

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1812.

[No. 3403.]

[LXVIIIth YEAR.]

## Gideon White,

has just received, and on hand from former purchases, an assortment of new and SEASONABLE GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Black, Green, Olive, Brown and mixed Superfine Broad Cloth, and do. of almost every description, Black, Mixed and Drab Belford Cord, Black and Mixed Sockings, Gaiters, Gaiter Coatings, Green and Corduroys, Blue and Fawn Casimires, White and scarlet Flannels, Gaiters waistcoating, Black Silk Florentine, Gaiters and Ladies' White and Coloured, Silk & Cotton Stockings assorted, Long and Short White and Coloured Silk and Kid Gloves, 4-4 & 6-4 Cotton and Cambric Shawls, Damask Silk do. Gaiters, Florentine, assorted colours, Black and Brown Shens, Gaiters, and Lutenings, White Mantua, Black and White Sarcoets, Gaiters and Satin Ribbons, Gaiters seeded, Leno and Cambric Muslins

With an assortment of GROCERIES usual, all which he will sell on reasonable terms. 2

## Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas to me directed out of Anne-Arundel county court, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the 17th day of April next, at Mr. William Brewer's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis: All the right, title, interest and estate, of Doctor John Gassaway, in and to a tract or parcel of land called *Cotter's Desire*, containing one hundred and forty acres, more or less, situated on Rhode River in Anne-Arundel county, and adjoining the lands of Doctor Wilson Wamsley—Late the property of said Doctor John Gassaway. Seized and taken at the suit of Ridge and Weems. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Terms cash. 2

John Cord, late Shff. A. A. C.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed out of Anne-Arundel county court, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the 17th day of April next, at Mr. William Brewer's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis: All the right, title, interest and estate, of Osborn S. Harwood, in and to a part of a tract or parcel of land called *Red bud Neck*, containing one hundred and six acres, more or less, situated in Anne-Arundel county, near Gassaway liana's Tavern, commonly known by the name of Rawley's Tavern. Late the property of said Osborn S. Harwood. Seized & taken at the suit of Le-is Duval, for the use of George, Frederick, and James Lindenberger. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Terms cash. 2

John Cord, late Shff. A. A. C.

By virtue of four writs of *Fieri Facias* to me directed out of Anne-Arundel county court, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the 17th day of April next, at Mr. William Brewer's Tavern in Annapolis, All the right, title, interest and estate, of John O'Reilly, in and to one undivided sixth part of a tract or parcel of land, called *John and Mary's Chance*, containing 335 acres more or less, situated in the lower part of Anne-Arundel county, between Tracy's Landing and Friendship—late the property of John O'Reilly. Seized and taken at the suits of Gustavus Weems, Theodore and David Weems, for the use of Gustavus Weems, Theodore and David Weems for the use of Henry Shroeder, & Co; and Walter Wyvill for the use of Henry Shroeder, & Co Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Terms cash. 2

John Cord, late Shff. A. A. C.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed out of Anne-Arundel county court, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the 17th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, for Cash, at Mr. William Brewer's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, All the right, title, interest and estate, of Henry Wood, in and to a tract or parcel of land whereon the said Wood resides, containing one hundred and seventy acres more or less, situated on Herring Bay in Anne-Arundel county, and adjoining the lands of the late Richard Harrison, Esq late the

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## Farmers Bank of Maryland,

MARCH 25, 1812.

The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of 4 per cent on the stock of the said Bank, for six months ending the 1st, and payable on or after Monday the sixth of April next, to stockholders on the Western Shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the Eastern shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple orders.

By order, Jona. Pinkney, Cashier.

## St. Anne's Church Lottery.

The managers of this Lottery being desirous to fulfill the trust the law invested them with, hereby request immediate payment from all persons indebted to them severally for tickets, on notes or otherwise, and the fortunate holders of prize tickets are required to present them for payment to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of April next. Prizes not demanded on or before the 27th of May next, will be considered as donations to the church, and will not afterwards be paid.

John Golder, Treasurer. March 26, 1812.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons in any manner indebted to the subscriber, are requested to call on Mr. GEORGE MACKUBIN, living in Corn-hill-street, Annapolis, and pay the interest due and one-fourth part of the principal, of his claims against them, on or before the 20th of March next, otherwise suits will be instituted after that day for the recovery of the whole.

He also forewarns all persons from hunting with dog or gun, passing in any direction out of the public road, or trespassing in any manner whatever on his Farm, on South-River, called *Hilden*, and more particularly on that part of it known by the name of the "Land of Ease," as the law will be put in force against all offenders. Richard Mackubin.

## NOTICE

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Rawlings, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, for settlement, and all those indebted, to make immediate payment.

John Duvall, of M. Adm'r. March 27, 1812.

## MARYLAND.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

Application being made to me, the subscriber, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge of the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of William Justice of the said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts; a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding this his application, and one of the constables of the said county having certified that the said petitioner is in his custody for debt only; I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said William Justice be discharged from his imprisonment, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, weekly, for three months successively, before the third Monday in April next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel county court on the third Monday in April next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said William Justice should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements, as prayed.

Given under my hand this 10th day of September, 1811. Richard H. Harwood.

True copy from the original. 3m

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of Frederick Green, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased to present the same, legally authenticated, for settlement, & all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment.

WM. S. GREEN, Adm'r.

## BILLIARD TABLE.

JACOB ROSE takes the liberty of informing the Citizens of Annapolis, its Vicinity, and his Friends in particular, that he has again taken the BILLIARD TABLE at the City Tavern at present occupied by Mr. Wm. Brewer. He likewise returns his most unfeigned thanks to his Friends for the very liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement, and assures them no exertion shall be

John Cord, late Shff. A. A. C.

## MARYLAND.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

ON application to me, the subscriber, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge of the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing, of Michael Beachgood, 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 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, being annexed to his petition; and the said Michael Beachgood having satisfied me, by competent testimony, that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding this his application; and one of the constables of Anne-Arundel county having certified that the said petitioner is in his custody for debt only, and the said Michael Beachgood having given sufficient security for his personal appearance at Anne-Arundel county court to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors; I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said Michael Beachgood be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette every week for three months successively before the third Monday in April next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel county court on the said third Monday in April next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Michael Beachgood should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed. Given under my hand this 10th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and eleven. Richard H. Harwood.

## Negroes for Sale.

A negro woman about 35 years of age, with three female children, the eldest about 6 years of age, and the youngest one year old. The woman is a good sempstress, and well acquainted with house work in all its branches. Also a girl of 15, and a boy 13 years of age; they have been accustomed to wait in a house, and are active and intelligent.

Apply at this Office. Feb. 6, 1812.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Harwood, late of the county aforesaid, deceased: It is therefore requested, that all persons who have claims against said estate bring them in legally proved and authenticated, so as to pass the orphans court, and all those who are in any manner indebted to the estate of the said deceased to make immediate payment to

WM. S. GREEN, Adm'r. Nov. 7, 1811.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber wants this spring, about one hundred cords of Spanish, Water, Black, White, or Red OAK BARK: he will give from seven to nine dollars per cord, or at any rate the highest Baltimore price. Any person or persons inclinable to contract to deliver me the above quantity of bark, will please to give me the earliest notice.

JOHN HYDE.

N. B. He returns his sincere thanks to the public for the encouragement he has received in his business, and assures them no exertions shall be wanting to secure a continuance of their favour. The highest price will be given for hides.

Annapolis, March 5, 1812. J. H.

True copy from the original. 6w.

By His Excellency ROBERT BOWIE

Esquire, Governor of the State of Maryland.

## A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it has been represented to me by the mayor of the city of Baltimore, and the attorney-general of the state of Maryland, that an atrocious murder hath been committed on the person of a certain VINCENT LE HERMITE, late of the city of Baltimore, (barber) by some unknown hand; and praying the interposition of government: And whereas the quiet and security of the state depend on the vigilance of the constituted authorities, in causing the law against such enormities to be duly executed; I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the council, hereby offer a reward of

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS,

To whoever will discover the author or perpetrator of the said murder; provided he, she or any of them be convicted thereof; and moreover, I do, by virtue of the authority and powers vested in me, hereby promise a full and free PARDON, to any person, being an accomplice, who shall discover the perpetrator or perpetrators of the aforesaid murder on the said condition.

Given in council at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this thirty-first day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and of the Independence of the United States of America the thirty-sixth.

Robert Bowie.

By his Excellency's command,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk. of the Council.

To be published twice in each week for the space of four weeks in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis—the Whig, American, Sun and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore—Intelligencer, at Washington—Bartgis's paper, at Fredericktown—Maryland Herald, at Hagerstown—Star, at Easton.

8w.

**HYMENEAL.**

**MARRIED**—On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Ralph Higinbotham, Mr. Archibald Golder, of Baltimore, to Miss Elizabeth Howard, of this city.

—On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Wyatt, Mr. Richard B. Watts to Miss Mary Watson.

From the Alexandria Gazette.  
Baltimore, 16th March, 1812.

DEAR SIR—I had the pleasure, on yesterday, to receive your letter of the 14th instant, and comply, with cheerfulness, with your request to state to you the circumstances which have come to my knowledge in relation to Mr. John Henry, while here on his way to and from Washington, and giving you the annexed extract of a letter I received from him.

Although Mr. Henry had married (in 1799) a niece of my mother, I never knew him until the 24th of last January, when he arrived here on his way to the seat of government, on which day he called and introduced himself to me and to my family, and finding him interesting by his fund of information and gentility of manner, I had frequent conversations with him during his stay here, in which he indulged occasionally, in severe remarks on the British administration—and on his return from Washington, he informed me that he had been cruelly and perfidiously treated by them, making use of parts of the precise language, to the best of my recollection, which I find he has addressed to the secretary of state in his letter to him of the 20th Feb. In relation to Mr. James Craig, he informed me that he had introduced himself to the governor general's notice by several communications he made to him on important subjects, which were considered as drawn up with ability, and were very acceptable to the governor. He left this city for Washington on the last day of January, and returned thence on or about the 11th ult. While he was in Washington a letter was received from N. York, addressed to him here, which, by mistaking the superscription, was received at our post-office, and opened by a gentleman of this city, who discovering his error, and knowing that I had acquaintance with Mr. Henry, sent the letter to me with the proper explanation. This letter, which contained a bank note for 100 dollars, I handed to Mr. Henry on the day of his return from Washington (with others I received for him during his absence), explaining to him the circumstance which had occasioned its being opened. He took out its enclosure of \$100, enveloped it in my presence and at my desk, and returned it by the mail for N. York. On the 12th ultimo he proceeded on his journey eastward by the way of York & Lancaster, but being impeded by the ice in the Susquehanna, he returned to this city. On the morning of the 14th I received a short note from him, desiring to see me at his lodgings, and requesting that his being here should not be made known to any one, as he was much fatigued and not disposed for visits. Calling on him, he showed to me a deed of conveyance, duly authenticated in Washington, of an estate in Languedoc in France, made by a gentleman of that country now in Washington, where the fact of this conveyance is, I am told, currently known and spoken of.—On the morning on which he left our town, the second and last time, (Monday the 17th ult.) he called on me with a request to assist him in the negotiation with our banks of a certificate, which he showed to me, issued by the bank of Columbia for \$48,000 purporting in the usual bank phraseology I believe, that the said sum was placed on the books of the Bank of Columbia, "at the credit of the Mechanics Bank of New-York, to the order of John Henry."—I called on one of our banks, in pursuance of his request, with him, where his certificate was received, and exchanged to his satisfaction. On his reaching N. York, he addressed to me a letter dated 27th ult. which being exhibited by me to several friends here, they suggested the propriety of forwarding authenticated extracts thereof into that neighbourhood of our country, where he represents having been (fruitlessly) employed to excite disaffection. This suggestion appearing to me just and reasonable, I have assented to the transmission to Boston of an authenticated extract from his said letter (of which I annex a copy herewith) tending to counteract any unmerited insinuations which the illiberal might be inclined to make in consequence of the erasure of some of the lines in that copy of his communications which he has given to our government.

With great respect,  
I am, Dear Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
EDWARD J. COALE.

do not contain a single line that can expose any human being in the United States to censure, it may be proper for me to add, that he informed me in the course of his account of his connection with Mr. J. Craig, that while at Boston he forwarded to the Governor several important communications.—I interrupted him by asking if they criminated any citizen of this country, he promptly replied that they did not, and added "it was not in his power directly or indirectly to affect the reputation of any individual of the U. States."

Extract of a letter from John Henry to Edward J. Coale, being the whole of the letter except words complimentary to E. J. Coale's family,  
NEW-YORK, 27th FEB. 1812.

"In eight days I hope to find a good opportunity to cross the Atlantic. There are vessels bound to England and France and I am somewhat undecided as to which of the two it is most expedient to go for direct.—Perhaps I may think it best to go to the continent—at all events, let me know if I can be useful to you, and give me such general instructions on that head, as may enable me to avail myself of circumstances. Of myself I have not much to say. You will recollect our conversations, and all I communicated on the subject of the perfidy and ingratitude of the British ministers. I find that my disappointment has been indiduously ascribed to my own indiscretion rather than to their dishonesty. But I have laid a plan for their punishment and exposure that will make them feel that I am no contemptible enemy. Should you see any publication on that subject at any time, I give you full liberty to repeat all I have told you, and be particularly careful to repel with indignation any insinuation of the spirit of party may suggest, that my political mission or the papers connected with it, contain a single line that can expose any human being in the U. S. to censure. My view in the British government is confined to general national affairs. I cannot ever reduce my political system or opinions to the miserable standard of party, nor yield the independence of my feelings or the suggestions of my experience, to the directions of little local leaders, whose existence is ephemeral and information diminutive. In gratifying my personal resentments, I am obliged to consult only my individual feelings. With these no man has any concern, I am alone the judge of the measure of retaliation and the satisfaction to be sought.

This letter I confide to you in confidence, until such time as you think it necessary, to make use of it, and then I trust to your friendship to explain my motives.  
Your assured friend,  
(Signed) J. HENRY."

**CURE FOR THE CANCER.**  
The following receipt for the cure of cancer, is recommended upon very respectable authority as an easy, sure, and simple remedy; it is copied from the Belfast News Letter. Boil the West Turkey figs in new milk, which will thicken by being boiled. Apply them broken or whole to the affected part, and the part must be washed every time the poultice is changed, with some milk. Remember always to use a fresh poultice night and morning, and at least one more in the day, and drink about a quarter of a pint of the milk that the figs are boiled in, twice in the 24 hours if the stomach will bear it. This course must be steadily observed for three or four months at least. The cure of an old man who died at the age of a hundred and five, was effected with about 6 lbs. of figs only. The Cancer, which began at a corner of his mouth, had eat through his jaw, cheek, and half way down his throat; yet was so perfectly cured as never to show any tendency to return.—But on any such appearance the figs again should be applied. The first application will be attended with a great deal of pain; but afterwards the patient will find ease and relief from every dressing. A woman cured by this remedy, had been afflicted with the Cancer for above ten years—and her breast bled excessively. Twelve pounds of figs cured her.

Extract of a letter from governor Harrison, dated 4th March, 1812.  
"I have the honor to inform you that the Indians mentioned in my letter of the 26th ult. arrived at this place on Saturday last. They delivered up their arms without the least hesitation. Yesterday and the day before, I met them in council. The Kickapoos, Winebagoes, and that part of the Piankeshaw tribe which had joined the prophet, he employed the Weas and Red River tribes to negotiate for them; and a Chief of the latter was the principal Orator. He said that the whole winter had been occupied in sending messages to the different villages of the Pottawattimies, Kickapoos, Miami, and Delaware, to consult upon the measures which were proper to be taken under the circumstances in which they were placed, & that it was unanimously agreed to supplicate their father,

the late great calamity had fallen upon them. The principal Winebago chief of the party which had joined the prophet, was present as the representative of his tribe. I informed him of the mischief which had lately been done by his tribe on the Mississippi, and the apprehensions which were entertained of further hostility from them. He has agreed to set out immediately for the residence of his tribe to inform them of our having buried the tomahawk, and to bring one or two of the principal men to accompany the chiefs of the other tribes in their visit to the President. He has promised candidly to explain to them the cause of the late action, (in which they lost so many warriors) and the artifices which were practised upon them by the Prophet, to induce them to engage in it. I do believe the Indians are sincere in their profession of friendship and desire for peace, and that we shall have no further hostilities, unless it be from the Winebagoes, who are so far removed, as to consider themselves out of our reach. However, the chief whom I have sent to them assures me that they will abandon all thoughts of hostilities as soon as he arrives among them.—Tecumseh has returned and is much exasperated against his brother for his precipitancy. He blames him for throwing off the mask before their plans were matured. He sent me a short speech informing me of his return and that he was now ready to visit the President. I have informed the other Indians he may go with them, but not as their leaders. They unanimously and vehemently declared they never more would listen to him."

**INDIAN HOSTILITIES.**  
Extract of a letter from Louisiana Territory dated February 18, 1812:

"You ask me what are the impressions in this territory as to Indian hostilities since the battle on the Wabash. The apprehensions of the great body of inhabitants, are, that we shall have a general Indian war; the northern Indians last week killed a family in the district of St. Charles, and manifested a determination to make an attack on Fort Madison situated 300 miles up the Mississippi above St. Louis; Governor Harrison, marched yesterday with part of the St. Louis militia, for the upper settlements in Mississippi. My own opinion is, that the middle districts will not be visited by the hostile Indians; but the northern settlements will, I think be broken up, unless great exertions are made by the government."  
Nat. Intel.

**ST. LOUIS, (LOUISIANA) FEB. 15.**  
**WAR!**—On Thursday last an express arrived in town from Fort Madison. It is believed in that quarter, that the Winebagoes are determined to have revenge for the loss of their men killed in the battle of the Wabash. The express came down the river on the ice, in a sleigh, in company with some traders; they were fired on some distance above the mouth of Salt River, and repeatedly chased by war parties. He also brings information, that on Monday last the family of a Mr. O'Neil, was killed in the district of St. Charles, on the bank of the Mississippi, by a party of unknown Indians; it was believed that the mischief was done by a party of Illinois Indians, who had been hunting in that part of the country for some time, and had visited the house in a friendly manner before. Willard the express saw the bodies, 9 in number, principally females. O'Neil was in town when the murder was committed.—There were two lads in the house, who had rifles, and would have defended themselves, but it is supposed that the savages exhibited a friendly deportment, until they put the youths off their guard.

Immediately after the arrival of the express, gov. Harrison sent orders to colonel Kibby, who commands the militia of St. Charles, to call out a portion of the men, that have been held in requisition for some time, to march at a moment's warning. An express was also sent to the commanding regular forces in the district, and the governor set out himself the next morning for St. Charles, has not yet returned.

From the National Intelligencer.  
The British ketch GLEANER arrived at Annapolis on Thursday evening, bringing despatches for Mr. Foster the British Minister, from his government. She left a British port about the 4th ult. and brings London papers to the first of the last month. We have not of course learnt the nature of Mr. Foster's despatches; but we have every reason to believe they are not of a character favourable to our rights or interests. The London papers received by this vessel are said to be destitute of interest to an American reader; except that the Courier expresses an opinion that G. Britain ought not to lose a moment in hostile preparations against this country. This opinion, founded on the report of the committee of Foreign Relations, (the adoption of which is noticed in the London prints of Jan. 23) is given in the Courier.

Mr. Blackledge tho't the inquiry required by the resolution already passed, and moved that it lie on the table. For lying on table 44; again speakers decided in favour of the table.

The house went into committee on the bill to incorporate the Washington College in this city. The bill was agreed to by the house and ordered to lie on the table.

The house went into committee on the bill to incorporate the Ursuline Nuns, in exchange for a certain lot of land in New-Castle. The bill was agreed to, reported and ordered to be engrossed for lying to-morrow.

Mr. Nelson took the chair in the whole on the bill to incorporate the Washington College in this city. The bill was agreed to by the house and ordered to lie on the table.

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The report after discussion was agreed to; the committee then rose and referred it to the claims to bring in a bill confirming the house adjourned.

The mail from Helligoland, brings additional proofs of the probability of a war between Russia and France. Gen. Blucher is expected to commence in chief, the batteries of Guxhaven &c. have been dismantled of their guns, to prevent the English from getting them in case troops should be marched off to join the army.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, JAN. 24. AMERICA.**

Mr. Whitbread asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether he had any objection to the publication of the correspondence between the American and British governments.

Mr. Perceval said he certainly should object to publication, until some decided promise had taken place.

Mr. Whitbread then gave notice, that he should take an early opportunity of making a motion of this subject.

**ORDERS IN COUNCIL.**  
Mr. Brougham gave notice, that he should after the removal of the restrictions from the Prince Regent, move, that an humble address be presented to his royal highness, rescind the orders in council, and the system of licensing.

**BOSTON, MARCH 21.**  
By the Governor Sumner, from Gibraltar, have received a Chronicle of that place of the 25th Jan. from which I have made the following extracts:

"GIBRALTAR, Jan. 25.—The master of a coasting vessel, arrived at Algeiras, in Alicante, in the beginning of this week, reported that on the 16th, when he sailed, intelligence had been received of Valencia having capitulated on the 9th, Gen. Blake remaining prisoner of war with about 3000 troops who followed him into the city, after the defeat of the 26th. He adds, that Gen. Maitland Freyre, with their two divisions, making together, 10,000 men, had succeeded in effecting their retreat towards Alicante, although attempt had been made by the enemy to include them in the capitulation, as was the case with Vedel's troops when they were rendered.

As the Packet was coming out of Malaga she boarded H. M. ship Active, which had captured the French frigate Pomone, of 10 guns, and 350 men, after a severe action, in which the former had ten men killed and wounded."

**CONGRESSIONAL.**  
**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**  
Monday, March 23.

Mr. Milnor presented the petition of Smith & Montgomery, and several other merchants of Philadelphia, requesting liberty to import from Great-Britain sundry articles purchased anterior to a knowledge of the President's proclamation of Nov. 2d, 1810. Referred as usual.

Mr. Gholson, from the committee of claims made a report on the claim of the heirs of Beaumarchais, which concluded with a resolution that the claim was unreasonable, and ought not to be granted. The report was ordered to be printed, and referred to the committee of the whole for Monday next.

Mr. Milnor, from the committee to whom was referred the resolution for inquiring whether any or what alterations are necessary in the act describing the mode in which the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of any state shall be authenticated, so as to take effect in any other state, reported that the committee do not think any alterations at this time advisable.

Mr. Turner asked leave of absence to his colleague Mr. Richardson, from Saturday next to the close of the session. Granted to 26.

Mr. Tracey asked leave of absence for his colleague Mr. Sammons from to-morrow till the end of the session. Granted without division.

Mr. Wright from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill organizing a corps of Artificers. Twice read and referred to the committee of the whole for to-morrow.

The engrossed bill appropriating land for certain refugees from Canada and Nova Scotia, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Ridgely offered the following resolution: Resolved, that the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to lay before the house a statement showing the quotas payable by each state of the Direct Tax laid by the act, entitled, "an act for laying and collecting a Direct Tax within the United States," the amount of said tax that has been paid by each state respectively into the treasury of the U. States, and the respective sums and dates of payment, the expenses in each state of collecting said taxes, and the balance of the quotas of each state now due.

Mr. Ridgely said his object was to obtain the house to judge what renance was due on the proposed direct tax of three millions.

Mr. Blackledge tho't the inquiry required by the resolution already passed, and moved that it lie on the table. For lying on table 44; again speakers decided in favour of the table.

The house went into committee on the bill to incorporate the Washington College in this city. The bill was agreed to by the house and ordered to lie on the table.

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The report after discussion was agreed to; the committee then rose and referred it to the claims to bring in a bill confirming the house adjourned.

**Tuesday, March 24.**  
Mr. Pitkin offered sundry resolutions in favour of the burning of the Ash-storm, by a French squadron, in pursuance of orders issued by the government to burn and demolish to or from an enemy's table.

Mr. Goldsborough offered a resolution in favour of the children of Somers, Somerset county, Md. payment of a final settlement many years lost, afterwards referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Wright, from the committee on the bill for the relief of the children of Somers, reported a bill for the relief of the children of Somers, Somerset county, Md. payment of a final settlement many years lost, afterwards referred to the committee of claims.

The following resolution was adopted: Resolved, that the U. States be requested before this house an account of the sums now due, and to whom the same are due, and of the services of every individual, which have been performed or to be performed towards pairing the Capitol and the or for furnishing furniture whether any and what compensation allowed for the service of such objects, and the nature of the Resolution adopted, and appointed to wait on the President.

The engrossed bill for the relief of the children of Somers, was read a third time, and on motion recommitted to the committee of Columbia.

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POET'S CORNER.

SELECTED.

From the New-York Herald.
YE SHAVERS OF COLUMBIA.
A BARBER-IOUS ODE,
By John Desborus Huggins, Barber and Ladies Hair Dresser in New-York.

Ye Shavers of Columbia!
That guard our native pole,
Whose steels have scrap'd a thousand chins,
And human beards control.
Your glorious razors whet again
To match the bristled foe!

The spirits of your fathers
Shall rush upon your sight—
For the shop it was their field of fame,
And wigs their first delight.
Where mighty HUGGINS wields the blade
Your barber-ious hearts shall glow,

DESBORUS needs no trumpet,
No bard his fame declare;
His march is o'er the face divine
His home among the fair.
With ringlets of his magic form,
The heavenly neck shall glow—
As they part by his art,
Shall the tresses graceful flow;

The meteor songs of HUGGINS,
Shall yet terrific burn;
Till rude and tangled heads depart,
And the curl of grace return.
Then, then, ye barber warriors!
Our song and feast shall flow,
To the fame of MY name,
When the beard has ceas'd to grow;
When the knotted locks are seen no more,
And the beard has ceas'd to grow.

Land for Sale.

I will sell a small tract of Land situated on the head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county; containing about 200 acres. This land is very valuable, and well adapted to the growth of any kind of grain or tobacco. There is a very good apple orchard, also a good meadow, a great proportion of timber land of the best quality, such as young chestnut and white oak. Terms, which will be accommodated, will be made known on application to Mr. Thomas Woodfield, who lives adjoining, or the subscriber.

Joseph Howard.
March 19, 1812.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, living near Mount Pleasant Ferry, in Anne-Arundel county, on the 27th of December last, a negro man named

ISAAC,
Who calls himself ISAAC LOWE; he is about 25 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, rather slender made, brown complexion, both of his little fingers crooked: had on when he eloped a new striped country cloth jacket and trousers, white yarn stockings, strong shoes with hob nails in the soles, old osenaburg shirt, and a good wool hat; he is very fond of spirituous liquor, and will make use of it to excess, and is then very talkative; it is supposed he will make his way to Baltimore, the city of Washington, or Alexandria, having relations and acquaintances at each place. A reward of Thirty Dollars will be given if taken in Anne-Arundel county, Forty dollars if out of said county, and the above reward if out of the state, and secured in any goal so that I get him again, and if bro't home all reasonable charges paid by

Zachariah M'Coney.
March 19, 1812.

A CARD.

WM. H. MANN, having opened the office, formerly occupied by the Hon. Jeremiah T. Chase, for the purpose of practicing the law, respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public in general, flattering himself that his promptness and assiduity will give general satisfaction.

N. B. Instruments of writing done at the shortest notice.
March 19.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forewarned from hunting, either with dog or gun, or trespassing in any way whatever, on my Farms; known by the names of Belmont and Thomas's Point, or on my lands lying on Oyster, Fishing and Smith's Creeks, and no person shall be put in force against any offender.
JEREMIAH T. CHASE.
Nov. 7, 1811.

PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL.

The inventor of this highly esteemed Medicine is a native of America, and the composition is the production of American soil, consequently it is in every sense of the word Domestic, it is not puffed up with a numerous train of pompous foreign certificates of persons from whom by the great distance that separate us, 'tis impossible to obtain information, therefore the public has better security for their money as there cannot be the least shadow for deception to cover this medicine, for he simply appears before the community with his invention and an experimental detail of the various cases in which it really is so wonderfully efficacious, and in which he is supported by the following certificates, whose names are not only subscribed but their persons may also be consulted, being residents within the circle of our neighbourhood. The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure: viz. Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Tooth Ach, Spleen, Pleuritis, Cholick, Cramps, external and internal Bruises, Sprains, and Flesh Wounds, Scalds and Burns, Whooping Cough, and Mumps, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux, Croup and the summer complaint in children, and in a weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone.

