his native country, he will, on joining his majesty's service, receive a free pardon.

no fear of rigorous taxes imposed on you for the purpose of carrying on an unnatural and unjust war; your property, your laws, the peace and tranquility of your country, will be guaranteed to you by men who will suffer no infringement of theirs; rest assured that these brave men, only born with an ardent desire of satisfaction, for the wrongs they have suffered from the Americans, to join you in liberating these southern frontiers from their yoke, and drive them into the limits formerly prescribed by my sovereign.—The Indians have pledged themselves in the most solemn manner, not to injure in the slightest degree, the persons or properties of any but enemies to their Spanish or English Fathers. A flag over any door, whether Spanish, French or British will be a certain protection. Nor dare any Indian put his foot on the threshold thereof, under penalty of death from his own countrymen. Not even an enemy will put an Indian to death, except resisting in arms, & as for injuring helpless women and children the red men by their good conduct and treatment to them, will if, it be possible make the Americans blush, for their more than inhuman conduct lately on the Escambia, and within a neutral territory.

Inhabitants of Kentucky, you have too long borne with grievous impositions. The whole brunt of the war has fallen on your brave sons; but imposed on no more; but either range yourselves under the standard of your forefathers, or observe a strict neutrality. If you comply with either of these offers, whatever provisions you send down, will be paid for in dollars, and the safety of the persons bringing it, as well as the free navigation of the Mississippi guaranteed to you. Men of Kentucky, let me call to your view, and I trust to your abhorrence, the conduct of those factions, which hurried you into this cruel, unjust and unnatural war, at a time when Great Britain was straining every nerve in defence of her own, and the liberties of the world; when the bravest of her sons, were fighting & bleeding in so sacred a cause; when she was spending millions of her treasure in endeavoring to pull down one of the most formidable and dangerous tyrants that ever disgraced the form of man; when groaning Europe was almost in her last gasp, when positions alone showed an undaunted front, basely did those assassins endeavor to stab her from the human race; she has turned on them, renovated from the bloody, but successful struggle. Europe is happy and free, and she now hastens justly to avenge unprovoked insults. Show them that you are not collectively unjust, leave that contemptible few to shift for themselves, let those slaves of the Tyrant send an embassy to Elba, and implore his aid; but let every honest, upright American spurn them with merited contempt. After the experience of 21 years, can you any longer support those brawlers for liberty, who call it freedom, and know not when themselves are free, be no longer their dupes, accept of my offer, every thing I have promised in this paper I guarantee to you on the sacred honour of a British officer.

Given under my hand at my Head Quarters Pensacola, this 29th of August, 1814. (Signed) EDWARD NICHOLLS. MARYLAND GAZETTE. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCT. 27, 1814. THE ENEMY. We learn by a gentleman who arrived here on Tuesday night, in an open boat, from Choptank River, that the enemy have landed from their squadron, about 1000 men, and built two houses for barracks, on Tilghman's Island. He states they are well supplied with cattle, having nearly 400 head. We apprehend they have done much mischief in the neighbourhood. Tilghman's Island lies on the N. E. side of Choptank, about 30 miles below this place. A LIST OF DELEGATES To the next General Assembly. St. Mary's—Enoch J. Millard, Raphael Neale, Thomas Blakistone, Gerard N. Casein. Charles—Nicholas Stonestreet, John E. Ford, Henry H. Chapman, John J. Jenkins. Calvert—Benjamin Gray, Thomas Blake, Thomas H. Reynolds, Samuel Turner. Prince George's—William D. Beall, Henry Waring, Archibald Van Horn, Thomas T. Somerswell. Montgomery—Abram Jones, Charles J. Kilgour, Richard J. Crabb, John H. Riggs.

Representatives to Congress. Philip Stuart 1st District. John C. Herbert 2d District. Alexander C. Hanson 3d District. George Baer 4th District. Nicholas R. Moore* 5th District. William Pinkney* 6th District. Stevenson Archer* 6th District. Robert Wright* 7th District. Charles Goldsborough* 8th District. * Those marked (*) are Democrats. GENERAL ORDERS. Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters, Military District No. 10, Baltimore, 22d Oct. 1814. The Major General commanding finds it necessary to inform some of the principal officers under him in the direction of Washington City, that it is perfectly irregular in them to correspond with the war department, on subjects of duty. All applications for arms, accoutrements, for camp equipage, pay, subsistence, or other wants of the troops within the district, must be made direct to the commanding general, or the principal officers of the general staff at head-quarters. Besides the monthly returns, which must be dated the last day of every month, a weekly report of the state and strength of corps will be addressed to the Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters, on every Monday by the corps and detachments stationed within the district of Columbia, at Leonard's town, Annapolis, and on the road leading from Baltimore to Washington. The troops within the neighbourhood of Baltimore, will report daily as heretofore. By order, R. G. HITE, Assiat. Adj. General 10th Military District. From the Manlius Times. FROM LAKE ONTARIO. A letter is received from Oswego announcing that the British squadron have taken command of the Lake, and that it would be unsafe to forward property to that place. Many accounts state, that the hostile squadron are lying off S's Harbor—that many thousand troops are on board, and that an attempt will probably be made upon that place. Five entire brigades of militia, including Oneida county, have been ordered out en masse, and we hope that measures are taken to defend that important depot. Chauncey with his squadron is lying in the harbor. By order of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, Oct. 25, 1814. It is ordered by the court, that the following notice be given to the heirs of David Steuart, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. NOTICE. That the heirs of Mrs. Susan Tilghman, the heirs of Charles Steuart, William Steuart, and James Steuart, heirs aforesaid, be and appear in our orphans court, to be held in Annapolis on Tuesday the sixth day of December next, to show cause, if any they have, why the will, or paper purporting to be the will, of David Steuart, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, should not be admitted to probate. By order, John Gasaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County. Oct. 27. 1814.