It seems as though nature had ranked it the first of the class of all pedorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs, as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstructions in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic or Asthmatic complaints, who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a teaspoon full of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases, will prove a radical cure, by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs, and free expansion of the breast.

Certificates of its Efficacy.

We do certify, that on Thursday, the 17th instant, we were tarring a new seine for Mr. Clark, and by accident the seine took fire, which, by endeavouring to put out the flames, John Clark and Thomas Adams got severely burnt in the face, we immediately got some Columbian Oil from Mr. Paul, and applied it to the parts burnt, which gave ease in the course of twenty minutes, and has left the parts free from blisters.

John Peacock,
Thomas Adams,
John Clark.

Baltimore, April 19th, 1810.

Sir—At your request that I should give my opinion respecting what effect your Columbian Oil had in a certain case wherein I was afflicted, I most cheerfully comply by saying that I verily believe that I might have died with one of the severest cramps in the stomach, had it not been for your Columbian Oil; and that I have been a second time relieved of the same complaint by the assistance of that valuable medicine, and as such I recommend it as the best remedy, because there is no manner of doubt of its proving effectual.

E. Catharine Walker.

Sign of the Buck, Market-Space, Baltimore.

Sir—Concerning it to be my duty not to conceal from the public the virtues of your most valuable Columbian Oil, from which I received so much benefit, I am therefore induced, from a principle of gratitude for my recovery, to give a short statement of the complaint under which I suffered. I was first seized in the right hip with a most intolerable pain, which seemed exactly in the joint, and on the day following a dreadful pain in my back which lasted about three weeks, during which time I could not walk upright, but always in a bent posture; and if seated in a chair, the pain would be so excruciating in the act of raising that it was impossible for me to refrain from screaming. My appetite had entirely left me, and a constant head ach would sometimes almost deprive me of my senses; In fact, I was in a deplorable condition. A number of remedies were tried but to no purpose, I had also the advice of an eminent physician, who prescribed a hot bath, &c. which were regularly attended to, but without the smallest advantage I had about nine ounces of blood taken from me, still the complaint did not give way in the least degree. I was then advised to try Paul's Columbian Oil, but with very little hopes of succeeding: when to my great surprise and comfort, I was sensible of some ease in my hip on the first time of anointing; the next day the pain in my back abated, the head ach left me, and in four days I was perfectly recovered.

Apollonia Walter.

Lexington-street, two doors from Liberty-street, Baltimore.

Philadelphia, July 8, 1807.
By your request I do certify, that I had been a long time dangerously indisposed, and was reduced to the lowest state of weakness, inasmuch that my recovery appeared doubtful; my complaints seemed to be afflictions of the breast and lungs. I could procure no relief from incessant coughing, nor breathe without great pain & difficulty; when, by the use of one phial of Paul's Columbian Oil, my distressing cough left me, every other symptom was removed, and I was restored to an excellent state of health, which I now enjoy.

Who may be consulted if called on—

Kitty M'Clain.

Corner of Spruce and Fifth-streets.

The public will please to take notice: That Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, will always be sold in bottles which contain the words PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL, in the Glass; in the bottles sealed with my initials J. L. in Red Wax, and the outside Label signed by me with Red Ink.

John Love,

Sole Agent for the U. S. of America and their dependencies.

Without which characteristics none will be Genuine.

2 Childs & Shaw.

In Council,

February 14, 1812.
ORDERED, That the "Supplement to an act, entitled, An act for regulating writs of error, and granting appeals from and to the courts of common law within this province," and the "Act to alter the time of the meeting of the court of appeals, and for other purposes," be published twice in each week, for the space of three weeks, in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; in the Whig, American, Sun and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; in the Star, at Easton; in the Republican Gazette, at Frederick-town, and in the Maryland Herald, at Hagar's-town.
By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

A supplement to an act, entitled, An act for regulating writs of error, and granting appeals from and to the courts of common law within this province.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That any person or persons, against whom any judgment hath been or shall be rendered in any county court of this state, or any person in his, her or their behalf, being desirous of appealing from such judgment to the court of appeals of the shore, may at any time within the period prescribed by law for entering appeals, instead of prosecuting a writ of error for the removal of the said judgment, apply to the clerk of the county court in which such judgment hath been or shall be rendered, and direct the said clerk to enter and appeal, in the usual manner, from the judgment of the said county court to the court of appeals of the shore, and that such entry shall be made accordingly, the said clerk noting the time of entering such appeal; and there shall be the same proceedings had upon such appeal, as if the application for an appeal had been made to, and the appeal had been granted by the county court, during the sitting of the said court. Provided, that execution upon any such judgment, shall not be stayed or delayed, or any superedeas upon such judgment granted or issued forth upon any such appeal, unless such person or persons, in whose name such appeal shall be made, or some other, in his, her or their behalf, shall immediately upon making such appeal, enter into bond with sufficient sureties, such as the chief judge or an associate judge of the district in which the said judgment shall be rendered, shall approve of, in the manner and agreeably to the form or according to the tenor of the condition of the said bond, as prescribed by the act to which this is a supplement.

An act to alter the times of the meeting of the Court of Appeals, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, the court of appeals shall be holden for the eastern shore at the town of Easton, on the first Monday in June and the last Monday in November, in each and every year; and that from and after the first day of February next, the court of appeals shall be holden for the western shore at the city of Annapolis, on the last Monday in May and first Monday in December, in each and every year; and that the said court to be holden for the western and eastern shores respectively, in the months of June and December, in each and every year, shall be holden by the judges thereof, or any three or more of them; Provided always, that any one or more of the said judges, attending as aforesaid, shall have power to make all necessary rules and orders, touching any suit, action, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings, returned to the said court held for the western and eastern shores respectively, or depending therein, preparatory to the hearing, trial or decision of such action, suit, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings. And so much of the act, entitled, An act to provide for the organization and regulation of the courts of common law in this state, and for the administration of justice therein, passed at November session, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, as provides for the holding of the court of appeals at different or other times than those herein mentioned, be and the same is hereby repealed.

And be it enacted, That it shall not be necessary for the judges of the said court of appeals, or any of them, except the judge of the said court, resident in the second judicial district, to attend the said court to be holden at Easton for the eastern shore, on the last Monday in November, in each and every year; and it shall be the duty of the judge of the court of appeals resident in the second judicial district, to attend at the town of Easton, on the last Monday in November next, and on the last Monday in November in each and every year thereafter, who shall have power to make all necessary rules and orders, touching any suit, action, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings, or proceedings, returned to the court of appeals for the eastern

shore, or depending therein, preparatory to the hearing, trial or decision of such action, suit, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings; and that all writs & process may be returnable to the said court, on the said last Monday in November, in the same manner as to the session of the said court, herein before directed to be holden on the first Monday in June, and may also bear teste on the said last Monday in November, as though a session of the said court was holden on that day. And it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court of appeals for the eastern shore, to attend the said judge on the said last Monday in November, in each and every year, who shall make due entry of all such matters and things, as shall or may be ordered as aforesaid, by the said judge; and at each and every such November session, all actions, pleas and other proceedings, relative to any cause, appeal or writ of error, civil or criminal, shall be continued over to the ensuing June session.

And be it enacted, That it shall not be necessary for the judges of the said court of appeals or any of them, except the judge of the said court resident in the third judicial district, to attend the said court to be holden at the city of Annapolis, for the Western Shore, on the last Monday in May, in each and every year; and it shall be the duty of the judge of the court of appeals, resident in the third judicial district, to attend at the city of Annapolis on the last Monday in May next, and on the last Monday in May in each and every year thereafter; who shall have power to make all necessary rules and orders, touching any suit, action, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings, returned to the court of appeals for the Western Shore, or depending therein, preparatory to the hearing, trial or decision of such action, suit, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings; and that all writs and process may be returnable to the said court, on the said last Monday in May, in the same manner, as to the session of the said court, herein before directed to be holden on the first Monday in December, and may bear teste on the said last Monday in May, as though a session of the said court was holden on that day;—and it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court of appeals for the Western Shore, to attend the said judge on the said last Monday in May, in each and every year who shall make due entry of all such matters and things, as shall or may be ordered as aforesaid by the said judge; and at each and every such May session, all actions, pleas and other proceedings, relative to any cause, appeal, writ of error, civil or criminal, shall be continued over to the ensuing December session.

And be it enacted, That if the judge of the court of appeals, required by this act to attend at Easton, on the last Monday in November in each and every year, or the judge of the said court so required to attend at Annapolis, on the last Monday in May in each and every year, shall not attend as aforesaid on the said respective days, for the purposes by this act directed, the clerk of the said court is hereby authorised and empowered to adjourn the said court from day to day, until the said clerk can notify one of the other judges of the court of appeals, who shall attend within a convenient time, and shall have power as aforesaid, to make all necessary rules and orders, touching any suit, action, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings, as aforesaid, preparatory to the hearing, trial, or decision of such action, suit, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings as aforesaid; and the clerk of the said court is hereby empowered to adjourn the said court from day to day, until the said judge so notified, shall attend for the purposes by this act required.

And be it enacted, That appeals and writs of errors may be prosecuted and brought to the court of appeals for the Eastern Shore, in the month of November, and to the said court for the Western Shore, in the month of May, in the same manner as to the session of the said court herein before directed to be holden for the Eastern Shore on the first Monday in June, or to the session of the said court herein before directed to be holden for the Western Shore, on the first Monday in December, and such rules, orders and proceedings shall be had thereon, preparatory to the hearing, trial or decision of such appeal or writ of error, as is herein before directed.

And be it enacted, That any one of the said judges, in court sitting, shall have power and authority to enter judgments by confession, to call executions, or to enter judgments thereon by default, or to enter them not called by consent, and to order writs of venditioni exponas in all cases where the same may be necessary, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

ANNAPOLIS:
PRINTED BY JONAS GREEN.
Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

LXVIIIth YEAR.]

Farmers Bank of M...
The President and Directors...
By order,
John Pinkney.

St. Anne's Church...
The managers of this Lot...
John Golder.

NOTICE...
THE subscriber wants...
John Cord, late

Sheriff's S...
By virtue of two writs...
John Cord, late

By virtue of a writ of...
John Cord, late

By virtue of four writs...
John Cord, late

By virtue of a writ of...
John Cord, late



which shewed the least intention of diminishing in any manner the real effect of the Berlin and Milan decrees.—The Continental system was to be preserved in all its force, and there was not to be the slightest relaxation, in favor of this country, of a single point of it, even if it should consent to abandon the orders in council.

Mr. Perceval concluded by observing, "The hon. gentleman seemed to think that the correspondence between the two countries was now finally closed, & that, therefore, there could be no danger in their production. He for his part hoped that the correspondence was not finally closed; and while a hope of that sort remained, however slight, he would wish to cherish it, and do nothing which could increase irritation. He thought it possible that there were points in those discussions which might still be brought to a favourable issue, and which could hardly be expected if those matters were publicly discussed in that house. He was extremely desirous to believe that the final issue might be different from what appeared by the present state of things, & therefore, he did not feel himself at liberty to go freely into such a discussion until the final determination. There were many points in the conduct of America which he could not now characterize by those epithets that he would conceive himself justified in using, if an amicable settlement of those points became impossible."

For the motion 23—against it 136.

FEBRUARY 21.

A council was held this day at Carlton-House, and Mr. Perceval paid his dutiful respects to his Royal Highness as his declared Prime Minister upon the termination of the restrictions.

The offices in which it is certain there will be no change, are those of First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer the Chancellorship, the War Department, the Boards of Trade and Control.

A very hot press took place on the river early yesterday morning. The Fencibles were called out to assist the impress service. About 200 men were taken on board the tender in consequence.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 20.

The Marquis of Lansdowne postponed his motion relative to the Orders in Council, from Monday to Friday se'night.

Lord Wellington has been created an Earl by the Prince Regent, and the House of Commons passed a vote granting him an additional annuity of £2000, for his services in Portugal.

FRENCH LICENCES.

An adjustment has been made with both governments, that the interchange shall commence with the import of the commodity stipulated by France. Six Licences, all dated the 16th of Feb., have been signed by Napoleon for different cargoes.

NATIONAL DEBT.

Assuming the National Debt at seven hundred millions sterling, it would weigh in bank notes 61 tons, 17 cwt. 2 qrs. and 10 lbs. and would cover 6 two thirds square miles. If the whole were in guineas, and laid in a line close to each other, they would extend to ten thousand five hundred twenty-one miles; if in shillings, to 220,959 miles, which is nearly nine times the circumference of the globe—if in penny pieces, to 4,162,878 miles, being seventeen times the distance between the earth and the moon, and what would go twice round the earth, and five times round the moon besides!

FEBRUARY 24.

We have the pleasure to say, that the misunderstanding which threatened serious results in Sicily, has been amicably adjusted, and that affairs in that Island now wear a favourable and friendly aspect. This agreeable intelligence is thus announced in Mottley's Hampshire Telegraph, which we received this morning:—

Telegraph Office, Portsmouth, Sunday Noon, Feb. 23.

The Herald sloop of war is arrived from Palermo, which she left on the 29th ult. having on board Mr. Douglas, Secretary of Legation, with dispatches from Lord W. Bentinck. We received the following dated—

Palermo, Jan. 28.

"I have much pleasure in saying that affairs are adjusted to the satisfaction of our government. Lord W. Bentinck has been indefatigable in this tedious affair. The banished Princes are recalled; the Espoir sailed last night to bring them. Lord W. Bentinck is to have the disposal of the Sicilian army, and a seat in Council. The Hereditary Prince is appointed Lieut. Gen. and is to command all their forces. This place is to be garrisoned by British troops. The Achille is now at Melazzo, waiting to bring them here. The additional tax levied on our mercantile goods is abolished.

"In the event of this Government not having yielded, we had 8000 troops ready to embark at Melazzo, and by what I could see and learn, the Sicilians in general would have been ready to make a breach in the interior defence. The engineers, with their usual activity, had effected a lodgment mines under two of the principal gates of

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1812.

Lieutenant Green, the British Messenger, returned to this city from Washington on Sunday night. The next day he embarked on board the GLEANER; when she immediately proceeded down the Bay.

### OBITUARY.

Departed this life on Wednesday the 25th ult. Mrs. MARY DEAL, consort of Capt. James Deal, of Baltimore, and daughter of Mr. Jacob Franklin of this county. Born in the prime of life, from the beloved society of her relatives and friends, whose pride and delight she was, time's benevolent hand may soothe their present agonies, but never, ah never! obliterate from their hearts the remembrance of those virtues, which in her now clay-cold bosom, once held their favourite seat.

"Like blossom'd trees, o'erturned by vernal storm, Lovely in death, the beauteous ruins lie."

From the Baltimore American.

WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND FRANCE. By the ship Adriana, Abrahams, 37 days from Gottenburg, we learn that the northern powers were all preparing for a hot summer. The French emperor was at Mayence and his manifesto momentarily expected to appear against Russia. The Sound and Belt, this spring and summer, will prove impassable without convoy. The French privateers are numerous, and captured all property, no matter from whence or where bound; the Danes not much better. G. H. B.

### MUNGO PARK.

From a Liverpool paper of Feb. 15. On Wednesday se'night, the Thais of 20 guns, capt. Scobell, arrived at Portsmouth, from the coast of Africa, of which she has taken an extensive range, & where she captured several vessels trading for slaves, in violation of the Portuguese treaty. The Thais brings certain information respecting the fate of Mungo Park, who, it appears, after the whole of his retinue, excepting one person had died, was proceeding up a branch of the Niger, when having given an unintentional offence to a native chief, he was assailed whilst in a canoe, passing a narrow arm of the river, and leaping overboard with his European companion, to swim on shore, was drowned with him. The canoe upset, and nothing belonging to the travellers was preserved: nor did any one escape but some of the hired attendants. Col. Maxwell, commanding at Goree, being desirous to ascertain the fate of this enterprising traveller, engaged a native possessing more than ordinary intelligence, to trace his track; and he returned, after being a long time absent, with the lamented result, just before the Thais sailed. Mr. Park's object, it will be remembered, was to visit the city of Tombuctoo, in the interior of Africa, from which when he met his death, he was five hundred miles.

French official account of the surrender of VALENCIA. Report of Count Suchet to the Prince of Neufchatel and Wagram.

"HEAD QUARTERS, VALENCIA, JAN. 12.

"Monsieur,

"I beg your serene highness to announce to his majesty the emperor, that his orders have been executed; Valencia has submitted to his arms.

"The rapid movements of the 29th of Dec. forced the enemy to retire into the fortified lines; the pursuit of the troops which escaped from Valencia to San Philippe, deprived Blake of all hope of succour; the investment was finished with perseverance, and with the greatest valour repulsed three sorties.

"The boldness of the engineers, who in the nights of the 1st and 2d of January, opened trenches within from seventy to eighty toises of the enemy's works, and who in 4 days & 4 nights carried their mines within 50 toises of the fosse; the surprising efforts of the artillery, who erected batteries at 60 toises, and which they succeeded in arming notwithstanding the rains and dreadful roads; the constancy of the infantry in sharing in all these labours, caused the abandonment of the enemy's lines, defended by 80 pieces of cannon.

"These lines are 6,000 toises in extent—Valencia expended 12,000,000 of reals and employed some thousands of men for 2 years in erecting them.

"On the 5th I commenced the bombardment, and on the 6th offered a capitulation, which being refused, I redoubled our fire, and in three days and three nights, 2,700 bombs were thrown into the city, causing explosions and several vast fires. The artillery, by a praiseworthy emulation, succeeded in erecting two batteries armed with ten 24 pounders, which were ready to make a breach in the interior defence. The engineers, with their usual activity, had effected a lodgment mines under two of the principal gates of

the town; when gen. Blake, fearing the terrible and near approach of an assault, accepted the following capitulation, which placed in the power of the emperor the city of Valencia, 374 pieces of artillery, 180,800 lbs. of powder, 3,000,000 of cartridges, 16,131 prisoners of the line, according to the accompanying statement, delivered by the general in chief of the Spanish staff, and 1050 sick in the hospitals of Valencia and Valdiguna; 1,800 cavalry and artillery horses, 21 stands of colours, 893 officers, 22 generals and brigadiers, among whom are Zayas and Lardizabel, commanding the expeditionary divisions; Miranda Marco del Ponte, com'dr of the Valencian army; Sea, commandant of the cavalry; the Marquis of Rocca, &c. 4 lieut. generals, six field marshals, and a great number of colonels; the general in chief O'Donnel, and capt. gen. Blake."

From the National Intelligencer, Extra.

SATURDAY, APRIL 4—3 P. M.

The injunction of secrecy in relation to a part of the proceedings of Congress having been this day removed, it appears that in the course of the secret sitting the following act was passed:

### AN ACT

Laying an Embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, for a limited time.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an Embargo be and hereby is laid for the term of ninety days from and after the passing of this act, on all ships and vessels in the ports and places within the limits or jurisdiction of the United States, cleared, bound to any foreign port or place; and that no clearance be furnished to any ship or vessel bound to such foreign port or place, except vessels in ballast with the consent of the president of the United States; and that the president be authorized to give such instructions to the officers of the revenue, and of the navy and revenue cutters of the U. States, as shall appear best adapted for carrying the same into full effect: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the departure of any foreign ship or vessel, either in ballast or with the goods, wares & merchandise on board of such foreign ship or vessel when notified of this act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That during the continuance of this act, no registered or sea letter vessel shall be allowed to depart from any one port of the U. States to any other within the same, unless the master, owner, consignee or factor of such vessel shall first give bond, with one or more sureties, to the collector of the district, from which she is bound to depart, in a sum of double the value of the vessel and cargo, conditioned that the goods, wares or merchandise, with which she shall be laden shall be relanded in some port of the U. States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if any ship or vessel shall, during the continuance of this act, depart from any port of the U. States without a clearance or permit, or if any ship or vessel shall, contrary to the provisions of this act, proceed to a foreign port or place, or trade with or put on board of any other ship or vessel, any goods, wares or merchandise, of foreign or domestic growth or manufacture, such ships or vessels, goods, wares and merchandise shall be wholly forfeited, and if the same shall not be seized, the owner or owners, agent, freighter or factors, of any such ship or vessel, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum equal to double the value of the ship or vessel and cargo, and shall never thereafter be allowed a credit for duties on any goods, wares or merchandise imported by him or them into any of the ports of the U. States, and the master or commander of such ship or vessel, as well as all other persons who shall knowingly be concerned in such prohibited foreign voyage, shall each respectively forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty thousand, nor less than one thousand dollars for every such offence, whether the vessel be seized and condemned or not, and the oath or affirmation of any master or commander, knowingly offending against the provisions of this section, shall ever thereafter be inadmissible before any collector of the customs of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all penalties and forfeitures arising under, or incurred by virtue of this act, may be sued for, prosecuted and recovered, with costs of suit, by action of debt, in the name of the United States of America, or by indictment or information in any court having competent jurisdiction to try the same; and shall be distributed and accounted for in the manner prescribed by the act, entitled, "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and such penalties may be executed, mitigated or remitted, like manner and under like circumstances, regulations and prescriptions as are prescribed, authorized and directed, by the act, entitled, "An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures penalties and disabilities arising

in certain cases therein mentioned," passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and made perpetual by an act passed the eleventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred: Provided, That all penalties and forfeitures, which shall have been incurred by virtue of this act, previous to the expiration thereof, may and shall thereafter be recovered and distributed in like manner, as if this act had continued in full force and virtue.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Rep.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,

President of the Senate.

April 4, 1812.

APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

From the New-York Morning Post.

### A HIGH-HANDED MEASURE.

On Friday last, the Governor, being determined to prevent the passage of any bills, to incorporate additional banks in this state, found himself obliged to resort to the measure he has so long threatened, but which no one believed him imprudent enough to execute. He prorogued both Houses of the Legislature to the 21st of May next, by which republican measure, we must go without a supply bill—the state must remain undisturbed, and a consequent loss of ten members, whom we should have sent to the next congress ensued. In addition to these grievances, a variety of important bills are by this measure prevented from passing.

That the Governor has a right to prorogue is admitted; but when conferred by the Constitution, it was intended only to be exercised in the most extreme cases, and that it has been so understood, the practice of all our former Governors sufficiently testifies, not one of whom ever exercised the right. It was reserved for Governor Tompkins, modestly to let the public know, that he thinks himself wiser, and better informed, than the Majority of a Legislative body, selected from the state, on a question of commercial, agricultural and mechanical interest. If this were really the motive of the Governor's conduct, however we might blame his vanity, we should give him credit for an honest obstinacy of opinion—but other reasons are believed to lurk behind: reasons which Mr. Gallatin, and certain Virginians, might explain, if they would, and if they will not others must.

From the New-York Gazette.

After the prorogation of the legislature of this state on Friday, as mentioned in yesterday's Gazette, the federal members (42 in number) says the Evening Post, met at the capitol, and placed Mr. Huntington in the chair, and appointed Mr. Radcliff secretary. The following respectful and manly protest, was then presented by Mr. Grosvenor, read, and after discussion, was agreed to and signed. The reader will observe among the signers to this protest, the several names of persons who were uniformly opposed to the bill for incorporating the bank; yet they pointedly disapproved of the conduct of the governor.

### FEDERAL PROTEST.

Whereas his excellency the governor has this day prorogued the legislature, while in the calm and deliberate exercise of their constitutional functions; and thereby interrupted the business of an important session; prevented the passage of many laws which the interest and safety of the people now imperiously demand; and has suddenly dispersed the legislature at a moment of great national danger, and thereby left the state defenceless, and exposed,

Resolved, That the undersigned members of the Senate and of the Assembly of the state of New-York, do hereby protest against this exercise of executive prerogative as arbitrary & tyrannical in itself; as subversive of the constitutional independence of the legislature, and highly dangerous to the liberties of the citizens of this state.

Albany, 27th March, 1812.

While the above protest was debating in the meeting of the federal members, a number of the democratic members met, and after placing Judge Humphreys in the chair, and appointing Dr. Ely, Secretary, they proceeded to examine into the propriety of the measure the Governor had taken. After some debate, a protest was drawn up and signed by the members present, 38 in number.—This protest we have not seen but are informed that it is a manly and spirited reply to the Governor's message; and if he has any feeling, must make him very uneasy. We hope to be able to give the whole of the documents to-morrow; and until that time we shall defer any further comment on this most extraordinary business.

Respecting in Canada.—We have seen copies of handbills circulating in Ontario, by British recruiting officers. They offer five guineas bounty, and a quantity of land at the end of service. The term of enlistment is three years. [Boston Pal.]

From a Plymouth paper of Feb. The Hannibal, American armed and out sailed La Niemen, and have been detained had she not been in a gale of wind, which carried top gallant masts and main-yard. The Hannibal, American armed and built for Christophé, the emperor's payment being slack, she was fitted out by a company of American merchants at Baltimore. Before she was out sailed the Niemen and Medea supposed to be one of the most ships out of America, and measured and looks like a frigate.

PORTSMOUTH, MA.

New-Hampshire Election.

It will be impossible to say whether Mr. Gilman is elected by a more accurate account is the scattering votes. Mr. Plumer, seen by the people. If the choice is to the legislature, we are of opinion the present appearance of the republic, that Mr. Gilman will be chosen. The democratic papers are, we are incorrect upon the subject of the Keene Sentinel states it as the all parties that Mr. Vose is elected No. 10. If so, there are five voters certainly chosen, Messieurs Jackson, Vose, Kimball and Rumford also hopes of one other district, certainly, that no democrat is elected. If any body is elected, the candidate is. In districts Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, it is not improvable the political character of the senate of the executive department, and to the house of representatives.

### CONGRESSIONAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, March 30.

Mr. Seybert presented the petition of merchants of Philadelphia, praying to import certain articles of British manufacture, contracted for prior to the president's proclamation. The committee of the whole house that subject under consideration. Mr. Newton, from the committee on commerce and manufactures, made a report on the petition of E. Rollins, praying for allowance of drawback on coffee, shipped at Boston, in May, 1810, and cleared out 7th of June, but prevented sailing by wind from the N. E. until the 1st of August on which was refused by the ship remained in port until 1st of June, when the time allowed for sailing expired. Ordered to lie on the table. Mr. Gholson, from the committee on the petition of Col. Colburn, and sole heir of Col. Colburn, and reported a bill for the relief of a first and second time to a committee of the whole house. Mr. Turner, from the committee on accounts, made a report on the accounts of the house, particularly public printing and services per clerk of the house which do not duties of his office, and also collections, allowing the clerk a two and a half per cent for disbursements, so that the whole of his salary do not exceed 500 dollars per annum, making it necessary for him to security for the faithful performance of his trust reposed in him. Referred to the committee of the whole house.

Mr. Morrow, from the committee on public lands, reported the bill for establishing a general land treasury department, with amendments concurred in by the house. Mr. Newton, from the committee on commerce and manufactures, reported a bill for establishing a new district court in New-York, &c. Read twice and committee of the whole house.

On motion of Mr. Wright, a committee on military affairs, was appointed for organizing the District of Columbia, was appointed. Mr. Wright from the committee on military affairs, reported an unfavourable report on the petition for establishing an armory at Springfield. Considerable opposition was made to this report, but it was referred to the committee of the whole house.

Tuesday, March 31. Mr. Morrow from the committee on public lands, reported a bill for the title and claims to lands Louisiana lying between the island of Orleans. Twice referred to the committee of the whole house.

Mr. Tennyson, from the committee on legislative council and assembly, reported that it would be necessary to pay a salary to a state, reported that it would

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[Bostw Pal.]

From a Plymouth paper of Feb. 4.  
The Hannibal, American armed ship, which arrived yesterday from Baltimore, was chased near three days before her detention, and out sailed La Niemen, and would not have been detained had she not been disabled in a gale of wind, which carried away her top-gallant masts and main-yard.  
The Hannibal, American armed ship, was built for Christophe, the emperor of Hayti; but payment being slack, she was purchased and fitted out by a company of American merchants at Baltimore. Before she was disabled, she out sailed the Niemen and Medusa. She is supposed to be one of the most beautiful ships out of America, and measures 850 tons and looks like a frigate.

PORTSMOUTH, MARCH 23.  
New-Hampshire Election.  
It will be impossible to say with certainty whether Mr. Gilman is elected by the people, until a more accurate account is received of the scattering votes. Mr. Plumer, is not chosen by the people. If the choice should come to the legislature, we are of opinion, from the present appearance of the representative list, that Mr. Gilman will be chosen.  
The democratic papers are, we think, very incorrect upon the subject of the senate. The Keene Sentinel states it as the opinion of all parties that Mr. Vose is elected in district No. 10. If so, there are five federal senators certainly chosen, Messieurs Adams, Jackson, Vose, Kimball and Russell. There is also hopes of one other district. It is ascertained, that no democrat is chosen in No. 1. If any body is elected, the federal candidate is. In districts Nos. 4, 5, and 8, it is also doubted whether there is any choice.  
On the whole, it is not improbable, that the political character of the senate, as well as of the executive department, may depend on the house of representatives.

CONGRESSIONAL.  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.  
Monday, March 30.  
Mr. Seybert presented the petition of sundry merchants of Philadelphia, praying permission to import certain articles from Great-Britain, contracted for prior to the issuing of the president's proclamation. Referred to the committee of the whole house who have that subject under consideration.  
Mr. Newton, from the committee of commerce & manufactures, made an unfavourable report on the petition of E. Rollins of Boston, praying for allowance of drawback on a quantity of coffee, shipped at Boston, on the 20th of May, 1810, and cleared out 7th June following, but prevented sailing by a gale of wind from the N. E. until the 13th, the drawback on which was refused by the collector, as the ship remained in port after the 9th June, when the time allowed for exportation had expired. Ordered to lie on the table.  
Mr. Gholson, from the committee of claims made a report on the petition of Anna Young daughter and sole heiress of Col. Durkee, deceased, and reported a bill for her relief, which was read a first and second time and referred to a committee of the whole house.  
Mr. Turner, from the committee of accounts, made a report on the contingent expenses of the house, particularly relative to the public printing and services performed by the clerk of the house which do not pertain to the duties of his office, and also offered two resolutions, allowing the clerk a commission of two and a half per cent for disbursing public money, so that the whole of his commissions do not exceed 500 dollars per annum; and making it necessary for him to give bond and security for the faithful performance of the trust reposed in him. Referred to a committee of the whole house.  
Mr. Morrow, from the committee of the public lands, reported the bill from the senate for establishing a general land office in the treasury department, with amendments, which were concurred in by the house.  
Mr. Newton, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported a bill establishing a new district court in the state of N. York, &c. Read twice and referred to a committee of the whole house.  
On motion of Mr. Wright, from the committee on military affairs, a bill reported by that committee for organizing the militia of the District of Columbia, was read a first time.  
Mr. Wright from the same committee, made an unfavourable report on the petition for establishing an armory at Louisville. Considerable opposition was made to agreeing to this report, but it was finally concurred in.

Tuesday, March 31.  
Mr. Morrow from the committee on public lands, reported a bill for ascertaining the title and claims to lands in that part of Louisiana lying between the Mississippi and the island of Orleans. Twice read and referred to the committee of the whole for Friday next.  
Mr. Jennings, from the committee of the legislative council and assembly of the Indiana Territory, praying admission into the union as a state, reported that it would be expedient to

grant the prayer of the petition as soon as the number of inhabitants should amount to 35 thousand to be ascertained by a law passed under the authority of the legislature of that territory. Report referred to the committee of the whole for Monday next.  
The pension bill was read a third time and passed.  
The bill for the relief of William Hubbel was read a third time. Mr. Stanford made objections to the bill and called for the yeas and noes on its final passage. They were, yeas 60, noes 25.  
The house took up the bill for the relief of the officers & soldiers who served in the late campaign on the Wabash, with the amendment made thereto by the Senate, and referred them to the select committee who reported the bill.  
A bill from the Senate for incorporating Moses Austin & others into a lead mine company, was read a first and second time and referred to the committee on the public lands.  
A bill from the senate authorising the President of the U. S. to ascertain and designate certain boundaries, was read a first and second time and referred to a select committee.  
The house in committee of the whole, Mr. Piper in the chair, on a bill authorising the granting of patents for land agreeable to certain surveys.  
Mr. Nelson took the chair in committee of the whole on the bill for admitting N. Orleans Territory as a State. Adjourned without decision.

Wednesday, April 1.  
Mr. Jennings offered the following: Resolved, that the committee to whom were referred the memorial of sundry inhabitants of the territory of Indiana, complaining of the arbitrary conduct of the governor thereof in withholding his sanction to a law of their legislature, be and they are hereby directed to inquire into the expediency of authorising a change of venue, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise. Adopted.  
Mr. Emott had leave of absence from Monday next to the end of the session.  
A bill from the senate providing for designating, surveying &c. military bounty lands was read twice and referred to the committee on public lands.  
A bill from the senate for improving the navigation of the river Patowmack, opposite the City of Washington, was read twice and referred to the committee on the District of Columbia.  
A bill from the Senate for the relief of Chs. Minife, was read twice and referred to the committee of claims.  
An engrossed bill authorising the grant of patents for lands in conformity to surveys already made in the district of Detroit, &c. was read a third time and passed.  
The house in committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, a bill providing for the government of the Louisiana territory.  
The committee rose, reported the bill with sundry amendments, which were agreed to by the house and the bill ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.  
The house in committee of the whole, Mr. Bassett in the chair, on a bill to alter and establish certain post-offices and post roads.  
After sometime spent the committee rose reported progress and had leave to sit again.  
A confidential message was received from the President of the U. S. and the galleries were cleared and doors closed.  
The house continued in session until nine o'clock at night.

MARYLAND.  
Anne-Arundel County, &c.  
ON application to me, the subscriber, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge of the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing, of Michael Beachgood, 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 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, being annexed to his petition; and the said Michael Beachgood having satisfied me, by competent testimony, that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding this his application; and one of the constables of Anne-Arundel county having certified that the said petitioner is in his custody for debt only, and the said Michael Beachgood having given sufficient security for his personal appearance at Anne-Arundel county court to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors; I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said Michael Beachgood be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette every week for three months successively before the third Monday in April next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel county court on the said third Monday in April next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Michael Beachgood should not be discharged from the said act and supplements as prayed. Given under my hand this 10th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and eleven.  
Richard H. Harwood.

### POSTSCRIPT.

BY YESTERDAY'S PACKET.  
NEW-YORK, April 4.  
STILL LATER.  
Late last night the swift sailing ship Lady Madison arrived in the unprecedented passage of 18 days from Liverpool, in ballast. We have London papers down to the 12th of last month, and Liverpool to the 13th. In haste, we make a few summary extracts:—  
The London prints are full of contradictory speculations about the *ins* and *outs*. Several British ships of war had sailed in March for the blockade of several French ports.  
It is said the two last set of despatches forwarded by Mr. Russell to Joel Barlow, by cartels to Morlaix, have been intercepted, and this gentleman has, we believe, determined to send no further communications to France until the cause be explained.  
The Courier remarks, we must not banish from our recollection, that it is the practice of Buonaparte to stop, rob, and even murder Messengers, whenever he wants to get possession of their Despatches.  
In the House of Commons Mr. Brougham's motion to repeal the orders in council was lost—yeas 144, nays 216.  
LONDON, MARCH 4.

Corunna papers to the 18th inst. have been received. They contain the gratifying intelligence of several divisions of the French army being on their return to France. Among these are the imperial Guards, with their artillery, and the Polish troops who have already arrived at Burgos. All the rest of the French troops in Spain have been ordered to take a position on the Ebro, with a view, as the French themselves report, to keep up the communication with France, and to obtain supplies of provisions. Urgent complaints of the want of subsistence and reinforcements have repeatedly been made by the French generals to their government, but without effect. It is said in the Spanish papers, that the fall of Ciudad Rodrigo is the real cause of these retrograde movements.

MARCH 6.  
There is a report that Bonaparte is on the point of setting out for the North and that Ney is already arrived at Warsaw. This report is said to have been brought by a cartel which is arrived at Plymouth from Morlaix with an American messenger on board.  
A Pocket is arrived at Falmouth, with despatches for Mr. Foster. It has brought New-York papers to the 9th inclusive.  
All the Swedish vessels and packets, found at Stralsund, have been converted to the use of the French, the Swedish flag hauled down, and that of France hoisted in its stead; and, lastly the French Consul at Stralsund having been charged with conniving at the introduction of British merchandise into Swedish Pomerania, has been arrested. The French found about \$100,000 belonging to the Swedish government at Stralsund. The Swedes are also said to be treated with the greatest personal contempt by their invaders whenever they meet them.  
The letters from St. Petersburg continue to represent the determination of the Russian cabinet to be favourable to commercial intercourse with this country. A new ukase is stated to have been issued, which authorises the introduction of several articles of commerce into the Russian ports, that were not included in the provisions of the ukase under which the trade of last year was carried on, &c. The prospects of the commercial community were improving, as the emperor was receding from the continental system; and not only at St. Petersburg, but all over the North of Germany, it is confidently supposed that these measures will lead to war.  
A letter from Gottenburg, Feb. 28, says, "the French have committed many acts of hostility, and have levied heavy contributions in Pomerania. The result of these proceedings we expect to be a war between this country and France, in which Russia will be comprehended as the ally of Sweden."  
MARCH 9.  
A vessel from New-York, brings papers to the 12th February. They speak of a probable adjustment with this country, by acceding to Mr. Monroe's treaty, &c.  
The Courier observes, that the hostile tone of America had abated. The budget of Gallatin damped the ardour of those in favour of war. It is, however, possible, their spirits may be raised by the speeches of the opposition, who assure them that a war with America must be our ruin.  
The ships of war at Spithead, armed en flute, are, it is said, ordered to be got ready to take the marine battalion, under Major-General Sir John Murray. This fine body of men disembarked at the garrison duty.

March 10.  
By a gentleman from Paris we learn that immense numbers of troops were daily marching to the North of Europe, and Buonaparte is shortly to follow them.

March 11.  
Intelligence from Gottenburg of the 7th inst. is highly important. Bernadotte had so far committed himself with Buonaparte, had so inflamed him by a recent manifest, that all possibility of compromise was past. An order had just been issued by Buonaparte to prohibit Frenchmen passing the frontier into Sweden; her army is organized and improved, and 60,000 men are ready to act at a moment. Bernadotte was hourly expected at Gottenburg. The English interest there was in great spirits; the throwing open Swedish ports to England, and the arrival of a British minister, a declaration on the part of Russia against France, and a combined attack of Sweden and English on Zealand, were the themes of sanguine anticipation. Another Anholt mail is just arrived, and brings an account that Swinemunde and Anclam were taken in possession of by the French the 27th February.  
The cabinet appointments will be completed about Easter. There is no doubt, we understand, of Lord Sidmouth, Mr. B. Bathurst, Mr. Vansittart and Mr. Hiley Addington, coming into office.  
The right honourable lord Henry Wellesley, has been appointed Knight of the Bath.

MARCH 12.  
The question of peace or war, or rather, as far as relates to Russia, of submission or war, is on the eve of being decided, if it has not already been.  
It is said Prussia has come upon terms with Buonaparte, and it is to furnish him with 50,000 men in case of hostilities with Russia. Bernadotte is on a visit to all the ports in Sweden.—The French troops have begun their march through the Prussian dominions, destined, it is said, for Poland.  
A declaration of war on the part of Sweden, against France, seems inevitable. Events of the utmost importance may be daily expected. The whole of the French troops were marched from the coast.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.  
SEIZURE OF THE HORNET.  
A letter is said to have been received in town yesterday, mentioning the seizure of the United States sloop of war Hornet, by order of Buonaparte.

Beattie's Evidences of the Christian Religion.  
This Work, which was lately announced for publication, is now ready for delivery to Subscribers at the Store of  
GEO. SHAW & Co.  
Who have lately received, The Works of the Rev. Claudius Buchanan, I.L. D. comprising his Christian Researches in Asia—his Memoir on the expediency of an ecclesiastical establishment for British India—The Star in the East, with three new Sermons. To which is added, Dr. Kerr's curious and interesting Report concerning the state of the Christians in Cochin and Travancore. Price 10s. 6d.  
Also the Life of Beilby Porteus, late Bishop of London.  
April 9, 1812. 3s.

William Ross  
Returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the encouragement he has received since he commenced business, and begs leave to observe that he still continues the Black-Smith's, Coach and Wheel Wright Business, in its various branches, and solicits a continuance of their favours. He would be thankful to those indebted to him for the last year to make immediate payment, if convenient to them.  
N. B. Orders from the country will be thankfully attended to.  
April 9, 1812. 1s.

Public Sale.  
By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 2d May, All the personal estate of Sarah Seeders late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of Beds and Bedsteads, with other household and kitchen furniture. Terms of sale—six months credit for all sums over ten dollars, under that sum the cash to be paid. Bond with good and sufficient security with interest from the day of sale, will be required. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.  
April 9, 1812. James Boone, Esq.

HENRY M. MURRAY  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Has opened his office in the house formerly occupied by Lewis Duval, Esquire, at the foot of the stadt-house hill, and next door to the boarding-house of Mr. William Tuck.

NOTICE.  
All persons who may have business with the commissioners of the tax for Anne-Arundel county, will attend their meeting commencing on the first Monday in May next.  
Signed by order,  
Henry S. Hall,  
April 2, 1812.

POET'S CORNER.

ORIGINAL.

BEAUTY AND FASHION.

Says Beauty to Fashion as she sat at her toilette,
If I give a charm you are certain to spoil it,
When you take it in hand there's such murthering
And mangling,

Extract from the Review of Dr. Buchanan's Sermons and Christian Researches in Asia.

But much as we have been interested by these sermons, we have felt a still livelier interest excited by the account, which follows them, of the author's Christian Researches in Asia.

On these thy trophies, queen of many isles!
First by thy guardian voice to India led,
Shall truth divine her fearless victories spread;

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed out of Anne-Arundel county court, will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the 17th inst. at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern in Annapolis,

All the right, title, interest and estate, of George Steuart, in and to one undivided fourth part of a plantation, on South-River, called Bridge Hill, containing five hundred acres more or less; also to one negro man named Will, to one other negro man named Will, to one negro man named Charles, to two negro women named Rose and Hannah, and one negro boy named Frank.

Solomon Groves, Shff. A. A. C.

By virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed out of Anne-Arundel county court, will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the 17th inst. at Mr. Jas. Hunter's Tavern in Annapolis,

All the right, title and estate, of Benedict Steuart, in and to one undivided fourth part of the following houses and lots in the City of Annapolis, to wit: The house and lot now occupied by Mr. William Tuck as a boarding-house, the house and lot on the north side of Church-street occupied by Mr. Gilbert Murdoch, and the house and lot on the north side of said street occupied by Mr. John Munroe.

Solomon Groves, Shff. A. A. C. April 2, 1812.

For Sale,

A stout likely NEGRO MAN, about thirty years of age, who never having been exposed to severe service, is now in the prime of life, a complete Sawyer and Cradler, well acquainted with plantation business, and capable of making a most valuable servant where he would be satisfied, or under a strict master who would make him do his duty.

John Francis Mercer. West River, March 29, 1812.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office Annapolis, April 1, 1812.

Samuel Andrews, William Alexander. Mrs. Frances Bryce, James F. Brice, Alexander Bicknell, Benjamin Brown. Commissioners of the Tax Anne-Arundel County, James Currie, Henry Cook, Fielder Cross. Margaret Darnald, James Davidson, Justina Davidson, John Davidson's Heirs, Sarah Davidson, Henry Davidson. Samuel Everitt, Daniel Fowler, William Frost. Richard Gambrell, John Gibson, Horris Gibson, Augustin Gambrell, Frederick S. Gibbon, Rebecca Gushard, William Harrison, John Huss, Nehemiah Holland, Thomas Higdon, Grace Johnson, Bennett Johnson, Henry A. Johnson, John Jones. George Augustus Lauderdale, Isaac Murphy, Richard Merriken (2), Maria Orme, James Parker, Elisha Ringgold, William Ridgely, senior, Gibson & Ross. Sheriff A. A. Conroy (3), Caleb Stewart, Benjamin Sewell (2), Isaac N. Stille (2), Abraham Seaver, Thomas Smith, Margaret Sheppard, Robert C. Stone. John Chew Thomas (2), Evan Thomas, Ann Thomas, George Trotter, Theodore F. Talbot, Margery Warfield, Hezekiah Lanthicum, Jona. Webb, John Wayten, Anna Webster.

John Munroe, P. M. April 2, 1812.

Land for Sale.

I will sell a small tract of Land situated on the head of South-river, in Anne-Arundel county; containing about 200 acres. This land is very valuable, and well adapted to the growth of any kind of grain or tobacco. There is a very good apple orchard, also a good meadow, a great proportion of timber land of the best quality, such as young chestnut and white oak in abundance.

Joseph Howard. March 19, 1812.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of Frederick Green, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased to present the same, legally authenticated, for settlement, & all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment.

WM. S. GREEN, Adm'r.

BILLIARD TABLE.

JACOB ROSE takes the liberty of informing the Citizens of Annapolis, its Vicinity, and his Friends in particular, that he has again taken the BILLIARD TABLE at the City Tavern at present occupied by Mr. Wm. Brewer.

PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL.

The inventor of this highly esteemed Medicine is a native of America, and the composition is the production of American soil, consequently it is in every sense of the word Domestic, it is not puffed up with a numerous train of pompous foreign certificates of persons from whom by the great distance that separate us, 'tis impossible to obtain information, therefore the public has better security for their money as there cannot be the least shadow for deception to cover this medicine, for he simply appears before the community with his invention and an experimental detail of the various cases in which it really is so wonderfully efficacious, and in which he is supported by the following certificates, whose names are not only subscribed but their persons may also be consulted, being residents within the circle of our neighbourhood.

It seems as though nature had ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorants for the relief of the breast and lungs, as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstructions in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisis or Asthmatic complaints, who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated; half a teaspoon full of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases, will prove a radical cure, by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs, and free expansion of the breast.

Certificates of its Efficacy.

We do certify, that on Thursday, the 17th instant, we were tarring a new stove for Mr. Clark, and by accident the stove took fire, which, by endeavouring to put out the flames, John Clark and Thomas Adams got severely burnt in the face, we immediately got some Columbian Oil from Mr. Paul, and applied it to the parts burnt, which gave ease in the course of twenty minutes, and has left the parts free from blisters.

John Peacock, Thomas Adams, John Clark. Baltimore, April 19th, 1810.

Sir—At your request that I should give my opinion respecting what effect your Columbian Oil had in a certain case wherein I was afflicted, I most cheerfully comply by saying that I verily believe that I might have died with one of the severest cramps in the stomach, had it not been for your Columbian Oil; and that I have been a second time relieved of the same complaint by the assistance of that valuable medicine, and as such I recommend it as the best remedy, because there is no manner of doubt of its proving effectual.

E. Catharine Walker. Sign of the Buck, Market-Space, Baltimore.

Sir—Conceiving it to be my duty not to conceal from the public the virtues of your most valuable Columbian Oil, from which I received so much benefit, I am therefore induced, from a principle of gratitude for my recovery, to give a short statement of the complaint under which I suffered. I was first seized in the right hip with a most intolerable pain, which seemed deadly in the joint, and on the day following a dreadful pain in my back which lasted about three weeks, during which time I could not walk upright, but always in a bent posture; and if seated in a chair, the pain would be so excruciating in the act of raising that it was impossible for me to refrain from screaming. My appetite had entirely left me, and a constant head-ache would sometimes almost deprive me of my senses. In fact, I was in a deplorable condition. A number of remedies were tried but to no purpose, I had also the advice of an eminent physician, who prescribed a hot bath, &c. which were regularly attended to, but without the smallest advantage. I had about nine ounces of blood taken from me, still the complaint did not give way, in the least degree. I was then advised to try Paul's Columbian Oil, but with very little hopes of succeeding: when to my great surprise and comfort, I was sensible of some ease in my hip on the first time of anointing; the next day the pain in my back abated, the head-ache left me, and in four days I was perfectly recovered.

Apolonia Walter. Lexington-street, two doors from Liberty-street, Baltimore.

Philadelphia, July 8, 1807. By your request I do certify, that I had been a long time dangerously indisposed, and was reduced to the lowest state of weakness, insomuch that my recovery appeared doubtful; my complaint seemed to be affections of the breast and lungs, I could procure no relief from incessant coughing, nor breathe without great pain & difficulty; when, by the use of one phial of Paul's Columbian Oil, my distressing cough left me, every other symptom was removed, and I was restored to an excellent state of health, which I now enjoy.

Kitty McClain. Corner of Spruce and Fifth-streets.

The public will please to take notice; That Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, will always be sold in bottles which contain the words PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL, in the Glass; in the Glass; the bottles sealed with my initials J.P. in Red Wax, and the outside Label signed by me with Red Ink.

John Love, Sole Agent for the U.S. of America and their dependencies. Without which characteristics none will be Genuine. Sole Agent for the U.S. of America and their dependencies. Without which characteristics none will be Genuine. Sole Agent for the U.S. of America and their dependencies. Without which characteristics none will be Genuine.

Sarah Ann Waters.

Has just received, and now offers for sale, in the shop lately occupied by Mr. John Wells, Druggist, in Church-street, Annapolis, a handsome and well selected assortment of

LADIES SHOES & SLIPPERS, laid in on terms so accommodating as to enable her to supply her patrons at the Baltimore retail prices.

March 26, 1812.

Public Sale.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be sold, on Thursday the 16th day of April next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, at the dwelling of Richard Harrison, deceased,

All the personal property of said deceased, consisting of a number of valuable Horses, Men, Women and Boys, a good stock of Horses, Cattle and Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and Plantation Utensils.

Terms of Sale—A credit of six months for all sums of Twenty Dollars and upwards, the purchasers giving bonds with two approved securities with interest from the date, and for all sums under Twenty Dollars, the cash must be paid. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and continue until all is sold.

Thomas Sellman, Adm'r. Herring Bay, March 20, 1812.

THIS IS ALSO TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber hath obtained letters of administration on the estate of Richard Harrison, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and all those indebted to make immediate payment to

Thomas Sellman, Adm'r.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery, will be sold, on the 16th day of April next, on the premises, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter,

All that part of a tract or parcel of land called

RIDGELY'S CHANCE,

lying in Anne-Arundel county, about three miles above Rummels's tavern, now in the occupation of a certain John Ridgely, and containing 261 1/2 acres. A particular description of the property is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed any person wishing to buy will view the premises.

The terms of sale are, Cash on the day of sale, or to be paid on the ratification thereof, which ratification, if it takes place, will be about five weeks after the day of sale.

The sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

John Brewer, Trustee. March 26, 1812.

For Sale or Hire,

A YOUNG NEGRO-MAN, about 17 years of age. The said servant is a good Obedient, GARDENER and WAITER.

Those persons who wish to hire or purchase can be informed of the terms by applying to

Henry S. Hall. March 26, 1812.

The Subscriber

Returns his sincere thanks to a generous public for the liberal encouragement he has met with for upwards of twenty years in his line of business, and as he intends to leave this city in a short time, wishes those indebted to him by bond, note, or open account, to call and settle the same, and those that have claims against the subscriber to exhibit the same for payment.

Seth Swaeter.

A FARM FOR SALE,

Situate on South River, and about four miles from this city, containing 213 1/2 acres of well improved land—also 150 acres adjoining will be sold, if agreeable to the purchaser. Also some stock, viz: Cows, Oxen, Horses, &c. &c. And one Gig and one Sulkey.

Seab. Sumner. Annapolis, March 26, 1812.

For Sale

A smart, likely NEGRO BOY, about nine or ten years of age. Any person disposed to purchase a boy of this description will be acquainted with the terms on applying to

Francis Welch. March 26, 1812.

Brigade Orders.

The Colonels and Majors of the 8th Brigade are required to meet at the place known by the name of Rawlings's Tavern, on West River, on Thursday, the last day of April next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. in pursuance of orders issued by the brigadier general.

William H. Marriott, Brigadier Major, 8th Brigade. March 26, 1812.

NOTICE.

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

JEREMIAH T. CHASE. No. 7, 1811.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY J. M. W. Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

FOREIGN.

By the Lady Madison arrived at from Liverpool.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 4. The master and crew of the brig Hannah, of New-York, Daver, captured by a French privateer, captured off the Start by the P which arrived yesterday, were treated by the crew of the privateer, in which stabb'd the American, and ordered him to stay in two places, and ordered him to cut the Americans from stem to stern, they did most brutally; and when the Persian captain found the Persian possession of the Hannah, he forced all into a leaky boat, half full of water, and left them to the mercy of the waves. Luckily the Persian saw the state and bore down upon them, and ed them up, almost perished with cold.

Just arrived the James cartel, which she carried three American men with despatches for the minister at Paris last Saturday brought Mr. Dawns, the American charged with despatches from the minister at Paris, to the minister at London, who set off a purchase and four.

Yesterday morning arrived at the ship Protection, captain Barnes, from Belfast, brings Belfast papers of March, containing London days later than before received. I found below.

King's Health. From the report of the physician Queen's Council, it appears that the King's recovery is daily diminishing.

Orders in Council. In the House of Lords, on the 17th, the marquis of Lansdowne moved, That a select committee of Lords be appointed for the purpose of taking into consideration the effects produced by the granting of licenses at certain points connected therewith, and enforced his motion by a speech of considerable length, in which he showed, that the orders in council in their effects upon England, in their operation against the continent, were also a source of complaint to the U.S. The motion was also supported by Lord Holland, Lauderdale, Grenville—and opposed by Lord Castlereagh, and Sidmouth. The motion was carried by a majority of 71, in the course of the debate, the marquis stated, "that there were preparing by the manufacturers complaining of the excess under the operation of the duties imposed, attributing those duties to the pernicious operation of the orders in council, and praying that those orders to be repealed."

A London paper of March 17th before our readers the following has within these few lines, conveyed from an American gentleman by a merchant of London.

No condemnation of America for sometime past taken report of prizes under the Berlin decrees. This however requires notice. The emperor has created a duty for the direction of special manufactures. The directors of the customs has been appointed, his powers are very extensive, formerly appertained to the minister of the interior, are now in the hands of the minister, and the court of prizes almost to a simple veto, [O] more than a mere court of appeal. He makes the final report, and as that may be favourable, his majesty generally does not perceive what a contest thus vested in the Court de Commerce may imagine how much more for the captors to negotiate the members of a court. It is ordered, it is vain to attempt to print under which it has been announced only to the public.

Several vessels taken in the month of the U.S. were captured since it was supposed under British convoy.

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1812.

[No. 3405.]

[LXVIIIth YEAR.]

## FOREIGN.

By the Lady Madison arrived at New-York from Liverpool.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 4.

The master and crew of the American brig Hannah, of New-York, Dawson, master, captured by a French privateer, and recaptured off the Start by the Persian, 36, which arrived yesterday, were most cruelly treated by the crew of the privateer; the commander of which stabbed the American captain in two places, and ordered his crew to cut the Americans from stem to stern, which they did most brutally; and when the privateer's captain found the Persian had taken possession of the Hannah, he forced them all into a leaky boat, half full of water, and turned them adrift without compass or provisions, and left them to the mercy of the waves. Luckily the Persian saw their sinking state and bore down upon them and picked them up, almost perished with hunger & cold.

Just arrived the James cartel, from Morlaix which she carried three American gentlemen with despatches for the American minister at Paris last Saturday night. She brought Mr. Dawns, the American gentleman charged with despatches from the American minister at Paris, to the American minister at London, who set off directly in a postchaise and four.

Yesterday morning arrived at this port the ship Protection, captain Barnes, in 22 days from Belfast, brings Belfast papers to the 9th of March, containing London dates six days later than before received. Extracts will be found below.

King's Health.

From the report of the physicians to the Queen's Council, it appears that the hope of the King's recovery is daily diminishing.

Orders in Council.

In the House of Lords, on the 28th of February, marquis of Lansdowne moved "That a select committee of Lords be appointed for the purpose of taking into consideration the effects produced by the orders in council, the granting of licenses, and other points connected therewith." The marquis enforced his motion by a speech of considerable length, in which he undertook to show, that the orders in council were unjust in their effects upon England, and unjust in their operation against the commerce of the U. S. The motion was also supported by Lords Holland, Lauderdale, Fitzwilliam, & Grenville—and opposed by Lords Westmoreland, Ross, and Sidmouth. They then divided on the motion—ayes 71, noes 135—majority against the motion—64.