NOTICE. That the Levy Court of Anne Arundel County, will meet on the third Monday in November next, in the City of Annapolis, to adjust and settle the accounts of the supervisors of the public roads in said county. By order, Wm. S. Green, Clk. L. C. A. A. C. October 27, 1814. Notice is hereby given. That a petition will be presented to the General Assembly, at its next session, for a law to change the place of holding the Election in Election District No. 2, of Anne Arundel county. Oct. 27. Public Sale. By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday the 5th day of November next, on the premises, The equitable interest of Caspar Trump, in and to part of a tract of land called Pleasant Meadows, lying in Anne Arundel county, near the Poplar Springs. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of this property, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the premises previous to the sale. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser give bond with approved security, to the trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, within twelve months from the day of sale, with interest. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Henry Wayman, Trustee. Oct. 27, 1814. 20 Dollars Reward. Ran away from the subscriber on the 2d of October, 1814, a negro man called DICK; he is a short, yellowish complected fellow, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and very polite when spoken to. He took with him a pair of cotton country cloth trousers, with a broad blue stripe, and a round white country cloth jacket and waistcoat. He is a rough shoemaker, & took away with him his tools. Whoever brings home the said negro, or secures him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward with all reasonable charges. Benjamin Harwood, of Rd. A A County, South River Neck, near Annapolis. N. B. It is supposed the above negro man may have gone to Montgomery county, where his mother lives with a Mrs. Murray, near Montgomery Court House, and may have a pass. B. H. October 20. Notice is hereby given. That the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for a special act of insolvency. JOSEPH FITZPATRICK. Annapolis, Oct. 14. 6w. NOTICE. The subscriber having obtained from orphans court of Calvert county letters testamentary on the estate of James Sewell, late of said county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against said estate to bring them in legally authenticated, on or before the 1st of November next, otherwise they may be excluded from all benefit of said estate. JAMES R. SEWELL, Exr. Oct. 20. Farmers Bank Of Maryland, October 8, 1814. The board of directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, having ordered the return of the Bank to Annapolis, all persons having any business to transact with the said bank, will after Wednesday the 12th inst. apply at their Banking House, in Annapolis. By order, Jona. Pinkney, Cashier. Oct. 13. A Farm for Sale. To be sold, by the subscribers, on Tuesday, the 8th day of November next, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, all those two tracts of land called "Fradum," and "Anglin's Discovery," containing in the whole 320 acres, lying contiguous to each other, and binding on Severn river, about 7 miles from Annapolis, and one mile from the public road leading from Annapolis to Baltimore. There are on the premises, a good dwelling-house, barn, kitchen, corn-house and other buildings. The soil is adapted to the growth of corn, tobacco, rye, &c. The terms of sale, fifteen hundred dollars to be paid in cash, and the residue in 12 months from the day of sale, with interest therefrom. A deed to be given when all the money is paid. Jeremiah Townsend Chase, John Joice, Thomas Joice. October 13, 1814. FOR SALE. SEVERAL YOUNG NEGRO MEN, some of which is a good Carpenter. Inquire at the Gazette Office. October 6. 4

PORTS CORNER.

APPROACH OF WINTER.

IN woods no more the feather'd throng
Fear native music on the gale;
And, heard you not the harvest-song?

SADDLER'S BALLOON.

Yesterday the curious part of the
inhabitants of London were on the
alert to witness another departure

Miss Thompson has long been desirous
of mounting in a balloon from
London, and it is but justice to say,

The wind, which had blown fresh
from the south-west quarter during
the day, increased to a strong gale,

The gale, which occasioned the
balloon to move, notwithstanding its
confinement, with considerable agita-

At 4 o'clock the balloon contained
gas enough to carry the aeronauts 70
miles, the distance it was calculat-

of the yard, in order to give it room
to clear the buildings. The gas,
which had not previously put the
balloon in shape, immediately gave

There are many not yet reconcil-
ed to the safety of this mode of con-
veyance; and dread of the slightest
disaster, which would inevitably

At that moment, the countenance
of the young lady, we thought, wore
an appearance of emotion, a tear

Young Sadler and his fair com-
panion landed at Coggeshall in Essex,
at half past 5 o'clock yesterday,

Another paper adds.
" That in 8 minutes more, the
balloon would have been over the

THE GREAT PERSONAGES OF THE CONTINENT IN LONDON.