In the course of the debate, Lord Fitzwilliam stated, "that there were petitions preparing by the manufacturers of Yorkshire, complaining of the excess under which they laboured, attributing those distresses in a measure to the pernicious operations of the orders in council, and praying that parliament would address the Prince Regent, to cause those orders to be repealed."

A London paper of March 1, says—We lay before our readers the following letter which has within these few days been received from an American gentleman at Paris, by a merchant of London.—[Com. Adv.]

"No condemnation of American vessels have for sometime past taken place at the court of prizes under the Berlin and Milan decrees. This however requires some explanation. The emperor has erected a new ministry for the direction specially of commerce and manufactures. The director general of the customs has been appointed minister, and his powers are very extensive. Affairs which formerly appertained to the Bureau of the minister of the interior, are now under the direction of the count de Sussy (this new minister,) and the court of prizes is reduced almost to a simple *exco*, [0], it being little more than a mere court of report to him. He makes the final report—which is submitted to the emperor in his council of commerce, and as that may be favourable or unfavourable, his majesty generally decides. You will at once perceive what a controuling power is thus vested in the Count de Sussy, and you may imagine how much more facile it will be for the captors to negotiate, than with the members of a court. When confiscation is ordered, it is vain to attempt to learn the points under which it has taken place—the fact is announced only to the unfortunate sufferer.

"Several vessels taken in the Baltic, (part of them loaded with the produce only of the soil of the U. S.) were confiscated some months since—it was supposed under the allegation, that they were laden with contraband goods. British consuls, on their arrival at

some manner relation with England. The captains & supercargoes were left, however, to guess at the cause of their confiscation. For my own part, I considered it as founded on the decided determination of Napoleon to prevent all kind of trade to and from Prussia and Russia. Whence else can proceed the great movements that have taken place for some months past, and are still going on, of French troops towards the North of Europe, but to shut the Baltic; and if the Emperor Alexander does not effectually adhere to the continental system, Napoleon will of course declare war against him.

"Do not consider this as the dream of a person dazzled with military splendour which encircles this astonishing man. He never loses sight, for a moment, of his systematic plan to ruin your commercial resources; and to attain this, he regards neither friend nor foe. Pray communicate these my impressions to our friends in New-York, for their guidance in spring adventures to Europe; many will be caught I doubt not. Berthier is to command the centre of the Grand Army—McDonald the right—Ney the left wing—the Duke of Regio will command the light corps."

We are happy to find, that the price of BUELLION has been, for the last fortnight, considerably declining in the market. The price of guineas, where such surreptitious traffic has been carried on, has fallen so near to the mint denomination of the value of that coin, that it is now scarcely worth the while of speculators to engage in it.—In the same space of time, our foreign exchange have most materially improved, and there is every reason to believe, that they will continue improving.

Messrs. Dider, Rundall and Hall, American gentlemen, from London, embarked on Monday evening at Plymouth on board the Jane brig cartel for Morlaix, having despatches from the American charge d'affaires in London, for the American minister at Paris. They sailed directly and seemed in a great hurry to get over.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

The question of peace or war, or rather, as far as it relates to Russia, of submission or war, is on the eve of being decided, if it has not already been. Buonaparte, whose torrent of military force has for some months been rolling northward, increasing as it rolled, is now giving a more rapid direction to that force; and having by menaces or deceitful promises prevailed upon Denmark & Prussia to sign treaties with him, is overrunning the territories of both. Holstein is to furnish him with 6000 cavalry; that is, he has permission to levy that number in Holstein, which he will enforce by his summary process of conscription; his troops are also to have free passage through Holstein and Sebleswi, whence it is supposed a considerable body will proceed to Zealand. Meanwhile, after overrunning Swedish Pomerania, the inhabitants of which have been treated by their good friends the French with great severity the latter having burst into Prussian Pomerania, and Anclam; Usedom, and Schwinemunde, have already been taken possession of. These places they entered on the 26th in virtue of the treaty, said in all the private letters from the north to have been signed between France and Prussia, by which the latter consents to have all her sea ports garrisoned by French troops, Memel and Konigsberg excepted. Colberg is said in some accounts to be also excepted, but the French troops have already arrived in the neighbourhood of that fortress—they are even approaching Berlin. Fifty thousand troops are the contingent to be furnished by Prussia against Russia. By what promises or menaces Buonaparte has induced the king of Prussia to assist him in this unhallowed cause—by what mask he can have veiled from him the truth so clear and naked to all other eyes that every blow aimed by Prussia against the emperor of Russia is a blow aimed against herself, we are perfectly unable to comprehend. For to suppose that if Buonaparte succeed against Russia, he will leave Prussia even in her present nominal independence, be the height of absurdity. No disasters, would however great, which she could have experienced by joining Russia, would have been greater than those she will experience by throwing herself in the arms of France.

While, as if every thing were to be extraordinary in the present state of the world we behold two of the old powers of Europe leaguering themselves with Buonaparte; we see, on the other, one of the new sovereigns of Buonaparte's own creation, assuming the attitude which would have best become the power we have alluded to, & determining to

dotte, if we may credit the accounts from Sweden, has broken off entirely with France and has determined to direct all the resources of Sweden against her. A joint declaration is expected from the courts of Petersburg & Stockholm, and Great Britain of course most cordially unites with them. The dread of an attack upon Zealand is said to have been one of the causes that has induced the king of Denmark to grant so readily a passage to the French troops through his dominions. And it is even said, that Buonaparte had promised to send out his fleets from the Scheldt and the Texel for the protection of Copenhagen!

Such are the accounts which have just been received from the North, and which, in all probability, will be immediately followed by events of the utmost importance.

We have Paris papers to 1st inst.

There is no other intelligence from the Peninsula, and not a word is said of any movements in the North.

GOTTENBURGH, MARCH 6.

Every day brings us some political news. Report state, that the King of Prussia has entered into a treaty with Napoleon, and has consented, that all the Prussian sea ports, except Colberg Memel and Konigsburg, shall be garrisoned by French, with an equal number, of Prussian troops. It is also said that the Prussians are to furnish 50,000 men to France, in case of hostilities with Russia.—The following places in Prussian Pomerania, are already in the possession of them, Schwelmemunde Anclam and Uadem. Bernadotte is on a visit to all the ports in Sweden; and wherever, a person is found in favour of France, he is sent immediately out of the country.

Matters are fast accommodating between Sweden and England. It is said that Russia is to join in the Treaty, as France is making vigorous preparations against her. Napoleon is marching troops in large bodies northwards thro' Holstein, and has already a very considerable army likewise close upon Colberg.

RUGENWALDE, FEB. 24.

The French troops have begun their march through the Prussian dominions. Their destination is Poland, and they are not to remain in Prussian Pomerania. A treaty has been positively signed between France and Prussia, but the particulars have not as yet transpired.

COLBERG, FEB. 28.

The French troops have arrived in our neighbourhood, and we expect every day that this fortress will be delivered over to them, by order of our Sovereign. A declaration of war, on the part of Sweden against France is hourly expected to take place. Letters from Berlin, dated the 7th Feb. state that the French troops are approaching that capital, and all was in the greatest consternation there.

FEBRUARY 29.

By the Wheeler, captain Roberts, which has arrived in 13 days from St. Lucar, we learn that Soult has made an application to the government of Cadiz, offering to permit the exportation of wine from Seville, on condition of receiving wheat and flour from Cadiz.

Two American ships, laden with flour, have lately been carried into St. Lucar, by two French privateers of that place, their cargoes were immediately condemned, and their crews put into prison.

The next accounts from Portugal are expected with much anxiety as they will probably communicate the result of an important secret expedition against the enemy, which is said to have been entrusted to gen. Hill.

The Dublin Evening Post communicates the following circumstances from private sources of information:—

"His Grace the Duke of Bedford, requested an audience of the Prince Regent in order to communicate to his Royal Highness his feelings on the present posture of public affairs; and particularly as bearing upon certain promises made by his grace, in the name of an illustrious personage, to the Catholics of Ireland. The interview has taken place, and happy are we to announce to the Empire, that the result has been such as to shed a fresh lustre on the character of his Royal Highness, and to impart to the people of Ireland heartfelt satisfaction. In the course of this interesting and highly important interview, the Regent evinced the kindest disposition towards Ireland—declared his opinion on the propriety of Catholic Emancipation to be unchanged and unchangeable; and, as a further proof of his royal feeling in favour of the Catholics, he mentioned to his Grace of Bedford, that on sending the

land, it had been stated in a letter addressed to the Duke of Richmond, that one reason among others for conferring upon him so distinguished an honour, was the moderate line of conduct adopted towards Mr. Kiwan, subsequent to his conviction."

MARCH 3.

Letters and newspapers from Paris, to the 1st instant have arrived. The principal journals are barren of all intelligence respecting the peninsula, and they seem cautiously to avoid any statements respecting the North of Europe. Private letters, however, say, that Marshal Berthier had already set off from Paris to take command, ad interim, of the army on the Polish frontiers.

The Emperor himself is expected to follow Berthier in a few days, having signified it to be his intention to command in person; we may add, against Russia.

By extracts from the Paris papers, it appears the Russian and Turkish armies still keep the field.

No intelligence has yet been received from gen. Hill. It is hourly expected.

It is again reported, that an embargo has been laid in the Danish ports preparatory as it is supposed, to the sailing of the expedition against Anholt.

We believe we may confidently state, that the Earl of Cholmondeley, has accepted the office of Lord Stewart of the Household; and we apprehend that the Marquis of Hertford will be appointed Lord Chamberlain, if he has not been so already.

Mr. Henry Wellesley, his majesty's ambassador at Cadiz, and Mr. Adair, his majesty's late minister at Constantinople, and formerly at Vienna, are, we understand, to be decorated with the Order of the Bath, in consideration of their diplomatic services on their respective missions. This mark of the Sovereign's favour is, we are assured, to be conferred in consequence of a special recommendation made by the Marquis of Wellesley to the Prince Regent, prior to the noble Marquis's resignation of the seals of the foreign department. It is now admitted that the earl of Moira has definitely refused the order of the Garter, proffered particularly to him by the Prince Regent, as special mark of his high personal favour and consideration.

Though no farther progress in the ministerial arrangements has been officially announced, it is understood that the new changes and appointments will in a few days be declared. Lord Sidmouth, it is still reported, will come into the administration, and some of his political friends are to have seats in the cabinet. The office spoken of for his Lordship is that of president of the council, which he held under Lord Grenville's administration. The Speaker is mentioned as likely to be raised to the Peerage, and in that event, Mr. Bragge Bathurst, it is said, will be his successor. Lord Melville is named as the successor of Mr. York, at the admiralty board, and the Earl of Buckinghamshire to succeed his lordship at the Board of Control. Mr. Vansittart and Mr. H. Adington, it is stated, are also to have official appointments. Whether Mr. Ryder will retire, it was reported some time back, is a matter of uncertainty.

## William Ross

Returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the encouragement he has received since he commenced business, and begs leave to observe that he still continues the Black-Smith's, Coach and Wheel Wright Business, in its various branches, and solicits a continuance of their favours. He would be thankful to those indebted to him for the last year to make immediate payment, if convenient to them.

B. Orders from the country will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

April 9, 1812.

## Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 23d May,

All the personal estate of Sarah Sepders late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, consisting of Beds and Bedsteads, with other household and kitchen furniture. Terms of sale—six months credit for all sums over ten dollars, under that sum the cash to be paid. Bond with good and sufficient security with interest from the day of sale, will be required. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

James Boone, Esq.

April 9, 1812.

## HENRY M. MURRAY

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Has opened his office in the house formerly occupied by Lewis Duvall, Esquire, at the foot of the state-house hill, and next door to the boarding-house of Mr.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1812.

The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Maryland is to assemble in Baltimore on Wednesday the 20th May next.

Mr. Hagerty, of Baltimore, has completed his elegant edition of the Bible, the first ever printed in this country on a diamond type, and challenges a comparison with any work of the kind extant.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

Table with 3 columns: Towns, Strong, Gerry. Rows: 290 Towns, Federal Gain.

New-Hampshire Election.—The "Dartmouth Gazette" gives the final returns for Governor in New-Hampshire.

Table with 2 columns: Candidate, Votes. Rows: For Gilman (Fed.), Plumer (Dem.).

Federal Majority, 543. Whether Mr. Gilman, the federal candidate, is the Governor elect, will depend on the fact, whether there are as many as 513 scattering votes—a fact which will not be ascertained until the meeting of the Legislature.

To the Citizens of Maryland.

According to a supplement to the late militia law for the organization of the cavalry, under field officers, my being the oldest commissioned captain of cavalry in the state, and as senior officer agreeable to the language and intention of the law, (as well as in every other respect,) I considered myself entitled to the proper promotion, agreeable to military system, but to my no little surprise, on the 13th of February last, I received a new commission as captain of cavalry, placing me in the same situation that I had been upwards of sixteen years. From this I perceived that the Governor and Council had made arbitrary partial appointments to suit particular friends.

To His Excellency the Governor and Council. GENTLEMEN,

It was pretty generally known that I understood something of horsemanship, as well as something of the cavalry exercise. In the spring of 1794 I was solicited to assist in getting a troop of horse, and instead of taking advantage of the law, (being then upwards of 50 years of age,) to avoid militia duty, as then was, and still is, pretty much the practice of pretended patriots, men in office, office hunters, and many others, I came forward; and a troop was soon formed, and in uniform; and in June '94 the late Mr. J. Kilty, was appointed captain, and myself first lieutenant of the troop. The company was completely armed, organized, & fitted for active duty, in a few months. In September following, there was a sudden call on the militia; a draught took place; our troop volunteered their services, and immediately marched on the western expedition, under the command of Governor Lee, as commander in chief. In Nov. '95, on Captain Kilty's moving to Baltimore, he gave up his commission. I was then appointed captain of the troop, and so continued to the present time, always well prepared for duty at the shortest notice. In '98 or '9, (I believe it was,) a draught of the militia was ordered; I draughted my company and made a return thereof to the governor and council agreeable to orders. My commission bears date prior to any other that was of late a captain of the cavalry, which your records will shew. Standing thus, I consider myself entitled to promotion, and rank, agreeable to seniority, and military system, and if I mistake not, both the letter and spirit of the late law, respecting the appointing officers of cavalry, entitles me to the proper promotion, viz. "Provided, that the new commissions shall bear seniority by dates, number, or otherwise, that the old commissions bear at the present time." If you considered me as not a fit and proper person for promotion, you must at the same time have looked on me as an improper person to hold a commission; and that by appointing me a captain, (an officer that ought to be young & active,) you would get clear of me, and prepare the way for another favourite officer of the infantry, otherwise I know not how to account for your appointing a junior captain of cavalry over me; and not only so, but more particularly to appoint a junior captain of the infantry over both a person too that knows but little of horsemanship, and less of the cavalry exercise. Your having acted thus, you might as well have passed me by as being too old for active duty, instead of sending me a commission that you must have known I could not accept.

Be assured that after holding a commission near eighteen years, I would not, (at this time of life,) hold a commission under any junior officer in the state of Maryland. I ask no favours; but as an officer I must have my rank, or no commission. Since I had the honour of holding a commission I have been as well prepared for active duty, and as willing and ready to act in defence of my country as any officer in the state of Maryland. And if I had my rank, I should have so continued, as long I was able to mount a horse and wield my sword.

How far the interest of the state will be promoted by this mode of appointing officers, for getting up and organizing the cavalry, agreeable to the intention of the late law, is a question for others to determine.

Your most obedient servant, JAMES WILLIAMS.

February 14th, 1812. The public will observe by this, and complaints

partial mode of appointing the officers of cavalry, the governor and council have acted contrary to law and justice towards many valuable officers, as well as to the great injury of the state, having already lost the use and benefit of several troops, equal to any in the state, and more in all probability will be lost.

The Executive not having deigned to take notice of these complaints, the complainants will have to apply to the next General Assembly for redress of grievances.

JAMES WILLIAMS. Annapolis, 14th April, 1812.

From the National Intelligencer—9th.

That an important crisis has arrived in the U. States is seen by every one: that it has been unavoidable is equally certain; and that it may be made to terminate with honour and advantage to Republican government, cannot admit of a doubt. We draw this conclusion from a firm belief that our councils will be wisely and honestly administered in every branch of the government and that the people still possess those virtues and energies which were so eminently displayed in our revolution.

The embargo now laid is a measure whose true character cannot be mistaken. It is not war, nor does it inevitably lead to war.

But if that result is avoided, however much to be regretted, it is evident that it can only be an honourable accommodation with the belligerents, on the various and grievous wrongs which this country has received from them.

Among the advantages to be derived from this measure are the following: It secures from pillage the vessels that are now in port, it warns the commanders of those who are abroad, to return home for safety; and it gives notice to foreign powers, that the period has arrived when the manifold wrongs which we have received from them must be redressed.

It would be dishonorable, and might be ruinous, if without a redress of our wrongs, war did not promptly follow the expiration of the embargo. No other alternative is left to our choice. Every other expedient has been tried, and failed. A new and more solemn position is now taken, which must be maintained. We cannot retrace our steps and abandon, perhaps forever, our most important rights. Nor can we rest longer at the point at which we now pause. We must, without a redress of wrongs, advance, and war is the next step. It would be folly in the extreme to attempt to disguise from ourselves the true character of the present embargo. It is not an engine to be wielded in negotiation. From the privations to which it may expose the belligerents nothing ought to be expected. It relied on in that sense only, it is known that it would fail. It is a measure of precaution, intended principally as a warning to our own people, of the nature of the crisis which has arrived, and of the consequences into which it may lead. If it produces any salutary effect with the belligerents or with either, it must be by announcing to them, that the United States disdaining longer to submit to dishonor, have resolved to accept the other alternative which they, by so many acts of injustice, have forced on them.

Great Britain took the lead in the career of violence and injustice. Every stage of the present war has been marked by some act which evinced the distinguished hostility of her government to this country. She has impressed our seamen from on board our own vessels, and held them in long and oppressive bondage. She has intercepted our lawful trade with nations with whom we were at peace. She has violated our jurisdiction; insulted us on our coast and in our harbours, & finally usurped the absolute dominion of the sea, forbidding our commerce with all nations with whom it does not suit her to allow it, and allowing it to none with whom she is not herself permitted to trade. She has even set up the extravagant and unheard of pretensions that we should become the fraudulent vehicles of her commerce, the carriers of her manufactures to the ports of her enemies, as the condition on which we should trade there at all. Had we submitted to these oppressions, we should have sunk into a more degraded state than that of her colonies. Deprived of the profits which belong to dependent possessions, our sovereignty would have served only to expose in a more striking light our impotence and weakness.

France has exhibited, in her conduct towards neutral powers, the counterpart to this disgusting picture; she has been emulous, in misdeeds, of the renown of her great political compeer. If she has done less harm at sea, it was because her means were inferior to those of her rival. She declared the British islands and all the British dominions in a state of blockade, when she had not a single ship on the ocean; and whenever her cruizers could escape from her ports, their course has been marked with the desolation of our unprotected commerce. But for the want of power on the ocean, and the failure of that full measure of the waste of neutral trade which has characterized the conduct of Great Britain on that element, France has supplied the deficiency of her deeds on the land. By her Rambouillet; Bayonne, and other decrees, she has seized and confiscated all the vessels

were in port. Nor has her desolating policy been confined to the limits of France only; it has been felt wherever her influence has extended. Of this truth, Spain, Holland, Italy, &c. afford but too many examples.

If we look back to past events, we must be sensible that this crisis has been unavoidable. We should be blind to the evidence of the most striking and important facts, if we did not perceive and acknowledge this great truth. It has been forced upon us by the wrongs of the belligerents. It has been forced on us by the voice of the whole American people, who, deeply incensed at these wrongs, have called on their government for redress. When it is considered, that the sole alternative presented to us, has been, between a base submission to these wrongs, and a manly assertion of their rights, there is much cause for surprise that this issue was not sooner made up.

From the Salem Gazette of April 3. NORTH OF EUROPE.

On Wednesday the Plato arrived here in the short passage of 34 days from Gottenburg. On her arrival we had an immediate report, that Buonaparte had actually declared war against Russia, and quitted Paris for the North, to direct the military operations in person. We have since conversed with Mr. W. H. Prince, the supercargo, who informs us, that amongst the numerous reports in constant circulation at Gottenburg, this was brought thither by the last mail from Copenhagen. But though it was not received as a certainty, yet the whole system of military movements indicated that a campaign would commence with the opening of spring. French troops were continually passing for the north; and not less than 140,000 were said to be ready to act immediately against Russia, who was also employed in making preparations for her safety.

The well known cause of offence in Russia, is her relaxation in the continental system; and if Alexander will not engage to execute it in its full rigour, Buonaparte will set out to take lodgings in the imperial palace at Petersburg, as he has heretofore done at Berlin and Vienna. In this state of things, Alexander has discovered a solicitude to make peace with the Turks, which Buonaparte's intrigues have doubtless been employed to frustrate. The negotiations which followed the last great victory of the Russians were considered as brought to a close, and every thing was prepared in Petersburg for celebrating the event of peace, when suddenly it was found the Turks had receded from the treaty; on which Alexander sent out new commissioners, empowered it was said, to make peace at any rate. If this is effectual, his large armies of Turkey will be recalled to the defence of the empire; but in their route they will have to encounter the French, who are stationed as to dispute their passage. Whether Alexander will again hazard the empire upon another struggle against the power of France, whose means in the north seem to be greater than ever, or whether he will submit indefinitely to the requisitions of the ruler of the continent, we shall soon hear. Extensive and terrible as is the power of France, it is not Russia alone in the north that has ventured in some measure to act as an independent nation. The little kingdom of Sweden has never yet been brought fully into the continental system; and English as well as American commerce is permitted, under restrictions and licenses, and all Buonaparte's requisitions are not complied with. Some time since, on the French minister's making some unreasonable demand of Bernadotte, he tore up the papers and threw them in his face, and the minister immediately made off to Copenhagen. Bernadotte has recently given another instance of his independent spirit in regard to France. He apprehended that Buonaparte intended to take possession of Pomerania, in order to have a further controul of the southern coast of the Baltic; he therefore gave orders to his commander, if the French entered to retreat to the island of Rugen, and fortify & defend it to the last extremity; but he failed in the execution of those orders; the French got possession without difficulty, and Bernadotte immediately broke this general. Bernadotte is beloved by the Swedes; they believe he consults the interest of the country, as much as is in his power; and it is understood the old king is shortly to abdicate the throne and Bernadotte to be invested with the full powers of Royalty.

CONGRESSIONAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, April 2.

Mr. McKee, from the committee to whom was referred the amendments of the senate to the bill for the relief of the officers and soldiers who served in the late campaign on the Wabash, made a report, in which they recommend a non-concurrence with the amendments made by the senate to the first section of the bill, and an agreement with the remainder.

The amendments to the first section take away the extra allowance proposed to be

The house disagreed to the senate's first amendments and agreed to the others.

Mr. Nelson from the committee to whom was referred the resolution relative to the bounty lands to officers and soldiers of the Virginia line on state establishment, made a report which concluded with the following resolution:

Resolved, That provision should be made for securing both officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary army of Virginia on state establishment in the land or sea service of the said state, the bounty lands which were promised to them either by a law or resolution of the said commonwealth, out of the lands not otherwise appropriated, and lying North West of the River Ohio, within the Virginia cession, to be of good quality according to the true intent and meaning of the promises made on the part of Virginia; and that if a sufficiency of good land within the meaning aforesaid, cannot there be found, that these bounties shall be satisfied out of any other public land of the U. S. not heretofore otherwise appropriated.

Referred to a committee of the whole house and made the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Grundy stated that in the absence of the chairman of the committee of foreign relations he was instructed by that committee to offer to the house some propositions for their consideration, and which were intended for the members only, he therefore moved that the galleries be cleared, which was accordingly done, and the doors closed, and remained closed till past 4 o'clock, when they adjourned.

Friday, April 3.

Mr. Gholson from the committee of claims reported a bill for the relief of Thomas F. Reddick, which was twice read and referred to the committee of the whole house.

Also the bill from the senate for the relief of Charles Minifie, without amendments. Referred to a committee of the whole house for Tuesday next.

Mr. Lewis from the committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill conferring certain powers on the Levy Court of the County of Washington. Read twice and referred to a committee of the whole house for Monday next.

A message was received from the president of the U. S. returning the bill providing for the removal of causes from the District and Circuit Courts in cases of disability of judges, with his constitutional objections to the same.

Mr. Bacon, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill for the relief of the collector of the port and district of Plymouth, N. Carolina. Read twice and referred to the committee of the whole house.

On motion of Mr. Porter, chairman of the committee of foreign relations, the galleries were cleared & doors closed at a quarter past 1 o'clock.

Saturday, April 4. SECRET SESSION.

The doors of the house were closed this morning, immediately after the reading of the journal, and continued so till an adjournment took place. It was however declared, about half past one, that the injunction of secrecy was off with respect to all that related to the Embargo.

JOURNAL.—It appears that the President's message was short, recommending an embargo for sixty days, but giving no reasons, merely saying, "considering the present critical situation of the country, I recommend, &c." A bill was immediately introduced, read twice and referred to the committee of the whole. Mr. Bassett took the chair. Mr. Randolph, Mr. Mitchell, and others, opposed the bill. The Speaker and others supported it. Mr. Seybert wished to know whether it were a peace or war measure? Mr. Quincy said it is now evident that no war is intended. There were other speakers.

Mr. Boyd moved to substitute 120 for 60 days. Negatived.

Mr. Randolph was called to order by the Speaker, for reflecting on the house, in saying, "We have wasted five months in idle debate, of which I have myself had a full share," or words similar. The chairman, (Mr. Bassett) declared Mr. R. in order. Mr. Speaker appealed to the house. The house, by yeas and nays, confirmed the chairman's decision, by a small majority.

The bill passed, 70 to 41.

In Senate it passed, 20 to 13, after being amended by 90 days, instead of 60; and another small amendment.

Yesterday morning it was returned to the house.

Mr. Lewis moved an indefinite postponement of the bill and amendments. Mr. Milnor seconded the motion, and spoke in support of it. Motion lost by a majority of about 30.

Mr. Randolph moved to postpone till Monday next. This motion was superceded by a motion of Mr. Emott to postpone 30 days. Mr. Emott was in support of his motion, and the great leaves its immediate

adoption must occasion, especially worth of produce descending and the Hudson.

The previous question was called on whether this stood all amendment. The Speaker decided. Mr. Key said he had an amendment to propose. An appeal from the Speaker's decision. It affirmed it; and the final question to the principal amendment of the for 60 days) was then taken by yeas; yeas 56, noes 53—all amendments being refused by the previous question.

Monday, April 6.

Mr. Bacon from the committee and means, reported a bill for payment of certain bills drawn by Armstrong, late minister to the treasury of the United States of the cashier of the French treasury and referred to a committee of the whole house for Wednesday next. French government neglecting to pay a part of the Louisiana stock American claims, occasions this.

Mr. Wheaton and Mr. Law absence, the former from Monday the latter from Wednesday of the session. Mr. Magruder (on leave of absence for three weeks) day next.

The amendments of the senate admitting the state of Louisiana, were taken up and agreed to.

An engrossed bill, providing cond grade of temporary government territory of Louisiana, was time.

Mr. McKee spoke against it. Mr. Alston in favour, when Mr. Porter, it was laid on the table.

Mr. Porter stated, that he by the committee of foreign relations something for the consideration of the house, when the galleries were cleared and the doors closed, closed for about three quarters.

When the doors were opened the speaker was reading certain from the journals of congress cases, relative to a breach of the houses.

Mr. Grundy submitted to Whereas on the 3d day of committee was appointed to enquire there has been any, and if any of the secrecy imposed during the present session, as its proceedings, with power to tons papers and records, and this house by a report made to the committee of the whole house.

On motion of Mr. Porter, chairman of the committee of foreign relations, the galleries were cleared & doors closed at a quarter past 1 o'clock.

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and others into a company to be called the  
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Mr. Porter obtained leave of absence for  
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A report was received from the Secretary  
of the treasury of the receipts and expendi-  
tures of the last year. Ordered to be printed.  
Mr. Key offered a Resolution for the ap-  
pointment of a committee to enquire whether  
any addition ought to be made to the salary  
of the superintendent of the Indian depart-  
ment on account of the increased duties im-  
posed by Law on that Officer, adopted and a  
committee of five ordered.  
The amendments of the Senate to the bill  
authorizing a detachment of the militia were  
debated and agreed to with an additional am-  
endment substituting a stoppage of pay, ra-  
tions, &c. for whipping for offences.  
The Speaker read a letter from N. Roun-  
savell, the witness who refused testimony  
yesterday, apologetical and explanatory.  
Mr. Smilie stated to the house some con-  
versation that took place on Wednesday eve-  
ning, at his lodgings on his return from the  
Capitol, which was overheard by Rounsa-  
vell.  
Mr. Calhoun explained the motives of Mr.  
Randolph on declaring on Tuesday last that  
he should not feel bound to keep any secret  
respecting the embargo—also his own motives  
for giving information of the intended embar-  
go to Mr. Quincy and Mr. Cheves, that  
they might give timely notice to their mer-  
cantile friends and constituents.  
Mr. Seybert moved that the prisoner be  
discharged from the custody of the sergeant  
at arms.  
Mr. Key and Mr. Sheffey spoke against this  
motion, till he should answer the questions  
proposed yesterday.  
Mr. Grundy, Mr. Roberts, & Mr. Gholson,  
supported the motion, Mr. Gold, Mr. Tall-  
madge, Mr. Ridgely and others, opposed.  
Mr. Bibb moved to bring him again before  
the house to say whether he was willing to  
answer the questions, and thus free himself  
from the charge of contempt to this house.  
This motion was carried, and he was bro't  
and answered that he was 'ready to answer.'  
Mr. Seybert then renewed his motion for  
discharging him. Messrs. Milnor and Shef-  
fey, spoke against this motion, unless amend-  
ed by saying, after having answered the in-  
terrogatories. The yeas and nays were cal-  
led on this amendment, which was lost, 37 to  
55. The resolution was then carried with-  
out the amendment, and the prisoner was dis-  
charged—and then the house adjourned.  
Wednesday, April 8.  
The Speaker presented the petition of Ed-  
ward Clark, stating that he had invented a  
species of defence calculated for land and na-  
val batteries, and praying an investigation by  
Congress as to its merits. Referred to the  
committee on military affairs.  
Mr. Brigham and Mr. Fisk had leave of  
absence from this day to the end of the ses-  
sion.  
The house took up the objections of the  
President of the U. States to the bill provid-  
ing for the removal of causes, &c.  
Mr. Gold spoke in favour of the passage  
of the bill.  
The question was, Shall the bill pass, not-  
withstanding the objections of the president?  
and was determined by yeas and noes—yeas  
26, nays 70. So the bill was lost.  
Mr. Calhoun stated he wished to call up  
some confidential business, and the galleries  
were cleared & the doors closed. The house  
remained with closed doors until they adjourn-  
ed.  
Thursday, April 9.  
The doors were closed immediately after  
prayers, and so continued till about one  
o'clock. The speaker read a letter from an  
impressed seaman—referred to a select com-  
mittee of five.  
Mr. Archer had leave of absence for ten  
days.  
Mr. Bibb offered a resolution for the ap-  
pointment of a committee to join such com-  
mittee as the senate may appoint, to consider  
and report what business demands the im-  
mediate attention of congress, and whether a  
recess be compatible with the public interest,  
and the term of such recess.  
The resolution was laid on the table for one  
day, the rules of the house so requiring.  
Mr. Newton called up the bill authorising  
in certain cases the importation of goods  
purchased anterior to the 2d of Feb. 1811.  
Mr. Rhea moved to postpone the bill till  
the first Monday in December next. After a  
short debate this motion was lost, six only  
rising in its favour.  
The house in committee of the whole, Mr.  
Breckinridge in the chair on the bill.  
Mr. Rhea moved to strike out the first  
section, and said a few words in support of it.  
Mr. Lowndes spoke at considerable length  
in support of the bill and against striking  
out. For striking out 26.  
Mr. Lowndes proposed amending the bill

or actually contracted for in G. Britain, her  
colonies or dependencies, before the first of  
Feb. 1811."  
The committee rose reported progress and  
had leave to sit again, without taking the  
question on the amendment.  
The house adjourned at half past 3.  
Friday, April 10.  
Mr. Dismoor laid before the house a letter  
from Mr. Fling, and one from Mrs. Fling,  
of New-Hampshire, praying congress to take  
measures for the recovery of their son, who,  
they say, has been impressed into the British  
service, while employed in his occupation as  
a journeyman saddler, at Quebec. Referred  
to the same committee to whom was referred  
a letter from an impressed seaman yesterday.  
Mr. Milnor presented the protest of the  
captain of the ship Asia, lately burnt by the  
French, which was read and laid on the ta-  
ble.  
The order of the day, the consideration of  
the bill permitting the importation of certain  
goods, &c. from Great Britain was called  
for.  
Mr. Pleasants moved to postpone it till  
Monday week next.  
Mr. Rhea moved to postpone it indefinitely,  
which motion superceding that made by  
Mr. Pleasants, the question was on adopting  
it.  
A debate of some interest ensued, the ques-  
tion was determined by yeas and noes, and  
were yeas 50, nays 60.  
The question again recurred on agreeing to  
the postponement till Monday week next,  
and was adopted. Yeas 57.  
A bill from the senate to enlarge the bound-  
aries of the state of Louisiana, was read a  
third time and passed.  
The house took up the amendments of the  
senate to the bill for arming the whole body  
of the militia of the U. States. The amend-  
ments of the Senate struck out the whole bill  
as it went from the house and substituted in  
lieu thereof a new bill. The bill was ordered  
to lie on the table.  
The house proceeded to the consideration  
of the resolution laid on the table yesterday  
by Mr. Bibb, for a recess of congress.  
Mr. Rhea moved to postpone the subject  
till Monday week—postponed.  
The question then was on adopting the res-  
olution, and was determined by yeas & noes,  
and were yeas 73, nays 40.  
A committee of five was ordered.  
The house in committee of the whole, Mr.  
Stanford in the chair, on a bill to authorise  
the purchase of the Old City Hall in New-  
York.  
The committee rose, reported the bill and  
the house ordered it to a third reading. Ad-  
journed.  
IN SENATE.  
Monday, April 6, 1812.  
The further consideration of the bill au-  
thorising a subscription to the laws of the  
United States was, on motion of Mr. Leib,  
postponed to the first Monday in May next.  
The bill to carry into effect the provisions  
of the 8th section of the "Act regulating the  
grants of land, and providing for the dis-  
posal of the lands of the United States south  
of the state of Tennessee," was, on motion  
of Mr. Lloyd referred to the committee to  
whom was referred the Mississippi state  
bill.  
The act to authorise a detachment from  
the militia of the U. States, was read a third  
time—and the question of its passage, was  
after debate, determined as follows:  
For the bill, Messrs Anderson, Bibb, Brad-  
ley, Brent, Campbell, Crawford, Cutts, Frank-  
lin, Gaillard, Gregg, Howell, Leib, Lloyd,  
Pope, Read, Robinson, Smith, of N. York,  
Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Worthing-  
ton—22.  
Against the bill, Messrs Condit, German,  
Giles, Gilman, Goodrich, Lambert, Smith,  
of Md.—7.  
So the bill was passed.  
Tuesday, April 7.  
Mr. Worthington reported the bill from the  
house respecting surveys and patents in the  
district of Detroit, & the bill giving further  
time for payment to the purchasers of land  
northwest of the river St. Lawrence—and  
amendments.  
On motion of Mr. Campbell, of Tennes-  
see, the galleries cleared and the doors of the  
Senate chamber closed.  
The injunction of secrecy respecting the  
bill from the house of Representatives "in  
addition to the act entitled 'an act to raise  
an additional military force,' passed January  
11, 1812, was taken off." [See below.]  
And, on motion by Mr. Anderson, the bill  
was read a third time.  
On the question "shall the bill pass?" it  
was decided as follows.  
For the bill, Messrs Anderson, Campbell  
of Tenn. Condit, Crawford, Gregg, Howell,  
Leib, Pope, Smith of N. York, Tait, Tay-  
lor, Turner, Varnum, Worthington—14.  
Against the bill, Messrs Giles, Gilman,  
Gregg, Horsey, Hunter, Reed, Smith, of

Wednesday, April 8.  
The motion in the senate to fill the blank  
in the embargo bill with the word "ninety,"  
was made by Mr. Leib, and not by Mr. An-  
derson as stated in our last.  
The following is a copy of the bill as it  
has passed into a law:  
A bill in addition to the "act, entitled, An  
act to raise an additional military force,"  
passed January 11th, 1812.  
"Be it enacted, &c. That the president of  
the United States be and he hereby is em-  
powered to cause to be enlisted for the term  
of eighteen months unless sooner discharged,  
such part of the light dragoons, artillery and  
infantry, authorized by the act entitled, "An  
act to raise an additional military force," as  
he may deem expedient: Provided, that the  
whole number so to be enlisted for eighteen  
months, shall not exceed fifteen thousand,  
anything in the said recited act to the con-  
trary notwithstanding.  
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted; That  
the non-commissioned officers and privates so  
to be enlisted, shall be entitled to bounty of  
sixteen dollars, and the same pay, clothing  
and rations, the same provisions for wounds  
or disabilities, and to all other allowances  
(the bounty in land excepted) provided by  
the said before recited act for the non-com-  
missioned officers, musicians and privates, who  
may be raised under the same, and be held to  
perform the same duties, and be subject to  
the same rules and regulations.

Thinks I to Myself.  
GEO. SHAW & Co.  
Have received a second edition of  
"THINKS I TO MYSELF,"  
A serio-ludicro, tragico-comico Tale—  
WRITTEN BY  
Thinks I to Myself—Who?  
(Price seventy-five cents.)  
This little work, replete with the most exquisite  
humour and wholesome satire, is attributed to the  
pen of Mr. Canning.  
They have also received a New Work, entitled,  
SENTIMENTAL ANECDOTES:  
By Madam De Montolieu, Author of Tales, Ca-  
roline of Litchfield, &c. &c.  
April 16. 3t.

Fifty Cents Reward.  
Absconded from Waters's  
Ford, near the Head of Ma-  
gothy, on the 28th March,  
a Negro Man named  
GEORGE,  
who was hired of Charles  
W. Wolf, of Calvert county. He is a small  
slender fellow, about 5 feet 7 inches high,  
a very down look; his cloathing is not  
perfectly recollected. 'Tis expected, (from  
what I have been informed,) that he has  
returned to Calvert. The above Reward  
will be paid, exclusive of what the law al-  
lows, for delivering said fellow to me, the  
subscriber, manager for Chas. Waters esq,  
at the above place.  
THEODORE SWAN  
16th March 1812

For Sale,  
A CHAISE WITH HARNESS, and  
a SOLO CHAIR without harness. Ap-  
ply to  
RICHARD B. WATTS.  
April 16, 1812. 1t.

Sarah Ann Waters,  
Has just received, and now offers for  
sale, in the shop lately occupied by Mr. John  
Wells, Druggist, in Church-street, Annapolis, a  
handsome and well selected assortment of  
LADIES SHOES & SLIPPERS,  
laid in on terms so accommodating as to enable  
her to supply her patrons at the Baltimore retail  
prices.  
N. B. Mrs. Waters has this day received a  
few GROCERIES of the first quality, of which  
she expects to continue a regular supply, on the  
most reduced terms.  
March 26, 1812. 3w\*

Beattie's Evidences of the  
Christian Religion.  
This Work, which was lately announced for  
publication, is now ready for delivery to Sub-  
scribers at the Grove of  
GEO. SHAW & Co.  
Who have lately received, The Works of the  
Rev. Claudius Buchanan, LL. D. comprising his  
Christian Researches in Asia—his Memoir on the  
expediency of an ecclesiastical establishment for  
British India—The Star in the East, with three  
new Sermons. To which is added, Dr. Kerr's  
curious and interesting Report concerning the  
state of the Christians in Cochln and Travancore.  
Price Dol. 1 25.  
Also the Life of Beilby Porteus, late Bishop  
of London.  
April 9. 2 3t.

For Sale or Hire,  
A YOUNG NEGRO MAN, about 21  
years of age. The said servant is a good OSTER,  
GARDENER and WAITER.  
Those persons who wish to hire or purchase,  
can be informed of the terms by applying to  
Henry Hall.  
March 26, 1812. 4



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1812.

[No. 3406.]

[LXVIIIth YEAR.]

## Council Chamber,

Annapolis, April 8th, 1812.

Ordered, That the following proclamation be published twice in each week for the space of two weeks in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette at Annapolis. The National Intelligencer at Washington. The Star at Easton. The American, Whig, Sun, and Federal Gazette at Baltimore. The Republican Gazette at Frederick-town; and the Maryland Herald at Hagar's-town.

By order,  
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

By His Excellency ROBERT BOWIE, Esquire, Governor of the State of Maryland, A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it is directed by the sixth section of the supplement to the act, entitled, "An act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state," that the field officers and captains of cavalry, shall meet in the city of Baltimore, on the second Monday in March, 1812, for the purpose of fixing upon a system of cavalry tactics and trumpet soundings; and a uniform dress for the cavalry field-officers of this state whether regimental or general; and that the result of their meeting, shall be forthwith transmitted to the governor of this state, signed by the officers present, or a majority of them, who shall thereupon make the same public by proclamation: I do, therefore, in pursuance of the said act, publish the following to be the result of the meeting of the cavalry officers of this state, viz.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this board, the "abstract of Colonel Herries' instructions for volunteer corps of cavalry, adapted to the use of the volunteer and militia cavalry of the United States," is the best treatise extant, or now to be procured; and that the same be adopted for the cavalry of this state. With the exception, that in as much as but one lieutenant to a troop is allowed or provided for by that system, and in order that too many commissioned officers may not be placed in the Serre file Rank:

Resolved, That the captains of troops when in squadron or line, shall take post, each one horse length in front of the centre of his respective troop; the first lieutenants on the outward flanks of the front-rank of their respective troops; the senior cornets in the centre of the front rank of the squadron; the second lieutenants in serre file in the rear of the first outward flank files of their respective troops, and the junior cornet in serre file in the rear of the centre of the squadron.

And as it does not appear to us that in the "abstract" as abovementioned, the formation of a troop for parade or exercise with the disposition of its officers and non-commissioned officers, is provided for, Resolved, that the captains take post in front of the centre; the first lieutenant on the left of the front rank, covered by a corporal; the second lieutenant on the right of the front rank covered by a sergeant, the cornet in the centre, covered by a corporal; a sergeant on the right of every sub-division except the right sub-division, covered by a corporal or intelligent private; and the quarter-master sergeant, farrier and saddler in the rear.

Resolved, That it is deemed impracticable at this time for the board to determine upon proper "trumpet soundings" to be adopted by the cavalry of this state; but that lieutenant colonel Moore, and majors Ridgely and Barney, be and are hereby appointed a committee to agree upon a system of trumpet and bugle soundings, and report the same to the governor, which with his approbation shall become binding and obligatory upon the field-officers, and captains, and subalterns of all troops concerned.

Resolved, That the "Uniform dress of the cavalry field-officers of this state" shall consist of a black cap of beaver or polished leather, seven inches high in the crown and one inch and three quarters more in diameter at top than bottom, with a front of leather projecting downwards, a black velvet ribbon one and a half inches wide round the upper and lower extremities of the crown; a long white plume in front, its casing concealed by a black polished leather cockade, with a silver eagle in the centre grasping a thunderbolt in its talons; a white plated band or tress hanging in a festoon before and behind from a silver button affixed to the upper part of each side the crown, with a double cord three feet long, and tassels of the same pendant from the button on the right side, and a tassel from that on the

left; a black stock; a coat of dark blue cloth, cape and cuffs of the same, single breasted, standing collar or cape, short in the waist, narrow military skirts not to reach lower than the middle of the thigh, with three buttons on each, equi-distant below the waist buttons, pockets in the folds, large bullet buttons set close in front, cape trimmed with silver lace or cord, or embroidered with silver;—pantaloons of dark blue cloth, side seams and front trimmed as the coat. Silver epaulets and sword knot, red silk sash to tie on the right side, sword (not particularized.) Sword belt (not particularized) to be worn under the coat. Half boots to come to the knee with black silk tassels in front, spurs either plated or silver. Gloves of yellow buckskin, and pistols (not particularized.)

The undersigned not considering themselves authorised by the act under which they are convened, to decide upon any uniform caparison for the horses of the "cavalry field-officers," they nevertheless deem it expedient and do agree to adopt the following which they recommend to those who may not have had it in their power to attend, viz. the bridle with a bit and bridoon; black reins, front and nose band; a bearskin, housen or schabrache, trimmed with white cloth indented to be thrown over the saddle and holsters, and a breast plate and crupper.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State of Maryland, this 8th (L. S.) day of April, eighteen hundred and twelve.

ROBERT BOWIE,  
By his Excellency's command,  
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.  
of the Council. 4t.

## State of Maryland to wit: TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

HENRY AGUITON, Esq. having produced to the governor an Exequatur, signed by the President of the U. States, and sealed with the seal of the said States, recognizing him as consul from his majesty the king of Sweden for the port of Baltimore: Ordered, by and with the advice & consent of the Council, that the said recognition be published for the information and government of the people of this state.

Given in Council at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this third day of April, eighteen hundred and twelve, and of the independence of the United States of America the thirty-sixth.

ROBT. BOWIE,  
By the Governor,  
NINIAN PINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council.

James Madison, President of the United States of America,

## TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

HENRY AGUITON, Esq. having produced to me his commission as Consul of his majesty the king of Sweden for the port of Baltimore: I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise such functions, powers and privileges, as are allowed within the United States to the consuls of friendly powers between whom and the United States there is no agreement for the regulation of the consular functions. In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington the second day of March, A. D. 1812, and of the independence of the United States of America the thirty-sixth.

JAMES MADISON,  
By the President,  
JAMES MONROE,  
Secretary of State.

Ordered, That the foregoing be published twice in each week for the space of two weeks in the Whig, Federal Gazette, American and Sun at Baltimore; the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican at Annapolis; Bartgis's paper at Frederick-town; the Maryland Herald, National Intelligencer, and the Star at Easton.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY,  
April 14. 4t.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of Frederick Green, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased, to present the same, legally authenticated, for settlement, & all persons indebted to the said estate, to make immediate payment.

WM. S. GREEN, Adm'r.

BOSTON, APRIL 10.

## LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival yesterday of the ship Lothair, captain Jackson, in the remarkable passage of 20 days from Liverpool, we have received the papers of that city of the 18th ultimo, and London papers of the 16th. They contain nothing of importance. The orders in council had not been again a subject of discussion. Licences are granted for import from the Baltic and from France. The king had improved a little in health. The war in the north still remained an expected event.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

Mails from Anholt and Heligoland, arrived this morning. The former states that Buonaparte is to take the command of the French army in person. It is divided into four grand detachments of 50,000 men each. Massena commands the first—Davoust the second—Oudinot the third—Berthier the fourth. The French troops have left Hamburg for the Polish frontiers. Hamburg is to be garrisoned by the Danes.

The accounts respecting Prussia are contradictory—some assuring that she will join France; others, that she will unite with Russia; that she has positively rejected all the demands of Buonaparte to admit French troops into Colberg, and that her army is in excellent condition.

The Swedish government has published full details of the hostile treatment which Swedish Pomerania has experienced from the French government. A joint declaration of war from Russia, Prussia and Sweden, is the prevailing expectation at Stockholm.

NAPLES, FEB. 4.

A manufactory has just been established here, for extracting sugar from chestnuts. The first trials have produced sugar, which is in no degree inferior to the sugar produced from the cane!

From La Plata, Jan. 10.

Don Jose Artegos, who commanded the Buenos Ayres troops, had a battle with a party of Portuguese in Dec. from Rio Janeiro, sent on to Monte Viedo, and caused them to retire. This man commands the Gouchas (country people) and has collected about 8000 men in the country of the Misiones, near the Uruguay. The junta sent to his assistance, on the 1st January, 800 men, a black regiment of Buenos Ayres. This gave umbrage to the government of Monte Viedo. All vessels bound to Buenos Ayres were immediately embargoed, and 1 or 2 cruisers sent up the river with the intention, it was supposed, to prevent troops crossing.

A plot was discovered in December to remove the Junta, and replace Saverda the former President, whose particular regiment was active in this affair, and required the whole strength of the government to oppose and quell, in which they succeeded, after some lives being lost, and the principal leaders arrested, and a number immediately shot. A captain Taylor, who had command of one of the armed ships of Buenos Ayres, was in close confinement under charges of treason.

The markets at Monte Viedo and Buenos Ayres had improved, in consequence of commerce being renewed.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 12.

Capt. Prendergrass, late master of the schr. Jonathan Jones, bound from this port to France, and carried into Guernsey by the English, came passenger in the Herald from Portsmouth. He informs that on the 15th of Jan. Ephraim Sherman, of Connecticut, fell overboard from the Jonathan Jones and was drowned.

He also informs, that at Guernsey, on the 28th or 29th of Jan. the schr. Speedwell privateer of that place, sailed from the Bay of Biscay to cruise for Americans bound to and from France. The first night after she sailed, a black man an American (one of the crew) went into the main hold at 4 in the morning, and set the vessel on fire, near the bulk head of the liquor room, and was not discovered till the vessel was on fire below, when a man was ordered down to see what was the matter—the moment he got into the hold, the black man attacked & wounded him severely—upon which he retreated on deck, the black man was armed with a large knife, and cutliss and axe. The first lieutenant then went down, but soon returned severely wounded, as did three others after him. Finding the fire gaining fast, and near the liquor and magazine, they cut scuttles in the deck, and threw powder and liquors overboard. The black man was then discovered trying to scuttle the schooner—when the

captain, (Hamilton) jumped down and fired at him, but without effect.—The black man then retreated under the fore-castle deck, and began again to cut a hole in her bottom. The crew by this time had got the fire out, and fired several shot at the man whom they frequently hit. When he received a wound he would say, "No dead yet," and continued scuttling away. They were at last obliged to scuttle the fore-castle deck, when they fired at and killed him. After so much damage as to oblige the privateer to return, and severely wounded seven men. The privateer returned to Guernsey roads on the 1st March and brought the body of the black man on shore, where the crew underwent a trial. The black fellow received seven balls before he was killed. No cause was assigned for the desperate conduct of the black.

APRIL 15.

Yesterday afternoon between 3 and four o'clock, the U. S. frigates President, commodore Rogers, and Essex, sailed from this port on a cruise. When the frigates got opposite Castle Williams, they fired from 6 to 8 24 pound shot at the Castle for the purpose of trying its strength, which we are happy to state was found to be ball proof, and more than answers the most sanguine expectations. Three balls were fired into one of the embrasures, which did little other damage, than shattering the gun carriage. One 24 pound shot struck the wall of the Castle, a little above the 2d tier of guns, and made an indentation in the stone of nearly six inches, without defacing it any other manner. The frigates then proceeded on their course, and in the evening came to anchor at the watering place Staten-Island. We understand the commodore will try a similar experiment on Fort Richmond, when he passes the Narrows.

APRIL 16.

## Disturbances in Canada.

We are informed by an intelligent citizen of this village, who has just returned from a journey to Canada, that a fracas had recently taken place between a portion of the militia of the province of Little York, (L. C.) and the regular troops, in which 20 persons lost their lives. Further particulars hereafter, if the report proves true.

[Rut. Herald.]

## FROM PORTUGAL.

By the ship Canton from Lisbon, which place she left on the 10th March, we have received the following account of the British and French armies, viz.

"That Lord Wellington will have it in his power to open before Badajos, at least 70 pieces of heavy artillery, and although it should cause him to risk a general battle, some people believe he would not abandon the siege.

"The French general Marmont is moving with a large force, towards Badajos (in which place it is supposed there are 10,000 French) should it be invested, and there is a great probability that a general action will soon take place. Lord Wellington will have a force of 70,000 men in the neighbourhood of Badajos, and the French force are supposed to be about the same number.

"On the 3d March, Lord Wellington's head quarters were at Ferrandas, about 4 days march from Elvas; which place he would move for that day. On the road thither, it was not expected the army would halt only for a few days—Not only the spare artillery of the garrison of Elvas, but a large quantity of heavy pieces of ordnance were sent from Lisbon to the neighbourhood of Badajos for the siege.

## FROM SPAIN.

CADIZ, FEB. 23.

Our troops have gained possession of Fort Olivo adjoining Tarragona, and were actually preparing to assault the garrison.

Gen. Ballasteros has lately had an action, at Cuztama, with 2,400 of the enemy commanded by gen. Marancin, Governor of Malaga, who was killed in the affair; the field of battle was left covered with the slain, & 100 prisoners taken. Gen. Ballasteros pursued the enemy to within one league of Malaga, and then retreated, on discovering a body of the enemy advancing, composed of 2,500 infantry, and 200 cavalry, under the command of general Ric.

Killed in the above affair gen. Marancin, a colonel of the Polish regiment No. 9, two commandants of battalions, and many other officers. It was all done at the point of the bayonet, and was supported with so much gallantry by our infantry, that the enemy was compelled to a shameful flight.



Before the clerk had read the bill through a confidential message was announced from the Senate, the Speaker resumed the chair, the galleries were cleared and doors closed & remained so about half an hour, when the doors were opened and the consideration of the bill again resumed.

Mr. Roberts and Mr. Troup were opposed to the bill on constitutional grounds, and Mr. Troup moved to strike out the first section. Carried—43 yeas, 35 noes.

The committee rose and reported the bill as amended. And the House took up the report of the committee of the whole house & concurred—yeas 46, noes 43.

Adjourned at half past 2.

**Tuesday, April 14.**

Mr. McKim presented the memorial of the merchants of Baltimore praying a suspension or modification of the non-importation law so that they may be enabled to withdraw from England and her dependencies, the large amount of property which had been accumulated there in consequence of the low rate of Exchange & immense shipments made to Spain and Portugal. Referred to the committee of the whole house who have under consideration a bill on that subject.

Mr. Wright, from the committee on military affairs, reported the bill for establishing a Corps of Artificers, with the amendments of the Senate thereto. The committee recommended a concurrence. Ordered to lie on the table.

The amendments were subsequently taken up and agreed to.

Mr. Calhoun from the committee on foreign relations reported a bill making further provision for the army of the U. States.—Referred to committee of the whole house for to-morrow.

This bill provides for the appointment of Paymasters, &c. two additional Major-Generals, and four additional Brig. Generals, &c.

A confidential communication was announced, and the galleries cleared and the doors closed a few minutes.

The house in committee of the whole, Mr. Talmadge in the chair, on a bill continuing in force an act fixing for a limited time the salaries of certain officers of government.

A new section was added, making further appropriations of money to carry into effect the provisions of the law.

The committee rose, reported the bill and amendment, and the house concurred and ordered the bill to a third reading.

The house in committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on a bill for the relief of Aaron Greely.

The committee rose, reported the bill and the house ordered it to a third reading.

The Post Road bill was agreed to and ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

**Wednesday, April 15.**

Mr. Mitchell presented a petition, praying permission to import goods purchased prior to the President's proclamation of November 1810. Referred to the committee of the whole house, who have that subject under consideration.

Mr. Seybert presented the memorial of 145 merchants of Philadelphia praying permission to import goods, wares, and merchandise from Great Britain in payment of debts due them in that country. Referred to the same committee.

Mr. Lewis from the committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill authorising an addition to the Capital Stock of the Bank of Washington, to the amount of 500,000 dollars; which was read, and on the question shall the bill now have a second reading? Mr. Bassett moved to reject the bill, some debate took place on this motion. Mr. Roberts moved that the bill lie on the table. Motion lost.

The question again recurred on rejecting the bill. Lost.

The bill was then read a second time and committed to a committee of the whole house for Friday next.

Mr. Calhoun from the committee of Foreign Relations, reported a bill authorising the departure of ships and vessels from the ports and harbours of the United States in certain cases. Read twice and referred to the committee of the whole house.