Extract of a letter from an Ameri-
can gentleman in London, to his
friends in the vicinity of Boston,

" I expected to have been in —
before this, but my curiosity to view
the great fetes in honour of the

The two next days I spent in endea-
vouring to get a sight of them, and
was very fortunate, for I have seen

conversing with his sister the Duch-
ess of Oldenburg, at the window of
his hotel. I saw him with his sister

I was at the review in Hyde Park
last Monday, where I had a fine
sight of the Emperor of Russia,

On the morning after his arrival
he was up at 6 o'clock, and while
the inhabitants of this great city

A few days ago, as he was com-
ing out of the gate of the London
docks on foot, from inspecting them,

The King of Prussia I have seen
but once, and then had but an im-
perfect view of him; he came to

Gen. Blucher, (now Prince Blucher)
I have seen five or six times;
I saw him on his entrance into the

Gen. Blucher, (now Prince Blucher)
I have seen five or six times;
I saw him on his entrance into the

a thousand pieces for mementos of
him by the good people.

Blucher is a veteran looking sol-
dier; a very fine head, monstrous
mustachios; his head is bald; his

I was at the review in Hyde Park
last Monday, where I had a fine
sight of the Emperor of Russia,

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis,
September 30, 1814.
James Anderson, Mary Allen, Thomas

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

On application to me the subscriber,
chief judge of the third judicial district,
in the recess of Anne-Arundel county

Land for Sale.

The subscriber will sell a tract of
land, containing about 400 acres, situat-
ed in Anne-Arundel county, 9 miles

Blank Bonds, Declara-
tions on Bond, Appeal Bonds, & Com-
mon Warrants—For sale at this Of-

20 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on the 2d of May, a Ne-
gro Man called Ned, who, with sev-
eral others, added that of Jones, and

I am informed that an old yellow
woman resides in Calvert who calls
herself Hannah Jones, and who my

Land for Sale.

The undersigned is extremely anxious
to sell the following tracts of land in
Calvert county, Maryland. One tract

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from
the orphan court of Anne Arundel
county, letters of administration D. B.

NOTICE.

The subscriber has placed in the
hands of Thomas H. Bowie, Esq. his
attorney at law, in Annapolis, all the

Notice to Overseers.

The subscriber is in want of an Over-
seer, for the ensuing year—One that
can come well recommended for sobri-

A LIST OF THE

American NAVY,
WITH
STEEL'S LIST OF THE
British NAVY,
For Sale at GEORGE SHAW'S Store,

IVOL LXXX.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GREEN

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per

From the Federal Re

CONGRE

HOUSE of REPRESENT

Saturday, Oct.

SPEECH

of the

Hon. CYRUS R

of Massachusetts in the

representatives,

October 22, 1

Against an Increase of

proposed by the Comm

and Means.

Mr. Chairman,

I feel that I owe to

an apology for rising to

the debate, before gentl

ter experience and of

ing on this floor, have

portunity of expressin

ments. This course, h

compelled to pursue i

of what fell from the h

from New-York, yet

upon this subject. H

atisfied with the practi

to which that hon. G

himself, I should have

and with him have u

majority in voting for

es. But this, after t

consideration, I can

laments more sincer

the distressing state

country is reduced, b

and various measures

go further in a corre

ble course, to relieve

present embarrassm

can more ardently de

of the blessings of p

honorable condition

for the government;

ble for the people.

I think that the roa

that gentleman, will

that desirable end.

If the war, as has

every reflecting man

inexpedient in its or

ous in its prosecuti

nothing to change i

well might the Ethi

skin, or the Leopard

the administration v

war, were weak, co

ed, as the gentlem

have they too chang

and if not, can hon

unite with them? I

gentleman correctl

extreme depth of t

men, in declaring

war, was such that

gence could not fat

says, they have a

dence reposed in t

ed the blood and t

tion, in foolish an

can we in honor

monsters. Can we

to our constituents

or our God, in ass

the power of such

and the remains of

our fellow citizen

God we cannot!

But the hon. ge

to justify his cour

the nature of the

changed—from of

sive. Is this indeg

is the only effici

administration, b

vading Canada? I

fire and sword int

country? And sh

told that this, o

administration, i

is true, sir, as

people of this cou

governments, it

is true, sir, th

the country, the

are obliged to de

wives, against th

ay, along the c

coast, while yo

who are bound

to defend us, ar

conquest of Can

ing their soldier

to places where

percy, and few i

1814, but leaving