Mr. Wright from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill supplementary to an act more effectually to provide for the organization of the militia of the district of Columbia. Read twice and referred to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Tagget had leave of absence from the 27th instant, & Mr. Rodman from Monday next till the end of the session.

The house took up the unfinished business of yesterday, the report of the committee of the whole house, on a bill altering and establishing certain post offices and post roads, with amendments. The house concurred and ordered the bill to a third reading.

The doors were closed about half past 2 o'clock, and remained closed till past 3 o'clock when they were again opened, and it appeared the injunction of secrecy was taken from the following law:

An act to prohibit the exportation of specie, goods, wares and merchandize for a limited time.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That it shall not be lawful during the continuance of the act, entitled "An act laying an embargo on all the ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States for a limited time" to export from the United States or the territories thereof, in any manner whatever, any specie, nor any goods, wares or merchandize of foreign or domestic growth or manufacture, and if any person shall, with intent to evade this law, export or attempt to export, any specie, goods, wares or merchandize, from the United States or the territories thereof, either by land or water, such specie, goods, wares or merchandize, together with the vessel, boat, raft, cart, waggon, sleigh, or other carriage in which the same shall have been exported, or attempted to be exported, shall together with the tackle, apparel, horses, mules & oxen, be forfeited & the owner or owners of such specie, goods, wares or merchandize & every other person knowingly concerned in such prohibited exportation, on conviction thereof, shall each respectively forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars for every such offence: Provided however that nothing in this section contained shall be construed to prevent the departure of vessels which according to the act last above mentioned are, or may be permitted to depart in the manner and under the restrictions provided by the said act.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States or such other person as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ any part of the land or naval forces, or militia of the U. S. or of the territories thereof, as may be judged necessary for the purpose of preventing the illegal departure of any ship or vessel or the illegal exportation of any specie or of any goods, wares or merchandize contrary to the provisions of this, or of the last above mentioned act, and for the purpose of detaining, taking possession of and keeping in custody any such ship or vessel, specie, goods, wares or merchandize.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all penalties and forfeitures incurred by virtue of this act, shall and may be prosecuted, sued for, recovered and distributed, and may be mitigated & remitted in the manner provided by the act laying an embargo on all the ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States for a limited time; and also, that the penalties and forfeitures incurred by virtue of this act, may be recovered subsequently to the expiration thereof, in the same manner as if this act had continued in full force and virtue.

Approved, April 14, 1812.

JAMES MADISON.

**Thursday, April 16.**

Mr. Wheaton offered a protest, resolution and other papers, respecting the capture by the French in January last, of the brig Comet, owned by John and James Howland, of New-Bedford, Mass. bound from Savannah to England, laden with pine timber & staves. The Comet, after being captured in the English channel, and the French privateer that captured her, were pursued by a British vessel: the Comet was run on shore on the French coast and lost. The crew were robbed even of most of their clothes; and most of them imprisoned and very ill treated.

Mr. Wheaton observed that if this capture did not prove the continuance of the Berlin and Milan decrees, they must convince the most slowly asserting that other French decrees were in operation, of worse principle, or rather perhaps of no principle. He moved after they were read, that they should be referred to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Bassett objected.—There was no proof of American property.

Mr. Wheaton said there was, he presumed sufficient evidences.

Mr. Gold remarked that it was seized as neutral property: there was no allegation to the contrary.

Mr. Alston would not refer it, because the owners expressed no such wish.

Mr. McKim wondered why the solemn secrecy of the house should be needed, if it was to go to the department of state. If fit to go there, he would not send it there, because it had first come to the house.

Mr. Quincy remarked, that it was not a mere private question; it has connection with the state of our foreign relations. Why try to hide from public eye what is notorious to all our merchants, that, if the Berlin and Milan decrees are not in operation, other decrees are, by which our vessels are burnt and property destroyed? Why refuse evidence of this?

After further debate the motion to refer the papers to the Secretary of State, was carried by a large majority.

A motion was made to adjourn and carried.

**Friday, April 17.**

Mr. Gold obtained leave of absence for one

On motion of Mr. Calhoun, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Bassett in the chair, on the bill for authorising the departure of ships and vessels from the ports and harbours of the U. States in certain cases. No objection being made to the bill, it was reported to the House.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Wright, the house went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Desha in the chair, on the bill to establish an ordinance department. In the course of the reading of the bill.

Mr. D. R. Williams moved to strike out the first section. The question on striking out, was decided in the affirmative by a large majority, and the committee rose and reported the bill.

On motion of Mr. D. R. Williams, the bill was recommitted.

On motion of Mr. Calhoun, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Breckenridge in the chair, on the bill making further provision for the army of the U. States.

Some amendments were made to the bill; which was then reported to the house.

Mr. Sheffield moved to strike out that section of the bill which authorises the appointment of 2 additional major-generals, & 4 additional brigadier-generals, whenever in the President's opinion the public service shall require it.

After much debate and some warmth—

On motion of Mr. Lacock the bill was ordered to lie on the table.

The bill this day ordered to be engrossed, was read a third time and passed.

Adjourned to Monday, 41 to 41, Speaker voting in the affirmative.

The dwelling house of Mr. David Compton within a mile of Meadville, (Penn.) was reduced to ashes by fire on Saturday the 28th of March. Two of Mr. C's sons about 9 years old perished in the flames in the view of the agonized parent, who essayed to save them in vain. The little sufferers were seen folded in each other's arms, imploring help and writhing in inutterable agony.

**New & Seasonable Goods.**

**Childs & Shaw**

Have received an assortment of Goods suitable for the present season, which, with other Articles enumerated below, they offer for sale upon reasonable terms

**DRY GOODS.**

Superfine Cloths & Casimers, Second do. Stockingnet, 4-4 Irish Linen Russia Sheetings, Russia Duck, Burlaps, Ticklenburgs, White & Brown Rolls, Domestic Linen, Platillas, Superfine Damask Diapers, Russia do. Nankeens—various colours, Jeans and Fustians, White & Coloured Marcellines, 9-8 Chintzes and Calicoes, White & Blue Cottons, Seersuckers and Ginghamams, Domestic Cotton, Bed-Ticking, Checks, Cotton Hosiery, Silk do. Extra Long White and Coloured Kid Gloves,	White & Coloured Habits do. Men's real Buckskin & Beaver Gloves, Linen Cambrics & Cambric Handkerchiefs, Mul-mul Handkerchiefs Shawls, 6-4 and 4-4 Cambric Muslin, Black & Coloured do Elegant Flore de Silk, Coloured & White do. Figured Levantines, Black Sencshews, and Sa-cener, W'aid Silk, Superfine 10-4 Damask Silk Shawls, Serge do. Coloured Craps, Artificial Flowers, Plain and Figured Leno Muslin, Mul Muslin, Regency do. Elegant Grecian Robes, Silk Umbrellas, Ladies do.
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**GROCERIES.**

Madeira, Lisbon, Sherry, Malaga, Old West-India Spirit, Old American & Irish Whiskey, Old French Brandy, N. E. Rum, Loaf, Lump & Brown Sugars, Hyson, Young Hyson, Green & Congo Teas, Annapolis, April 23.	Spermacetti Candles, Moid and Dipt do. Coffee, Rice, Alsipice, Nutmegs, Mace, Ginger, Cloves, Pepper, Saltpetre, Mustard, Starch, Sweet Oil, Fig & Indigo Blue, Powder and Shor, Spinning Cotton, Sifters and Traces, Leading Lines, Bed cords, White Tape, Spades, Hoes, &c. Annapolis, April 23.
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**DANCING.**

**Mr. John Bulet**

Informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Annapolis, and the neighbourhood, that he intends to open his **Dancing School** the first Monday of May, he hopes to meet with the same encouragement from those parents who favoured him last summer with their patronage. Those persons who are desirous of intrusting their children to his care, are requested to apply at **Mr. Berge's**, who will have his subscription list. The terms will be the same as last summer.

**Joseph Evans,**  
Has just received, and on hand from former purchases, an Assortment of  
**New and Seasonable Goods,**  
CONSISTING OF

4-4 & 7-8 Irish Linens, Russia Sheetings & Russia Duck, Ticklenburg, Burlaps, Hessians & American Linens, Checks, Stripes, Bed-ticks, Cambric and Corded Dimities, Calicoes and Chintz, Ginghams, Madras & Bandanna Silk handkerchiefs, Bastias, Mamodies, Cosas and Gurrabs, Muslin & Silk Shawls, Regency, Leno & Cambric Muslins, Marseilles and Dimity Waistcoating, Silk Florentines, Silk and Cotton Hose,	Ladies extra long and short White and Coloured Kid Gloves, Double Florence, assorted Colours, Plaid Lutestring, Saracnets, Ribbons, English and India Nankeens, Superfine Broad Cloths, Second ditto, Bedford Cords, Velvets and Corduroys, Cassimers, Superfine White Flannels, Glass, Earthen & China Ware, Spades and Shovels, Broad & Narrow Hoes, Cut & Wrought Nails, Wool Hats, And a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate.
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With a **General Assortment of GROCERIES** as usual, all of which he offers for sale on reasonable terms to punctual customers.

A generous discount will be made for Cash.

N. B. All those who are indebted to him on open account, are requested to call at his store and pay the same, or close them by note, and those indebted to him on note or bond, are particularly requested to call and pay the same on or before the 4th July next, as further indulgence cannot be given, otherwise suits will be commenced to next September county court.

April 23, 1812.

**NEW GOODS.**

**H. G. MUNROE**  
Has just received a General Assortment of **SEASONABLE GOODS,** Which he offers for sale on the most accommodating terms.

April 23.

**100 Dollars Reward.**

Ran away from the subscriber on the 3d of February last, a negro man by the name of SAMBO, alias Samuel Stuart. Sam is a well made, stout black fellow, with large heavy eyes and thick lips; about five feet eight or ten inches high. Had on when he went away a drab coloured plains jacket and trousers, and new ticklenburg shirt. I suppose he has other cloathing, as he is an artful cunning fellow. It is probable he may make for Hagar's Town, where he has a brother living by the name of Robert Steuart. He was seen at what is generally called Bell's Quarter, near Mr. Richard Hopkins's, on South river, about three weeks after he eloped. Sam was hired the last two years in Queen-Anne, and is pretty generally known in that neighbourhood. Thirty Dollars will be given if taken on the western shore of Maryland, the district of Columbia included, Fifty Dollars if taken on the eastern shore, and One Hundred Dollars if taken out of the State, including what the law allows, (the District of Columbia excepted,) to be lodged in any gaol with information so that I get him again.

**GASSAWAY PINDELL.**  
Pig Point, April 23, 1812.

**State of Maryland, ss.**

On application, by petition, of Rezin Estep, administrator with the will annexed of Benjamin Basford, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for the creditors to bring in their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican.

**JOHN GASSAWAY,**  
Reg. Wills for A. A. County.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,**

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed on the personal estate of Benjamin Basford, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the sixteenth day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of April 1812.

**REZIN ESTEP,**  
Admin. with the will annexed

POET'S CORNER.

SELECTED

FROM THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.
The Butterfly's Ball, and the Grasshopper's Feast.

Come take up your hats, and away let us haste
To the Butterfly's ball and the Grasshopper's feast:
The trumpeter Gad-fly has summoned the crew,
And the revels are now only waiting for you.

From a late London Review of "Thinks-I-to-Myself."

Satire is a most powerful, but dangerous weapon.
Few persons, when their laughter is once excited attempt to scrutinize the propriety of its application.

The little novel of which we speak is gay and interesting, but perfectly religious, throughout.
It contains admirable sarcasm on the defective forms of modern education.

This work is interspersed with brilliant little poems.
If any can be selected, as being remarkable beyond the next, for delicacy of thought and expression, it is the one addressed, on Saint-Valentine's day, to Emily Mandeville, who, sometime after that, became the author's bride.

Beattie's Evidences of the Christian Religion.
This Work, which was lately announced for publication, is now ready for delivery to Subscribers at the Store of

GEO. SHAW & Co.
Who have lately received, The Works of the Rev. Claudius Buchanan, LL. D. comprising his Christian Researches in Asia—his Memoir on the expediency of an ecclesiastical establishment for British India—The Star in the East, with three new Sermons. To which is added, Dr. Kerr's curious and interesting Report concerning the state of the Christians in Cochinchina and Travancore. Price 1/6

Also the Life of Beilby Porteus, late Bishop of Exeter. Price 1/6

Gideon White, Has just received, and on hand from former purchases, an assortment of new and SEASONABLE GOODS,

- Blue, Black, Green, Olive, Brown and mixed Superfine Broad Cloth.
Second do. of almost every description.
Black, Mixed and Drab Bedford Cord.
Blue, Black and Mixed Stockingnets.
Moleskin Coatings, Velvets and Corduroys, Black, Blue and Fawn Cassimeres.
White and scarlet Flannels.
Marseilles waistcoating, Black Silk Florentine, Gentlemen and Ladies White and Coloured, Silk & Cotton Stockings assorted.
Ladies Long and Short White and Coloured Silk and Kid Gloves.
4-4 5-4 6-4 Cotton and Cambric Shawls, 6-4 Damask Silk do. Double Florence, assorted colours.
Black and Brown Shenshaws.
Plaid Lutesstrings, White Mantua, Pink and White Sarceenets, Mantua and Satin Ribbons.
Regency seeded, Leno and Cambric Muslins

With an assortment of GROCERIES as usual, all which he will sell on reasonable terms.
March 26, 1812.

Land for Sale.

I will sell a small tract of Land situated on the head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county: containing about 200 acres. This land is very valuable, and well adapted to the growth of any kind of grain or tobacco. There is a very good apple orchard, also a good meadow, a great proportion of timber land of the best quality, such as young chestnut and white oak in abundance. Terms, which will be accommodating, will be made known on application to Mr. Thomas Woodfield, who lives adjoining, or the subscriber.

Joseph Howard.
March 19, 1812.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Harwood, late of the county aforesaid, deceased: It is therefore requested, that all persons who have claims against said estate bring them in legally proved and authenticated, so as to pass the orphans court, and all those who are in any manner indebted to the estate of the said deceased to make immediate payment.

WM. S. GREEN, Adm'r.
Nov. 7, 1811.

For Sale,

A stout likely NEGRO MAN, about thirty years of age, who never having been exposed to severe service, is now in the prime of life, a complete Sawyer and Cradler, well acquainted with plantation business, and capable of making a most valuable servant where he would be satisfied, or under a strict master who would make him do his duty. A reduction of price would be made to one who would not carry him far from this neighbourhood.

John Francis Mercer.
At River, March 29, 1812.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration de bonis non, on the personal estate of Nicholas Harwood, late of the county aforesaid deceased, all persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in legally proved and authenticated, so as to pass the orphans court. And all those who are in any manner indebted to the said deceased are hereby requested to make immediate payment to

LEWIS DUVAL, Adm'r.
Oct. 31, 1811.

The Subscriber

Returns his sincere thanks to a generous public for the liberal encouragement he has met with for upwards of twenty years in his line of business, and as he intends to leave this city in a short time, wishes those indebted to him by bond, note, or open account, to call and settle the same, and those that have claims against the subscriber to exhibit the same for payment.

Seth Sweetser.

FARM FOR SALE.

Situate on South River, and about four miles from this city, containing 213 1/2 acres of well improved land—also 150 acres adjoining will be sold, if agreeable to the purchaser. Also some stock, viz: Cows, Oxen, Horses, &c. &c. And one pig and one halibut.
Seth Sweetser.
Annapolis, March 26, 1812.

PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL.

The inventor of this highly esteemed Medicine is a native of America, and the composition is the production of American soil, consequently it is in every sense of the word Domestic. It is not pulled up with a numerous train of pompous foreign certificates of persons from whom by the great distance that separate us, 'tis impossible to obtain information, therefore the public has better security for their money as there cannot be the least shadow of deception to cover this medicine, for he simply appears before the community with his invention and an experimental detail of the various cases in which it really is so wonderfully efficacious, and in which he is supported by the following certificates, whose names are not only subscribed but their persons may also be consulted, being residents within the circle of our neighbourhood. The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure: viz Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Tooth Ach, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholick, Cramps, external and internal Bruises, Sprains, and Flesh Wounds, Scalds and Burns, Whooping Cough, and Mumps, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux, Croup and the summer complaint in children, and in a weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone.

It seems as though nature had ranked it the first of the class of all pedorals and expellorals for the relief of the breast and lungs, as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstructions in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic or Asthmatic complaints, who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a teaspoon full of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases, will prove a radical cure, by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs, and free expansion of the breast.

Certificates of its Efficacy.

We do certify, that on Thursday, the 17th instant, we were tarring a new seine for Mr. Clark, and by accident the seine took fire, which, by endeavouring to put out the flames, John Clark and Thomas Adams got severely burnt in the face we immediately got some Columbian Oil from Mr. Paul, and applied it to the parts burnt, which gave ease in the course of twenty minutes, and has left the parts free from blisters.

John Peacock, Thomas Adams, John Clark.
Baltimore, April 19th, 1810.

Sir—At your request that I should give my opinion respecting what effect your Columbian Oil had in a certain case wherein I was afflicted, I most cheerfully comply by saying that I verily believe that I might have died with one of the severest cramps in the stomach, had it not been for your Columbian Oil; and that I have been a second time relieved of the same complaint by the assistance of that valuable medicine, and as such I recommend it as the best remedy, because there is no manner of doubt of its proving effectual.

E. Catharine Walker.
Sign of the Buck, Market-Space, Baltimore.

Sir—Concerning it to be my duty not to conceal from the public the virtues of your most valuable Columbian Oil, from which I received so much benefit, I am therefore induced, from a principle of gratitude for my recovery, to give a short statement of the complaint under which I suffered. I was first seized in the right hip with a most intolerable pain, which seemed exactly in the joint, and on the day following a dreadful pain in my back which lasted about three weeks, during which time I could not walk upright, but always in a bent posture; and if seated in a chair, the pain would be so excruciating in the act of raising that it was impossible for me to refrain from screaming. My appetite had entirely left me, and a constant head ach would sometimes almost deprive me of my senses; In fact, I was in a deplorable condition. A number of remedies were tried but to no purpose, I had also the advice of an eminent physician, who prescribed a hot bath, &c. which were regularly attended to, but without the smallest advantage. I had about nine ounces of blood taken from me, still the complaint did not give way in the least degree. I was then advised to try Paul's Columbian Oil, but with very little hopes of succeeding; when to my great surprise and comfort, I was sensible of some ease in my hip on the first time of anointing; the next day the pain in my back abated, the head ach left me, and in four days I was perfectly recovered.

Apollonia Walter.
Lexington-street, two doors from Liberty-street, Baltimore.

Philadelphia, July 8, 1807.
By your request I do certify, that I had been a long time dangerously indisposed, and was reduced to the lowest state of weakness, inasmuch that my recovery appeared doubtful; my complaint seemed to be affections of the breast and lungs. I could procure no relief from incessant coughing, nor breathe without great pain & difficulty, when, by the use of one phial of Paul's Columbian Oil, my distressing cough left me, every other symptom was removed, and I was restored to an excellent state of health, which I now enjoy.

Who may be consulted if called for.
Kitty de'Clain.
Corner of Spruce and Fifth-streets.

The public will please to take notice: That Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, will always be sold in bottles which contain the words PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL, in the Glass: the bottles sealed with my initials J. L. in Red Wax, and the outside Label signed by me with Red Ink.

John Love, Sole Agent for the U. S. of America and their dependencies.
Without which characteristics none will be Genuine.
The above valuable Medicine for sale by

Geo. Shaw.

William Ross

Returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the encouragement he has received since he commenced business, and begs leave to observe that he still continues the Blacksmith's, Coach and Wheel Wright Business, in its various branches, and solicits a continuance of their favours. He would be thankful to those indebted to him for the last year to make immediate payment, if convenient to them.
N. B. Orders from the country will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.
April 9, 1812.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 2d May, at the dwelling of the subscriber,

All the personal estate of Sarah Seeders late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of Beds and Bedsteads, with other household and kitchen furniture. Terms of sale—six months credit for all sums over ten dollars, under that sum the cash to be paid. Bond with good and sufficient security with interest from the day of sale, will be required. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

James Boone, Esq.
April 9, 1812.

Thinks I to Myself.

GEO. SHAW & Co.
Have received a second edition of "THINKS I TO MYSELF" A serio-ludicrous, tragico-comico Tale—WRITTEN BY

Thinks I to Myself—Who? (Price seventy-five cents.)
This little work, replete with the most exquisite humour and wholesome satire, is attributed to the pen of Mr. Canning.

They have also received a New Work, entitled, SENTIMENTAL ANECDOTES: By Madam De Montolieu, Author of Tales, Coleridge of Litchfield, &c. &c.
April 16.

Fifty Cents Reward.

Abandoned from Watters's Ford, near the Head of Magothy, on the 28th March, a Negro Man named

GEORGE, who was hired of Charles W. Wolf of Calvert county. He is a small slender fellow, about 5 feet 7 inches high, a very down look; his clothing is not perfectly recollected. 'Tis expected, (from what I have been informed,) that he has returned to Calvert. The above Reward will be paid, exclusive of what the law allows, for delivering said fellow to me, the subscriber, manager for Chas. Waters esq, at the above place.

THEODORE SWAIN.
April 16, 1812.

For Sale,

A CHAISE WITH HARNESS, and a SOLO CHAIR without harness. Apply to

RICHARD B. WATTS.
April 16, 1812.

Sarah Ann Waters,

Has just received, and now offers for sale, in the shop lately occupied by Mr. John Wells, Druggist, in Church-street, Annapolis, a handsome and well selected assortment of LADIES SHOES & SLIPPERS, laid in on terms so accommodating as to enable her to supply her patrons at the Baltimore retail prices.

N. B. Mrs. Waters has this day received a few GROCERIES of the first quality, of which she expects to continue a regular supply, on the most reduced terms.
March 26, 1812.

For Sale or Hire,

A YOUNG NEGRO MAN, about 21 years of age. The said servant is a good OXLEW, GARDENER and WAITER.

Those persons who wish to hire or purchase, can be informed of the terms by applying to Henry S. Hall.
March 26, 1812.

NOTICE.

All persons who may have business with the commissioners of the tax for Anne-Arundel county, will attend their meeting commencing on the first Monday in May next.

Signed by order, Henry S. Hall, Clerk to Commissioners.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forewarned from A hunting, either with dog or gun, or trespassing in any way whatever, on my Farms, known by the names of Belmont and Thomas's Point, or on my lands lying on Oyster, Fishing and Smith's Creeks, as the law will be put in force against any offender.
JEREMIAH T. CHASE.
Nov. 7, 1811.

ANNAPOLIS: PRINTED BY JONAS GREEN

M

[LXVIIIth YEAR.]

Council Chamber

Annapolis, April 9, 1812.
Ordered, That the following resolution be published twice in the space of two weeks in the Republican and Maryland Gazette. The National Intelligencer. The Star at Washington. The Star at Baltimore. The Register at Frederick-town; and the Herald at Hagar's-town.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY

By His Excellency ROBERT

Esquire, Governor of Maryland, A PROCLAMATION WHEREAS, it is directed section of the supplement to the militia of this state, the officers and captains of cavalry in the city of Baltimore, on Monday in March, 1812, for of fixing upon a system of and trumpet soundings: and dress for the cavalry field-officers whether regimental or that the result of their meeting forthwith transmitted to this state, signed by the officer or a majority of them, who on make the same public by I do, therefore, in pursuance of act, publish the following to of the meeting of the cavalry this state, viz.

Resolved, That in the order board, the "abstract of Co instructions for volunteer adapted to the use of the militia cavalry of the United the best treatise extant, or cured; and that the same the cavalry of this state. V tion, that in as much as but to a troop is allowed or p that system, and in order commissioned officers may in the Serge file Rank:

Resolved, That the cap when in squadron or line, each one horses length in f of his respective troop tents on the outward flank rank of their respective tr or cornets in the centre of of the squadron; the second sero file in the rear of the flank files of their respective the junior cornet in serge the centre of the squadron.

And as it does not appear the "abstract" as above formation of a troop for ease with the disposition and non-commissioned officers, Resolved, that the post in front of the centre tenant on the left of the vered by a corporal; the on the right of the front a sergeant, the cornet in vered by a corporal; a right of every sub-division sub-division, covered by intelligent private; and the sergeant, farrier and saddle.

Resolved, That it is de ble at this time for the b upon proper "trumpet soundings and obligatory cers, and captains, and troops concerned.

Resolved, That the the cavalry field-officers consist of a black cap eed leather, seven inch crown and one inch more in diameter at top a front of leather prof a black velvet ribbon cches wide round the u tremities of the cro plume in front, its base black polished leathe silver eagle in the cen derbolt in its talons; a or tress hanging in a behind from a silver t upper part of each side double cord three feet the same pendant; a right side, and a tass

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1812.

[No. 3407.]

[LXVIIIth YEAR.]

## Council Chamber,

Annapolis, April 26th, 1812.

Ordered, That the following proclamation be published twice in each week for the space of two weeks in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette at Annapolis. The National Intelligencer at Washington. The Star at Easton. The American, Whig, Sun, and Federal Gazette at Baltimore. The Republican Gazette at Frederick-town; and the Maryland Herald at Hagar's-town.

By order,  
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

By His Excellency ROBERT BOWIE, Esquire, Governor of the State of Maryland, A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it is directed by the sixth section of the supplement to the act, entitled, "An act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state," that the field-officers and captains of cavalry, shall meet in the city of Baltimore, on the second Monday in March, 1812, for the purpose of fixing upon a system of cavalry tactics and trumpet soundings; and a uniform dress for the cavalry field-officers of this state whether regimental or general; and that the result of their meeting, shall be forthwith transmitted to the governor of this state, signed by the officers present, or a majority of them, who shall thereupon make the same public by proclamation: I do, therefore, in pursuance of the said act, publish the following to be the result of the meeting of the cavalry officers of this state, viz.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this board, the "abstract of Colonel Herries' instructions for volunteer corps of cavalry, adapted to the use of the volunteer and militia cavalry of the United States," is the best treatise extant, or now to be procured; and that the same be adopted for the cavalry of this state. With the exception, that in as much as but one lieutenant to a troop is allowed or provided for by that system, and in order that too many commissioned officers may not be placed in the Serre file Rank:

Resolved, That the captains of troops when in squadron or line, shall take post, each one horse length in front of the centre of his respective troop; the first lieutenants on the outward flanks of the front-rank of their respective troops; the senior cornets in the centre of the front rank of the squadron; the second lieutenants in serre file in the rear of the first outward flank files of their respective troops, and the junior cornet in serre file in the rear of the centre of the squadron.

And as it does not appear to us that in the "abstract" as abovementioned, the formation of a troop for parade or exercise with the disposition of its officers and non-commissioned officers, is provided for, Resolved, that the captains take post in front of the centre; the first lieutenant on the left of the front rank, covered by a corporal; the second lieutenant on the right of the front rank covered by a sergeant, the cornet in the centre, covered by a corporal; a sergeant on the right of every sub-division except the right sub-division, covered by a corporal or intelligent private; and the quarter-master sergeant, farrier and saddler in the rear.

Resolved, That it is deemed impracticable at this time for the board to determine upon proper "trumpet soundings" to be adopted by the cavalry of this state; but that lieutenant colonel Moore, and majors Ridgely and Barney, be and are hereby appointed a committee to agree upon a system of trumpet and bugle soundings, and report the same to the governor, which with his approbation shall become binding and obligatory upon the field-officers, and captains, and subalterns of all troops concerned.

Resolved, That the "Uniform dress of the cavalry field-officers of this state" shall consist of a black cap of beaver or polished leather, seven inches high in the crown and one inch and three quarters more in diameter at top than bottom, with a front of leather projecting downwards, a black velvet ribbon one and a half inches wide round the upper and lower extremities of the crown; a long white plume in front, its base concealed by a black polished leather cockade, with a silver eagle in the centre grasping a thunderbolt in its talons; a white plated band or tress hanging in a festoon before and behind from a silver button affixed to the upper part of each side the crown, with a double cord three feet long, and tassels of the same pendant from the button on the right side, and a tassel from that on the

left; a black stock; a coat of dark blue cloth, cape and cuffs of the same, single breasted, standing collar or cape, short in the waist, narrow military skirts not to reach lower than the middle of the thigh, with three buttons on each, equidistant below the waist buttons, pockets in the folds, large bullet buttons set close in front, cape trimmed with silver lace or cord, or embroidered with silver;—pantaloon of dark blue cloth, side seams and front trimmed as the coat. Silver epaulets and sword knot, red silk sash to tie on the right side, sword (not particularized.) Sword belt (not particularized) to be worn under the coat. Half boots to come to the knee with black silk tassels in front, spurs either plated or silver. Gloves of yellow buckskin, and pistols (not particularized.)

The undersigned not considering themselves authorised by the act under which they are convened, to decide upon any uniform equipage for the horses of the "cavalry field-officers," they nevertheless deem it expedient and do agree to adopt the following which they recommend to those who may not have had it in their power to attend, viz. the bridle with a bit and bridle; black reins, front and nose band; a bearskin, housen or schabrache, trimmed with white cloth indented to be thrown over the saddle and holsters, and a breast plate and crupper.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State of Maryland, this 8th day of April, eighteen hundred and twelve.

ROBERT BOWIE,  
By His Excellency's command,  
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.  
of the Council.

## State of Maryland to wit:

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

HENRY AGUITON, Esq. having produced to the governor an Exequator, signed by the President of the U. States, and sealed with the seal of the said States, recognizing him as consul from his majesty the king of Sweden for the port of Baltimore: Ordered, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, that the said recognition be published for the information and government of the people of this state.

Given in Council at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this third day of April, eighteen hundred and twelve, and of the independence of the United States of America the thirty-sixth.

ROBT. BOWIE,  
By the Governor,  
NINIAN PINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council.

James Madison, President of the United States of America,

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

HENRY AGUITON, Esq. having produced to me his commission as Consul of his majesty the king of Sweden for the port of Baltimore: I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise such functions, powers and privileges, as are allowed within the United States to the consuls of friendly powers between whom and the United States there is no agreement for the regulation of the consular functions. In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington the second day of March, A. D. 1812, and of the independence of the United States of America the thirty-sixth.

JAMES MADISON,  
By the President,  
JAMES MONROE,  
Secretary of State.

Ordered, That the foregoing be published twice in each week for the space of two weeks in the Whig, Federal Gazette, American and Sun at Baltimore; the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican at Annapolis; Bartig's paper at Fredericktown; the Maryland Herald, National Intelligencer; and the Star at Easton.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY,  
April 14. 4t.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of Frederick Green, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased to present the same, legally authenticated, for settlement, & all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment.

WM. S. GREEN, Adm'r.

## Joseph Evans,

Has just received, and on hand from former purchases, an Assortment of

## New and Seasonable Goods,

CONSISTING OF  
4-4 & 7-8 Irish Linens, Ladies extra long and short White and Coloured Kid Gloves, Double Florence, assorted Colours, Plaid Lutestring, Saracens, Ribbons, English and India Nankeens, Superfine Broad Cloths, Second ditto, Bedford Cords, Velvets and Corduroys, Cassimers, Superfine White Flannels, Glass, Earthen & China Ware, Spades and Shovels, Broad & Narrow Hoes, Cut & Wrought Nails, Wool Hats, and a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

With a General Assortment of GROCERIES as usual, all of which he offers for sale on reasonable terms to punctual customers.

A generous discount will be made for Cash.

N. B. All those who are indebted to him on open account, are requested to call at his store and pay the same, or close them by note, and those indebted to him on note or bond, are particularly requested to call and pay the same on or before the 4th July next, as further indulgence cannot be given, otherwise suits will be commenced to next September county court.

April 23, 1812. 2

## State of Maryland, ss.

On application, by petition, of Rezin Estep, administrator with the will annexed of Benjamin Basford, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for the creditors to bring in their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican.

JOHN GASSAWAY,  
Reg. Wills for A. A. County.

## THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed on the personal estate of Benjamin Basford, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the sixteenth day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of April 1812.

REZIN ESTEP,  
Admin. with the will annexed.

## 100 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on the 3d of February last, a negro man by the name of SAMBO, alias Samuel Stuart. Sam is a well made, stout black fellow, with large heavy eyes and thick lips; about five feet eight or ten inches high. Had on when he went away a drab coloured plains jacket and trousers, and new ticklenburg shirt. I suppose he has other clothing, as he is an artful cunning fellow. It is probable he may make for Hagar's Town, where he has a brother living by the name of Robert Stuart. He was seen at what is generally called Bell's Quarter, near Mr. Richard Hopkins's, on South river, about three weeks after he eloped. Sam was hired the last two years in Queen-Anne, and is pretty generally known in that neighbourhood. Thirty Dollars will be given if taken on the western shore of Maryland, the district of Columbia included, Fifty Dollars if taken on the eastern shore, and One Hundred Dollars if taken out of the State, including what the law allows, (the District of Columbia excepted,) to be lodged in any gaol with information so that I get him again.

GASSAWAY-PINDELL,  
Pig Point, April 23, 1812.  
N. B. Masters of vessels and others, are forewarned harbouring or carrying off said negro at their peril.

## New & Seasonable Goods.

## Childs & Shaw,

Have received an assortment of Goods suitable for the present season, which, with other Articles enumerated below, they offer for sale upon reasonable terms.

## DRY GOODS.

Superfine Cloths & Cassimers, Second do. Stockingnet, 4-4 Irish Linen, Russia Sheetting, Russia Duck, Buraps, Ticklenburg, White & Brown Moles, Domestic Linen, Plaitillas, Superfine Damask Diapers, Russia do. Nankeens—various colours, Jeans and Fustians, White & Coloured Marcellines, 9-8 Chintzes and Calicoes, White & Blue Cottons, Seersuckers and Ginghams, Domestic Cotton, Bed Ticking, Cheeks, Cotton Hosiery, Silk do. Extra Long White and Coloured Kid Gloves,

## White & Coloured Habits do.

Men's real Buckskin & Beaver Gloves, Linen Cambrics & Cambric Handkerchiefs, Mul-mul Handkerchiefs Shawls, 6-4 and 4-4 Cambric Muslin, Black & Coloured do. Elegant Florence Silk, Coloured & White do. Figured Levantines, Black Sencshaws, and Saracens; Plaid Silk, Superfine 10-4 Damask Silk Shawls, Serge do. Coloured Crapes, Artificial Flowers, Plain and Figured Leno Muslin, Mul Muslin, Regency do. Elegant Grecian Robes, Silk Umbrellas, Ladies do.

## GROCERIES.

Madeira, } WINE,  
Lisbon, }  
Sherry, }  
Malaga, }  
Old West-India Spirit,  
Old American & Irish Whiskey,  
Old French Brandy,  
N. E. Rum,  
Loaf, Lump & Brown Sugars,  
Hyson, Young Hyson, Green & Congo Teas,  
Spades, Hoes, &c.  
April 23.

## NEW GOODS.

## H. G. MUNROE

Has just received a General Assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, Which he offers for sale on the most accommodating terms. 2 April 23. 1f.

## DANCING.

## Mr. John Bulet

Informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Annapolis, and the neighbourhood, that he intends to open his Dancing School the first Monday of May, he hopes to meet with the same encouragement from those parents who favoured him last summer with their patronage. Those persons who are desirous of intrusting their children to his care, are requested to apply at Mr. Berge's, who will have his subscription list. The terms will be the same as last summer. 2 April 23. 4w\*

## For Sale,

A stout likely NEGRO MAN, about thirty years of age, who never having been exposed to severe service, is now in the prime of life, a complete Sawyer and Cradler, well acquainted with plantation business, and capable of making a most valuable servant when he would be satisfied, or under a strict master who would make him do his duty. As reduction of price would be made to one who would not carry him far from this neighbourhood.

John Francis Mercer,  
West Hill, March 29, 1812. 1f.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration de bonis non, on the personal estate of Nicholas Harwood, late of the county aforesaid deceased, all persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in legally proved and authenticated, so as to pass the orphans court. And all those who are in any manner indebted to the said deceased are hereby requested to make immediate payment to

LEWIS DUYALL, Adm'r.  
de bonis non.  
Oct. 31, 1811.

Ross

anks to his friends management—he has re- l business, and he continues the Black- Wright Business, it solicits a continuance year to make im- to them. ntry will be thank- attended to.

Sale.

of the orphans court, will be exposed on the 2d May, at the of Sarah Seed- county, deceased, con- ads, with other homo- Terms of sale—over ten dollars, under d. Bond with good interest from the day ale to commence at 11

mes Boone, Esq.

Myself.

W & Co. cond edition of CO MYSELF, co-comico Take- x by self—Who? five cents.) with the most exquisite is attributed to the

New Work, entitled, ANECDOTES: Author of Tales, Ca- field, &c. &c.

Reward.

ounded from Waters's ear the Head of Ma- on the 28th March, o Man named

GEORGE,

as hired of Charles nty. He is a small 5 feet 7 inches high, his clothing is not is expected, (from rmed,) that he has The above Reward of what the law al- id fellow to me, the Chas. Waters esq.

DORE SWAIN.

3t.

Sale,

HARNESSES, and out harness. Ap-

RD B. WATTS.

1f.

n Waters,

and now offers for occupied by Mr. John ch-street, Annapolis, a ed assortment of S & SLIPPERS, commodating as to enable at the Baltimore read

as this day received a e first quality, of which regular supply, on the 3w\*

or Hire,

RO MAN, about 21 rnant is a good OSTER, ish to hire or purchase, rms by applying to Henry S. Hall.

7w.

PRICE.

ay have business with e tax for Anne-Arundel meeting commencing on next.

Henry S. Hall,

erk to Commissioners.

PRICE.

re forewarned from with dog or gun, or way whatever, on my e names of Belmont or on my lands lying and Smith's Creeds, at in force against any MIAH T. CHASE.

POLIS:

JONAS GREEN

for

FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 21.

FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship General Hamilton, London papers of 19th March.—The king remained the same.—Large reinforcements going to Portugal. American produce high in England; fine markets if the embargo would lose its grab.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

Peterwaradin, Feb. 12.—Letters from the Turkish frontier for the authenticity of which we do not pledge ourselves, state, that the Russians have abandoned Belgrade, and descended the Danube. A report is likewise in circulation, that Czerni Georges has offered to submit to the Porte, provided his demands were allowed, the principal of which was, his being named pacha of Servia.

Hamburg, Feb. 28.—An order of government has been published here, by which all vessels proved to have had communication with Heligoland, shall be seized, and the commanders of such vessels punished with death.

Vienna, Feb. 24.—According to the latest intelligence from Hungary, the general in chief count Kutusow, is ordered to Petersburg, and has given up the command of the army; we are ignorant of the reason for this. General count Langeron has succeeded him as general in chief.

The Turkish plenipotentiaries were still at Bucharest, but quite prepared to set out; they only waited the arrival of a courier from Constantinople to pass to the right of the Danube.

Feb. 26.—The new general in chief of the Russian army, count Langeron, has notified to the Servian Senate, that the armistice was at an end; and that therefore, the Servians should place themselves in a situation to commence the war, and act in concert with the Russian armies. This news has produced a dreadful sensation at Belgrade, the country being drained of provisions, men and money, and the Servians no longer evince the same ardour. It is added, that Czerni Georges has been obliged to employ very severe measures.

We are sorry to find that the price of bread continues to raise. The lord mayor & aldermen, after inspecting the returns, this day, ordered bread to rise two pence per peck.

MARCH 18.

The second edition of a Dublin paper of Saturday, states, that "The general commanding at Cove, has transmitted by express to government, an account that the Spaniards had taken Tarragona by assault, and put the garrison, 3000 men, to the sword." [No such account has reached ministers.]

All the detachments belonging to regiments in Portugal, are to be immediately embarked for their respective regiments.

It was mentioned a few days since, that the despatches of Mr. Russel to Joel Barlow, sent by way of Morlaix, had been intercepted. We now find by a gentleman from that port, that the same trick had been played Mr. Barlow, in respect to his own despatches to Mr. R. and the communications between these public envoys has been, on this account, we believe, wholly suspended. But, Buonaparte loves the Americans!

MARCH 19.

FRENCH SQUADRON AT SEA.

Four sail of the line and a frigate, belonging to the enemy, have eluded the vigilance of our numerous fleets, and escaped from L'Orient, but whether with troops on board or where destined, is at present a matter of conjecture. Some suppose they are bound to America, others that they have in view the capture of some of our W. India fleets, which have lately sailed from the Downs. As sir Richard King, who commands the squadron off L'Orient, is gone in pursuit of the French fleet, it may perhaps reach a British port sooner than the enemy expects.

Letters have been received from Holland to the latter end of Feb. which state that the French government is rigorously enforcing the conscription.

Recent accounts from Surinam state that great confusion had taken place there in consequence of the government having called upon the merchants to render an account of all the Dutch and French property in their hands.

Commercial Licences.

After long and repeated conferences between the members of the board of trade & the merchants interested in the commerce with France, the difficulties attending the interchange have at length been removed, and the last and most serious impediment has been disposed of under the subsequent arrangement. It is now admitted that the parties may commence by the import from France, on the condition that the commodities so introduced are to be warehoused under the joint lock of the crown and the proprietor, as a security for the exportation by the same ship employed in the import. To the value of 5l. per ton on the admeasurement of the vessel, is to be the smallest amount imported, to enable the parties to the benefit of the latter

course. The limits within which the trade under such circumstances allowed are from the harbour of Gaen to the River Ems inclusively. The articles to be exported under these British licences according to the understanding with the court of France, comprehend almost every species of merchandize, British manufactures, in the restricted sense of the phrase, excepted. The ships employed in this commerce must be of the burthen of 100 tons and upwards. The French goods to be received comprised in the catalogue now formed are the following:

Seeds, cheese, fruit, bristles, porcelain, rushes, clinkers, thread, tapes, perfumery, flax, linsens, lawns, cambrics, silks, raw and thrown lace, quicksilver, flax and linen yarn, jewelry, bronzes, books, drugs, medicinal (not dyeing.)

Licences were on Tuesday granted for St. Petersburg, notwithstanding the hostile appearance in the north of Europe. It will, no doubt be assumed from this circumstance by ministers, that Alexander will continue favourable to British commerce; and that France, notwithstanding her immense host of preparation, will not, by conquest or influence, be able to disappoint the intercourse which these licenses are intended to assist, before the returns to the merchants are completed.

An Anholt mail arrived last night, by which we have accounts from the north to the 14th inst. The journals brought by this conveyance, are chiefly filled with details respecting the occupation of Stralsund by the French. An article in a Gottenburg paper mentions, that a courier with despatches for the Portuguese minister at St. Petersburg, was on his way to London; but no notice is taken of the supposed misunderstanding said to subsist between France and Russia. A morning paper states, that orders have been given by our government "for the immediate equipment of a naval and military force, which is to be formed into an expedition on a very extensive scale, to proceed to the Baltic; the object of which is, the possession of Copenhagen and the island of Zealand, in which the British forces are to be assisted by the Swedes." If what regards our sending out an expedition be true, which, from what we have already seen of the folly of ministers, may be considered as no way improbable, the warlike demonstrations of Buonaparte towards the shores of the Baltic, will easily be accounted for; but we cannot believe that Sweden will take a part in the contest against the views of Buonaparte.

Corn Exchange, March 18.—Wheat 86 a 112 and 128s. fine do. 130 a 135, fine flour 105 a 110s.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Distressed Manufacturers.

Mr. Whitbread presented a petition, signed by several thousands of distressed manufacturers in York, praying that no fair opportunity might be lost for entering into negotiations for a general peace. It was ordered to lie on the table.

MARCH 17.

Orders in Council as they relate to America.

That the whole conduct of government in relation to these orders, seem to have been strictly conformable, not only to the principles of sound policy, but to the law of nations as necessarily modified by the unprecedented circumstances of modern times, cannot now be questioned. A neutral trade is a trade that owes its existence to the toleration of belligerents, a trade suffered to proceed in time of war, because it alleviates the calamities of war, and is subservient to the profit of the neutral trade, but to the accommodation of both belligerents. The convenience of the belligerents is however, the primary object of this species of traffic—the profit of the trader is only a secondary consideration. Neutral trade therefore can only be carried on under such regulations as the belligerents choose to impose—and if the belligerents find that it is not essential to their accommodation, or for the annoying of each other, or from any other motive whatever, the wish to suspend it, it follows from the very definition of neutral trade, that they have a right to do so.

The whole body of French decrees and British orders in council, taken as a system may be regarded as a sort of tacit agreement between France and England, that neutral trade shall no longer be carried on.

Our government is justified in issuing the orders in council, by the conduct of the French government in issuing their decrees; and, until satisfactory evidence is produced, that the decrees are really and bona fide rescinded, the orders ought certainly to be continued in force. It would even seem that under the very peculiar circumstances of modern times, a broader view of the right of the British government to issue these orders may be taken, than what results from the principle of retaliation, and that, though the French decrees never existed, the British cabinet would have a good right to issue the orders in council, on finding that the Americans carried on, in fact, the whole trade of France, and deprived England of almost all the advantages, which in regard to the annoyance of her enemy, she was entitled to derive from her naval supremacy.

In all former wars, the naval power of the contending parties has been pretty equally balanced, and the rules prescribed for the regulation of neutrals have been promulgated by the joint authority of all the belligerents. In this war, however, there is but one belligerent that appears upon the ocean—the powers and prerogatives that used to be divided among several, have been absorbed by the resources and valour of the nation that rules the seas. By the laws, therefore, of nature and nations, as well as by the principles of common sense, this predominant power must have a right to enact laws for the regulation of its own element, and to confine the trade of neutrals within such bounds, as its own rights and interests require to be drawn.

The diminution of neutral trade, necessarily occasioned by this just exercise of the maritime right of Britain, is at present made use of by the American rulers as a convenient handle to influence the populace against England; and they even seem to be holding out the extraordinary proposal of vindicating what they call their neutral rights by force of arms.

The scheme, if seriously entertained, will be no less abortive in execution, than it is absurd in theory, an armed neutral is a contradiction in terms—when a nation arms for the purpose of asserting neutral rights, it ceases to be a neutral, and America may rest assured, that the cause of neutrality will never be promoted by her assuming the character of a belligerent; at present she has in her power to enjoy the whole of that large and valuable branch of trade, which she has hitherto been accustomed to carry on with the British dominions. If she goes to war for the purpose of asserting neutral rights, she will lose the trade of Britain without recovering that of France. Her commerce will be swept from the ocean, and at the end of the war neutral rights will be found in exactly the same situation in which they stood at the beginning.

A mail from Anholt arrived last night. It has brought further details of the manner in which the French have conducted themselves towards Sweden. Some vessels were sent to Stockholm, to bring away the Swedish troops from Pomerania, but no pilots were suffered to go off to them to carry them into the harbour. A Swedish officer was refused an interview with the French general, Friant, but was referred to Davoust at Hamburg. On applying for leave to go by land, his demand was rejected, and he was ordered to go by sea. And when he had reached Hamburg, he would find that Davoust is no longer there but at Stettin. All the Swedish officers in Pomerania, have been removed from their employments—the heaviest exactions continue to be levied—the post between Pomerania and Sweden has been stopped, as well as between Hamburg and Sweden—the last mail that was suffered to go from Hamburg to Stockholm containing only packages of brown paper—an insult which is said to have drawn forth expressions of strong indignation from Bernadotte.

The passengers who have arrived by the Anholt mail, speak in very positive terms of war between Russia and France. A courier is said to have arrived with despatches from Petersburg, sent by the Portuguese ambassador there, and containing as it is reported, an overture of the first importance.

MARCH 18.

On Monday last a petition was presented to the house of commons by P. Moore, Esq. signed by near four hundred freeholders, vessel owners, and other inhabitants of the town of Margate, against a bill now depending, for vesting the pier and harbour in a joint stock company.

A reward of 200 guineas is offered in last night's Gazette, for the discovery of the persons concerned in the late outrage at Huddersfield.

MARCH 14.

To the opposition threat of destruction to our manufactures in consequence of the growing manufactures of America, arising out of the orders in council, it is amusing to find a very complete answer in the quarterly manifesto of that party. In the Edinburgh Review of November last, (page 196) is the following passage, "The progress of domestic manufactures in those countries (Spanish America) so far from having a tendency to lessen the demand for foreign merchandize, will increase it by enriching the people and enabling them to consume foreign luxuries to a greater amount. When coarse manufactures from abroad are no longer wanted in a country because the growing industry of its inhabitants supplies it with such articles, the finer sorts and more costly commodities become the objects of request. It is not the want of desire to enjoy but the want of ability to acquire that limits the consumption of nations. The richer our customers become, the greater will be their demand for our merchandize. It is their poverty and cloth, not their opulence and industry, we ought to deplore."

BOSTON, APRIL 21. INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE. Extract of a letter from Cadix, 24th February, 1812, to a gentleman in this town.

My dear Sir,

The concerns of this country have essentially changed since I was here last—at that time the Spaniards were confident of their own resources—repelling the efforts of the English to coalesce with them in any shape civil or military—caballing for offices; making laws for districts not in their possession; and in short, every labour, excepting the necessary one of checking the enemy.—This system has since that time, perished in its own weakness; on its ruins has been established an administration that promises all that can be promised; and should it fail, it must be from a change in the characters of its members, or some most unforeseen frustration of their plans. The head of it (whose name has been often repeated in America) in the stead of torpedoes, Blake, O'Donnell, the defender of Catalonia, and the mover of the most vigorous operations during the war.—His character is that of a man of unblemished honour, of activity and peculiar boldness. His first military decree stamps the man. It was a damper to family pride, by attempting to sweep away the number of titled, epauleted vagabonds, who infest all places of safety, and hold the commissions of officers with requisites for privates. His decree ordered all those who could not be received in regiments to be formed into a corps of honour to be always in the hottest service, as candidates for promotion and patterns to others. Those who delayed to enroll themselves forfeited their commissions and are rendered liable to be pressed in the ranks of privates. Adjoined to him as seconds are the Duke of Infantado late ambassador to London and two others whose names are not known the other side the water.

The positive advantage of this change is the substitution of practical men in the place of theorists, men who discard national vanity the outset and choose rather to insure their liberty by leaning to the British, than to go it by a precarious dependence on their own means. Its immediate consequence has been the lopping off the many useless appendages that hung to the old system and oppressed it.

It has repressed the wrangling of the Cortes in their discussion on the adoption of a constitution, by reminding them that it is advisable to get the country before they enact laws for it.

Hitherto their efforts have been principally military, leaving for more tranquil moments whatever may relate to the civil department—instead of thrusting their troops prematurely into the field, they rather when possible, withdraw them, in order by previous preparation to insure their usefulness when their services may be required. For this last purpose of preparation, they have sanctioned the establishment of depots (as in Portugal) under British guidance. They have constituted Ballasteros captain general of Andalusia, with a force gradually increasing from draft, of the peasantry, who are placed in the depots before mentioned, not allowed to join their corps until they are disciplined and pronounced effective. The former prevailing propensity for large armies has been repressed by renewed countenance given to the Guerrillas, such as Mina, Empecinado and others, who at a slight expense to their own country, hang about the enemy, and as if invincible, are known only by the fatal consequences of their approach. The military, in fact, in every direction have imbibed new life from the vigour of the hand that governs them. The spirit of the nation is kept alive, by gallant occasional efforts of Mina, Empecinado and others, and more than all, and in a larger scale by Ballasteros, who lately by a vigorous descent on Grenada, obliged an enemy of superior force to take refuge within the walls of Malaga, and who is daily adding to the hopes of his countrymen, that he may be the Pelagio of his age.

The British are withdrawing from that negative warfare they have hitherto conducted, and appear to be forming a most splendid project, which if it arrives at maturity, will compel the French to evacuate the larger portions of Andalusia and Estremadura, and leave free the whole northwestern part of the peninsula. By the capture of Ciudad Rodrigo, and the investment of Badajoz, (which military men say must soon fall) it is presumed and not denied, that Lord Wellington's policy is to push his force parallel (or nearly) with Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, as you will see by the map including Xeres and Seville, until its extremity reaches Gibraltar, or some district in the rear of Cadix, the siege of which will necessarily be raised, should such an operation take effect.

To oppose this the French marshals have only their own talents and the furnished force at present under their command, no new conscripts having been sent into the country, and their excessive exertions preventing them from enrolling the Spaniards.

On the taking of Ciudad Rodrigo, Wellington gave the keys of the city to General...

the former governor, from taken, telling him emphatically that he had lost, the British at the request, that Ciudad Rodrigo should be restored to Ferdinand, or its allegiance under its ruins. Marshal Soult has lately come from the camp before this city, to reassemble his followers. The city of Cadix are under the guidance of British, and their safety may be dependent on that of Gibraltar.

MARYLAND GAZETTE

ANAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 10.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTIONS.

Strong 52,304

474 Towns 52,304

There remain 18 towns to be held.

From the Federal Gazette.

DISTRESSING.

Capt Adams, from Teneriffe, reports that 4600 inhabitants in the port of Teneriffe had the fever, 370 died, and 550 escaped the disorder. The fever had ceased, and the inhabitants were taken off, and the inhabitants returning. The island of Teneriffe contains 95,000 and the six other islands 200,000. They were in a state of distress, and all the Canary islands came away they were eating the other animals; a number had perished during his stay there (60 days) and corn was delivered from small quantities, by the mayor in 2 quarts, to each peasant upwards of 12 miles country for that quantity. The corn was ordered out the granary door, that the soldiers to keep the crowd was considerable that a number were considerably distressed. American seamen were stationed—capt. A. took them to and fed them for 12 days, while blown out of the roads; when turned, he took them on board them with him. The LOCUS was numerous on the island, as to devouring every thing before want of rain last season, the crops were very short; the greatest part was shipped to England and the price had risen from £ 25 to £ 30. Indian corn had sold at \$ 3 per bushel 20 per barrel—none at market. [C.]

CONGRESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, April 10.

Mr. Quincy presented the petition of the Capt. Head, of Boston, praying for his ship the Ganges, from the coast, to enter the port of Boston, under such restrictions as might be deemed expedient for the security of the commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Morrow from the committee on public lands, reported a bill in relation to settling claims in the Territory of Louisiana. Referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Lewis from the select committee on the petition of William and John G. Ladd, which was read and referred to the whole.

Mr. Newbold had leave to read Monday week next, a memorial on Mr. Reed and Mr. Stone.

A message from the President, received on Friday last, which commends the appointment of the Secretary at War. Referred to a committee of five.

The house took up the question of Friday, the bill making provision for the support of the army. Mr. Sheffey's motion to strike a section of the bill under consideration was taken, without debate, and determined in the negative. Noes 55.

The bill was then ordered to be read a third time.

The house in committee on the bill in relation to the office in the treasury department.

The bill underwent some debate, was reported to the house, and read a third time.

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The house in committee on the bill in relation to the office in the treasury department.

21. ILLIGENCE. ... in this town.

the former governor, from whom it was taken, telling him emphatically, that he had lost the British at the expense of a profusion of blood, restored to him with the request, that Ciudad Rodrigo should pay allegiance to Ferdinand, or its governor be buried under its ruins.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1812.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

474 Towns Strong 52,304 Gerry 50,720 There remain 18 towns to be heard from.

From the Federal Gazette. DISTRESSING.

Capt Adams, from Teneriffe, reports, that of 4600 inhabitants in the port of Opatavo, 410 had the fever, 370 died, and 2600 recovered, 550 escaped the disorder—630 had left the city. The fever had ceased, the corn was taken off, and the inhabitants were returning. The island of Teneriffe containing 95,000 and the six other islands 110,000 souls. They were in a state of starvation in Teneriffe, and all the Canary islands; when they came away they were eating horses, dogs, and other animals; a number had died of hunger during his stay there (60 days). The Indian corn was delivered from his ship in small quantities, by the mayor in person, 1 bushel or 2 quarts, to each person. The peasants came upwards of 12 miles from the country for that quantity. They pressed so hard at the granary door, that the governor ordered the soldiers to keep them back, but to no effect; and the crowd was so great, that a number were considerably hurt, several American seamen were starving in the streets—capt. A. took them to his lodgings, and fed them for 12 days, while his ship was blown out of the roads: when the ship returned, he took them on board and brought them with him. The LOCUSTS were so numerous on the island, as to darken the sky, devouring every thing before them. For want of rain last season, the crops of wine were very short; the greatest part of which was shipped to England and Portugal; the price had risen from £ 25 to 35 per pipe—Indian corn had sold at \$ 3 per bushel, and flour 20 per barrel—none at market.

[C. H. Books.]

CONGRESSIONAL. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, April 22.

Mr. Quincy presented the petition of Joseph Head, of Boston, praying permission for his ship the Ganges, from the E. Indies, to go on the coast, to enter the harbour of Boston, under such restrictions as may be deemed expedient for the security of property. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Morrow from the committee on the public lands, reported a bill making further provision for settling claims to lands in the Territory of Louisiana. Read twice and referred to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Lewis from the select committee, made a favourable report on the petition of William and John G. Ladd, of Alexandria, which was read and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Newbold had leave of absence from Monday week next to the end of the session. Mr. Reed and Mr. Stow from Monday next.

A message from the President of the U. S. received on Friday last, was read. It recommended the appointment of two assistants to the Secretary at War. Referred to a select committee of five.

The house took up the unfinished business of Friday, the bill making further appropriation for the support of the army of the U. S. Mr. Sheffield's motion to strike out the 7th section of the bill under consideration. The question was taken without further debate and determined in the negative. Ayes 36—Noes 55.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

The house in committee of the whole. Mr. Breckenridge in the chair, on a bill from the senate, establishing a general land office in the treasury department.

The bill underwent some amendment and debate, was reported to the house, and ordered to a third reading.

The house in committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on a bill for the relief of John M. Stout. The committee rose reported the bill and the house ordered it to a third reading.

House in committee of the whole, Mr. Stanford in the chair, on a bill for establishing a corps of engineers.

discretion of the president of the U. States where to fix the military academy.

After considerable debate, the motion to amend, carried, 47 to 38. The committee of the whole rose, and the house adjourned without considering their report.

Thursday, April 23.

Mr. Quincy presented the petition of Ezra Whiston, and Ezra Whiston, junior, merchants of Duxbury, (Mass.) praying indemnification for the loss of their brig Ger-shom, which was captured and burnt by the French squadron sailing under the orders of the French emperor. Referred to a select committee of five.

Mr. Gold presented the petition of Chas. Selden and 95 others, millers and dealers in grain, in the state of New-York, praying a repeal or modification of the embargo law.

Mr. Livingston a similar one from Ebenezer Jones, and five hundred others, inhabitants of Troy, N. York.

Mr. Blecker a similar one from John P. D. Dore, and 104 others, of Albany in the same state.

Also from John Scott and others of Waterford.

Mr. Fitch, a similar one from Elijah Jones and one hundred fifty-three others of Lansingburg N. Y.

Mr. Gold moved to refer the several petitions to a select committee.

This motion gave rise to a debate of considerable warmth and interest.

Mr. Randolph moved to refer them to a committee of the whole house, which motion superceded Mr. Gold's. Mr. Williams made a motion, which superceded that of Mr. Randolph's, that they lie on the table.

The question was then determined in the negative—yeas 17, nays 88.

Mr. Rhea moved that the further consideration of the petitions be postponed till the 4th July next.

The question was taken by ayes and noes, and were, yeas 61, nays 48.

[This decision may be considered as an expression of the sense of the house in relation to the continuance of the embargo.]

Mr. Wright from the military committee, reported a bill establishing an ordnance department. Read twice and referred to a committee of the whole house for to-morrow.

Mr. Sheffield had leave of absence for four weeks from to-morrow.

An engrossed bill making further provision for the army of the United States, was read a third time.

On the question shall the bill pass? Mr. Wright, Mr. Talmadge & Mr. Key, spoke at length in opposition to the bill on constitutional grounds.

Much debate took place on the bill making further provision for the army. The question was on agreeing to the seventh section, providing for two additional majors and four brigadier generals. No decision took place.

The committees have agreed on a recess—adjourn on Wednesday next to 18th May.

Friday, April 24.

Mr. Harper presented the petition of John Goddard and 69 others merchants of Portsmouth, N. Hampshire, and its vicinity, praying for a repeal of the non-importation law. Referred.

Mr. Harper from the select committee to whom the message of the President was referred recommending the appointment of two assistant secretaries in the war department, reported a bill for that purpose, which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. M'Bride had leave of absence for 4 weeks from Monday next.

The house took up the unfinished business of yesterday, the bill making further provision for the army of the U. S.

On motion of Mr. Wright it was recommended to a committee of the whole house.

A bill from the senate establishing a general land office in the treasury department, was passed.

An engrossed bill for the relief of John M. Stout, passed.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill making further provision for the corps of engineers.

The house in committee of the whole amended the bill so as to leave it discretionary with the president of the U. S. to fix the site of the military academy.

The question was on concurrence with the committee of the whole house in their amendment.

On this question considerable debate took place, it was determined in the negative—yeas 53—nays 56.

Mr. Alston moved to amend the bill by fixing the academy at Carlisle, in Pennsylvania. Negatived, yeas 36, nays 67.

Mr. Wright moved an amendment fixing it in the District of Columbia. Negatived, yeas 40, nays 64.

Mr. Bland moved to insert 'Harper's Ferry on the Patowmack.' Negatived.

The amendments were then ordered to be engrossed and the bill read a third time to-morrow. adjourned.

A gentleman arrived in this city yesterday, who left Amelia on the 10th inst. informing us, that the governor of St. Augustine was determined not to surrender the place till he was compelled by superior force, and that the taking it should cost the patriots and their adherents dear—the force in the place was not known; the patriot's force was from 400 to 460. [Savannah Paper]

From the National Intelligencer of Monday.

The proposition for a recess of Congress received its coup de-grace in the house of representatives on Saturday last, after a warm struggle! The recess, we believe, would have taken place, had it been suggested for twenty days, instead of near forty, as proposed by the senate.

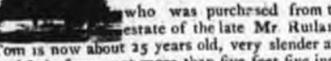
Extract of a letter from New-Orleans, 27th March.

"There are accounts just received here that the province of Mexico is in a very confused state. Ryan, a Spanish nobleman, and under him two or three Americans of high rank, are at the head of the Revolutionists, and are carrying all before them—it was thought the internal provinces would soon be independent."—U. S. Gaz.

Capt. Williams, of the schooner George Washington, arrived at New-York from Ocracoke, N. C. reports that on Monday evening he spoke the U. States sloop of war HORNET, did not inquire where from, and supposed her to be bound on a cruise. On Friday morning, off Barngate, saw the frigates President and Essex, standing to the southward.

STOP THE RUNAWAY. Forty Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on the 14th instant, a Negro Man who calls himself TOM DONNER,



who was purchased from the estate of the late Mr. Rutland. Tom is now about 25 years old, very slender and boyish in form, not more than five feet five inches high, and has a monkey looking face, not entirely black, with a sulky downy look; he is also very bow legged. Had on when he ran away a round jacket and trousers of dark common velvet, and took with him also a blue jacket and trousers. He is a son of a negro man who calls himself Jack Dublin, and Joan his wife, who lives on Aberdeen, belonging to the heirs of the late Mr Charles Stuart, between this and South River—The subscriber has every reason to believe he is now harboured by them, and is lurking about between that place and the farms in that neck. Whoever will secure the said Negro in any gaol in this state, so that the subscriber shall get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable costs and charges if brought home to her, residing in the city of Annapolis.

The subscriber forewarns all persons harbouring this negro, or suffering him to be about their kitchens or quarters, as she has reason to believe some persons in Annapolis have done, for she is determined to put the law in force against every person that shall do it in future, and expose them in the manner they deserve.

Harriet Goldsmith.

April 30, 1812.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, to wit:

I hereby certify, that Patrick Donohoe, of said county, brought before me as strays trespassing on his enclosures, a BROWN MARE, seven years old, fourteen hands and a half high, a small white star, branded on the left shoulder with two C's; she paces, canters and trots, and had a pair of old shoes before. Also a HORSE, five or six years old, thirteen hands and a half high, with a snap and a small star. Trots, canters, and has been worked in gears. Given under my hand as a justice of the peace for the county aforesaid.

G. Watkins.

The owners of the above described mare and horse are requested to come and prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

Patrick Donohoe, Living on Carroll's Manor.

A Stray.

I certify, that James Anderson, living in the Forks of Patuxent, in Anne-Arundel county, brought before me this day, as a trespassing stray,

A SORREL MARE,

about fourteen hands high, and about 4 years old, has a blaze in the face, and a small snip of white on the nose, the left hind foot white, and one old shoe on the right foot behind, appears to have marks of the saddle. Given under my hand this 25th April, 1812.

Anderson Warfield.

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

James Anderson.

The Subscriber

Respectfully begs leave to notify those concerned, that the county assessment for the year 1811 is now due and payable, and earnestly solicits attention and preparation to meet the occasion. In discharge of his official duty his most anxious desire is to discharge & pay all sums on the levy list at as early a day as possible. Those who afforded him facilities in his collections for the preceding years, by making payments to Mr. William Warfield, will accept grateful acknowledgments. Mr. Warfield is still authorised to receive monies and give receipts.

R. Welch, of Ben. Co. A. A. County.

To the Voters

Of Anne-Arundel County and the City of Annapolis.

The subscriber begs leave respectfully to announce to the voters of the city of Annapolis and Anne-Arundel county, that he is a candidate for the office of sheriff at the ensuing election, and flatters himself, if elected, that he will be able to give general satisfaction in the execution of the various duties connected with that office.

R. WELCH, of Ben.

April 30, 1812.

Council Chamber,

Annapolis, April 24, 1812.

Ordered, that the following letter and orders of the adjutant general be published five times in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis. The National Intelligencer at Washington. The Star at Easton. The American, Whig, Sun and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore. The Republican Gazette, at Frederick-town; and the Maryland Herald, at Hagar's-town.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

War Department, April 15th, 1812.

His Excellency the Governor of the State of Maryland.

SIR,

I am instructed by the president of the United States to call upon the executives of the several states to take effectual measures to organize, arm and equip, according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, their respective proportions of 100,000 militia, officers included, by virtue of an act of congress passed the 10th instant, entitled, "An act to authorise a detachment from the militia of the United States."

This therefore is to require of your excellency to take effectual measures for having six thousand of the militia of Maryland (being her quota) detached and duly organized in companies, battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, within the shortest period that circumstances will permit, and as nearly as possible in the following proportions of artillery, cavalry and infantry, viz. one twentieth part of artillery, one twentieth part of cavalry, and the residue infantry. There will, however, be no objection on the part of the president of the United States to the admission of a proportion of riflemen, duly organized in distinct corps, and not exceeding one tenth part of the whole quota of the states respectively.

Each corps should be properly armed and equipped for actual service.

When the detachment and organization shall have been effected, the respective corps will be exercised under the officers set over them, but will not remain embodied or be considered as in actual service, until by subsequent orders they shall be directed to take the field.

Your excellency will please to direct that correct muster rolls and inspection returns be made of the several corps; and that copies thereof be transmitted to this department as early as possible.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, WILLIAM EUSTIS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Government-House, April 25th, 1812.

In consequence of the above call by the president of the United States, I am directed by the commander in chief of the militia of the State of Maryland, to require of the officers commanding regiments and extra battalions, to cause immediately to be enrolled in their several districts all able bodied free white male citizens from 18 to 45, in order more speedily to enable him to comply with this requisition.

By order,

JOHN GASSAWAY, Adjutant General.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the plantation of Mrs Mary Rawlings, near Queen-Anne, on the 19th instant, a Negro Man named

BEN,

21 years of age, of a sickly complexion; 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender made, has a coarse voice, speaks quick, and stammered when spoken to. His clothing blue cloth round jacket and trousers, and old surcoat country cloth coat, wove fustian, cotton warp filled in with black yarn, new osnaburg shirt and old hat, coarse yarn stockings and old shoes. He may have taken other clothing with him, and as he is connected with free negroes he may have procured a pass. He is the property of Moses Rawlings in Tennessee. If taken within ten miles from home Ten Dollars, if fifteen Fifteen Dollars, and if a further distance the above Reward, including what the law allows, for securing him in the most convenient gaol.

John Duval, of M.

POET'S CORNER.

SELECTED

TO AN EARLY PRIMROSE.

BY HENRY K. WHITE.

Mild offspring of a dark and sullen sire! Whose modest form, so delicately fine Was nurs'd in whirling storms And cradled in the winds: Thee, when young spring first question'd winter's sway, And dar'd the sturdy blunderer to the fight; Thee on this bank he threw To mark his victory.

HYMN TO THE EVENING STAR.

From the Greek of Callistratus

Mild Star of eve! whose tranquil beams Are grateful to the queen of love; Fair planet whose indulgence beams More bright than all the host above, And only to the moon's clear light Yield the first honours of the night. All hail! thou soft, thou holy star! Thou glory of the midnight sky! And when my steps are wandering far, Leading the shepherd minstrelsy, Then if the moon deny her ray, Oh! guide me, Hesper, on my way. No savage robber of the dark, No foul assassin claims thy aid, To guide his dagger to its mark, Or light him on his plundering trade: My gentle errand is to prove The transports of required love.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN LEWIS.

Communicated in a letter from the author of American Ornithology, dated Natchez, May 28, 1811, and published in the Port Folio of January last.

"Next morning (Sunday) I rode six miles to a man's of the name of Grinder, where our poor friend Lewis perished. In the same room where he expired, I took down from Mrs. Grinder the particulars of that melancholy event, which affected me extremely. This house or cabin is seventy-two miles from Nashville, and is the last white man's as you enter the Indian country. Governor Lewis, she said, came there about sun-set, alone, and inquired if he could stay for the night; and, alighting, brought his saddle into the house. He was dressed in a loose gown, white, striped with blue. On being asked if he came alone, he replied that there were two servants behind, who would soon be up. He called for some spirits and drank a very little. When the servants arrived, one of whom was a negro, he inquired for his powder, saying he was sure he had some powder in a canister. The servant gave no distinct reply, and Lewis, in the meanwhile, walked backwards and forwards before the door, talking to himself. Sometimes, she said, he would seem as if he were walking up to her, and would suddenly wheel round, and walk back as fast as he could. Supper being ready he sat down, but had not eat but a few mouthfuls when he started up, speaking to himself in a violent manner. At these times, she says, she observed his face to flush as if it had come on him in a fit. He lighted his pipe and drawing a chair to the door sat down, saying to Mrs. Grinder, in a kind tone of voice, "Madam this is a very pleasant evening." He smoked for sometime, but quitted his seat and traversed the yard as before. He again sat down to his pipe, seemed again composed, & casting his eyes wishfully towards the west, observed what a sweet evening it was. Mrs. Grinder was preparing a bed for him; but he said he would sleep on the floor, and desired the servant to bring the bear skins and buffalo robe, which were immediately spread out for him; and it being now dusk the woman went off to the kitchen, and the two men to the barn, which stands about two hundred yards off. The kitchen is only a few paces from the room where Lewis was, and the woman being considerably alarmed by the behaviour of her guest could not sleep, but listened to him walking backwards and forwards, and talking aloud, as she said, "like a lawyer." She then heard the report of a pistol, and something fall heavily on the floor, and the words "O Lord!" Immediately afterwards she heard another pistol, and in a few minutes she heard him at her door calling out "O madam! give me some water, and heal my wounds." The logs being open, and unplastered, she saw him stagger back and fall against a stump that stands between the kitchen and room. He crawled for some distance, raised himself by the side of a tree, where he sat about a minute. He once more got to the room; afterwards he came to the kitchen door, but did not speak; she then heard him scraping the bucket with a ground for water, but it was some time before she could see him. He was found lying

man! As soon as day broke and not before, the terror of the woman having permitted him to remain for two hours in this most deplorable situation, she sent two of her children to the barn, her husband not being at home, to bring the servants; and on going in they found him lying on the bed; he uncovered his side and shewed them where the bullet had entered; a piece of the forehead was blown off, and had exposed the brains, without having bled much. He begged they would take his rifle and blow out his brains, and he would give them all the money he had in his trunk. He often said, "I am no coward; but I am so strong, so hard to die." He begged the servant not to be afraid of him, for that he would not hurt him. He expired in about two hours, or just as the sun rose above the trees. He lies buried close by the common path, with a few loose rails thrown over his grave. I gave Grinder money to put a post fence round it, to shelter it from the hogs, and from the wolves; and he gave me his written promise he would do it. I left this place in a very melancholy mood, which was not much allayed by the prospect of the gloomy and savage wilderness which I was just entering alone.

Beattie's Evidences of the

Christian Religion.

This Work, which was lately announced for publication, is now ready for delivery to Subscribers at the Store of

GEO. SHAW & Co.

Who have lately received, The Works of the Rev. Claudius Buchanan, LL. D. comprising his Christian Researches in Asia—his Memoir on the expediency of an ecclesiastical establishment for British India—The Star in the East, with three new Sermons. To which is added, Dr. Kerr's curious and interesting Report concerning the state of the Christians in Cochín and Travancore. Price Dol. 1 25.

Also the Life of Beilby Porteus, late Bishop of London. April 9. 3s.

Gideon White,

Has just received, and on hand from former purchases, an assortment of new and SEASONABLE GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

- Blue, Black, Green, Olive, Brown and mixed Superfine Broad Cloth, Second do. of almost every description. Black, Mixed and Drab Bedford Cord, Blue, Black and Mixed Stockingnets, Moleskin Coatings, Velvets and Corduroys, Black, Blue and Fawn Cassimeres, White and scarlet Flannels, Marseilles waistcoating, Black Silk Florentine, Gentlemen and Ladies White and Coloured, Silk & Cotton Stockings assorted, Ladies Long and Short White and Coloured Silk and Kid Gloves, 4-4 5-4 6-4 Cotton and Cambric Shaws, 6-4 Damask Silk do. Double Florence, assorted colours, Black and Brown Shenshews, Plaid Lutcatrings, White Mantua, Pink and White Sarcenes, Mantua and Satin Ribbons, Regency seeded, Leno and Cambric Muslins

With an assortment of GROCERIES as usual, all which he will sell on reasonable terms. March 26, 1812. 6

Land for Sale.

I will sell a small tract of Land situated on the head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county; containing about 200 acres. This land is very valuable, and well adapted to the growth of any kind of grain or tobacco. There is a very good apple orchard, also a good meadow, a great proportion of timber land of the best quality, such as young chestnut and white oak in abundance. Terms, which will be accommodating, will be made known on application to Mr. Thomas Woodfield, who lives adjoining, or the subscriber. 7

Joseph Howard.

March 29, 1812.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Harwood, late of the county aforesaid, deceased: It is therefore requested, that all persons who have claims against said estate bring them in legally proved and authenticated, so as to pass the orphans court, and all those who are in any manner indebted to the estate of the said deceased to make immediate payment. 8

J. GREEN, Adm. Nov. 7, 1811.

PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL.

The inventor of this highly esteemed Medicine is a native of America, and the composition is the production of American soil, consequently it is in every sense of the word Domestic, it is not puffed up with a numerous train of pompous foreign certificates of persons from whom by the great distance that separate us, 'tis impossible to obtain information, therefore the public has better security for their money as there cannot be the least shadow for deception to cover this medicine, for he simply appears before the community with his invention and an experimental detail of the various cases in which it really is so wonderfully efficacious, and in which he is supported by the following certificates, whose names are not only subscribed but their persons may also be consulted, being residents within the circle of our neighbourhood. The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure: viz. Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Tooth Ach, Spleen, Pleuritis, Cholick, Cramps, external and internal Bruises, Sprains, and Flesh Wounds, Scalds and Burns, Whooping Cough, and Mumps, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux, Croup and the summer complaint in children, and in a weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone.

It seems as though nature had ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expellors for the relief of the breast and lungs, as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstructions in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisis or Asthmatic complaints, who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, halt a teaspoon full of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases, will prove a radical cure, by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs, and free expansion of the breast.

Certificates of its Efficacy.

We do certify, that on Thursday, the 17th instant, we were tarring a new seine for Mr. Clark, and by accident the seine took fire, which, by endeavouring to put out the flames, John Clark and Thomas Adams got severely burnt in the face we immediately got some Columbian Oil from Mr. Paul, and applied it to the parts burnt, which gave ease in the course of twenty minutes, and has left the parts free from blisters. John Peacock, Thomas Adams, John Clark.

Baltimore, April 19th, 1810.

Sir—At your request that I should give my opinion respecting what effect your Columbian Oil had in a certain case wherein I was afflicted, I most cheerfully comply by saying that I verily believe that I might have died with one of the severest cramps in the stomach, had it not been for your Columbian Oil; and that I have been a second time relieved of the same complaint by the assistance of that valuable medicine, and as such I recommend it as the best remedy, because there is no manner of doubt of its proving effectual. E. Catharine Walker.

Sign of the Buck, Market-Space, Baltimore.

Sir—Conceiving it to be my duty not to conceal from the public the virtues of your most valuable Columbian Oil, from which I received so much benefit, I am therefore induced, from a principle of gratitude for my recovery, to give a short statement of the complaint under which I suffered. I was first seized in the right hip with a most intolerable pain, which seemed exactly in the joint, and on the day following a dreadful pain in my back which lasted about three weeks, during which time I could not walk upright, but always in a bent posture; and if seated in a chair, the pain would be so excruciating in the act of raising that it was impossible for me to refrain from screaming. My appetite had entirely left me, and a constant head ach would sometimes almost deprive me of my senses: In fact, I was in a deplorable condition. A number of remedies were tried but to no purpose. I had also the advice of an eminent physician, who prescribed a hot bath, &c. which were regularly attended to, but without the smallest advantage. I had about nine ounces of blood taken from me, still the complaint did not give way in the least degree. I was then advised to try Paul's Columbian Oil, but with very little hopes of succeeding: when to my great surprise and comfort, I was sensible of some ease in my hip on the first-time of anointing; the next day the pain in my back abated, the head ach left me, and in four days I was perfectly recovered. Apollonia Walter.

Lexington-street, two doors from Liberty-street, Baltimore. 5

Philadelphia, July 8, 1807.

By your request I do certify, that I had been a long time dangerously indisposed, and was reduced to the lowest state of weakness, inasmuch that my recovery appeared doubtful; my complaint seemed to be affections of the breast and lungs. I could procure no relief from incessant coughing, nor breathe without great pain & difficulty; when, by the use of one phial of Paul's Columbian Oil, my distressing cough left me, every other symptom was removed, and I was restored to an excellent state of health, which I now enjoy. Who may be consulted if called on—Kitty McClain.

Corner of Spruce and Fifth-streets.

The public will please to take notice: That Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, will always be sold in bottles which contain the words PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL. In the Glass; the bottles sealed with my initials J. L. in Red Wax, and the outside Label signed by me with Red Ink. John Love.

Sole Agent for the U. S. of America and their dependencies. Without which characteristics none will be Genuine. The above valuable Medicine for sale by Childs & Shaw.

William Ross

Returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the encouragement he has received since he commenced business, and leaves to observe that he still continues the Black Smith's, Coach and Wheel Wright Business, in its various branches, and solicits a continuance of their favours. He would be thankful to oblige them by the last year to make immediate payment, if convenient to them. N. B. Orders from the country will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. April 9, 1812.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 2d May, at the dwelling of the subscriber.

All the personal estate of Sarah Seebers late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of Beds and Bedsteads, with other household and kitchen furniture. Terms of sale—six months credit for all sums over ten dollars, under that sum the cash to be paid. Bond with good and sufficient security with interest from the day of sale, will be required. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

April 9, 1812.

James Boone, Est.

Thanks I to Myself.

GEO. SHAW & Co.

Have received a second edition of "THINKS I TO MYSELF," A serio-ludicrø, tragico-comico Tale.

WRITTEN BY

Thinks I to Myself—Who?

(Price seventy-five cents.)

This little work, replete with the most exquisite humour and wholesome satire, is attributed to the pen of Mr. Canning.

They have also received a New Work, entitled, SENTIMENTAL ANECDOTES: By Madam De Montolieu, Author of Tales, &c. &c. of Litchfield, &c. &c. April 9, 1812.

Fifty Cents Reward.

Abandoned from Waters's Ford, near the Head of Maggothy, on the 28th March, a Negro Man named GEORGE,

who was hired of Charles W. Wolf of Calvert county. He is a small slender fellow, about 5 feet 7 inches high, a very down look; his clothing is best perfectly recollected. 'Tis expected, (from what I have been informed,) that he has returned to Calvert. The above Reward will be paid, exclusive of what the law allows, for delivering said fellow to me, the subscriber, manager for Chas. Waters esq. at the above place.

THEODORE SWAIN.

For Sale,

A CHAISE WITH HARNESS, and a SOLO CHAIR without harness. Apply to

RICHARD B. WATTS.

April 16, 1812.

Sarah Ann Waters,

Has just received, and now offers for sale, in the shop lately occupied by Mr. John Wells, Druggist, in Church-street, Annapolis, a handsome and well selected assortment of LADIES SHOES & SLIPPERS, laid in on terms so accommodating as to enable her to supply her patrons at the Baltimore retail prices.

N. B. Mrs. Waters has this day received a few GROCERIES of the first quality, of which she expects to continue a regular supply, on the most reduced terms. March 26, 1812. 3

For Sale or Hire,

A YOUNG NEGRO MAN, about 21 years of age. The said servant is a good OSTER, GARDENER and WAITER.

Those persons who wish to hire or purchase, can be informed of the terms by applying to Henry S. Hall.

March 20, 1812.

NOTICE.

All persons who may have business with the commissioners of the tax for Anne-Arundel county, will attend their meeting commencing on the first Monday in May next.

Signed by order, Henry S. Hall, Clerk to Commissioners.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forewarned from hunting, either with dog or gun, or trespassing in any way whatever, on my Farms, known by the names of Belmont and Thomas's Point, or on my lands lying on Oyster, Fishing and Smith's Creeks, as the law will be put in force against any offender. JEREMIAH T. CHASE.

Nov. 24, 1811.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY JONAS GREEN.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

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[LXVIIIth YEAR.]

Council Chamber

Annapolis, April 8th. Ordered, That the following resolution be published twice in each of the space of two weeks in the Republican and Maryland Gazette, and in the National Intelligencer, The Star at Washington, The Star at Baltimore, Whig, Sun, and Gazette at Baltimore. The Republic at Frederick-town; and the Herald at Hagar's-town. By order, NINIAN PINKNEY

By His Excellency ROBERT ESKRINE, Governor of the Maryland, A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, it is directed by section of the supplement to the act, "An act to regulate the militia of this state," that officers and captains of cavalry in the city of Baltimore, on Monday in March, 1812, for the purpose of fixing upon a system of cavalry and trumpet soundings; and dress for the cavalry field-officers of this state, whether regimental or company, and the result of their meeting forthwith transmitted to the this state, signed by the officer or a majority of them, who on make the same public by I do, therefore, in pursuance of act, publish the following to the meeting of the cavalry this state, viz.

Resolved, That in the order board, the "abstract of Col. instructions for volunteer companies adapted to the use of the militia cavalry of the United States be revised, or re-cured; and that the same be the cavalry of this state. Wherein, that in as much as but to a troop is allowed or permitted, and in order to that system, and in order to commissioned officers may in the Serre file Rank:

Resolved, That the captain when in squadron or line, each one horses length in front of his respective troop; tenants on the outward flank rank of their respective troop; or cornets in the centre of the squadron; the second serre file in the rear of the flank files of their respective troop; the junior cornet in serre file the centre of the squadron. And as it does not appear the "abstract" as above formation of a troop for a case with the disposition and non-commissioned officers, Resolved, that the post in front of the centre tenant on the left of the serred by a corporal; the sergeant, the cornet in the front; a right of every sub-division sub-division, covered by intelligent private; and sergeant, farrier and saddler.

Resolved, That it is desirable at this time for the upon proper "trumpet soundings" adopted by the cavalry of that lieutenant colonel M. Ridgely and Barney, be appointed a committee system of trumpet and report the same which with his approbation binding and obligatory on all troops concerned.

Resolved, That the cavalry field-officers consist of a black cap of ed leather, seven inch crown and one inch more in diameter at top a front of leather project a black velvet ribbon of ches wide round the extremities of the croplume in front, its cash black polished leather silver eagle in the center derbolt in its talons; a or tress hanging in a behind from a silver upper part of each side of the helmet, and a tasse